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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Saturday—Headquarters report the repulse of a French attack north of the Souchez sugar refinery, small French detachments which penetrated the German position being annihilated. The Germans have not succeeded in evicting the French from the portion of the trench captured Wednesday west of Souchez.

East of recently conquered positions in the Bois-le-Pretre the Germans stormed several lines of trenches on a 380-yard front, capturing 250 prisoners and four machine-guns. After heavy artillery preparation the French attacked height 627 near Ban de Sapt, captured by the Germans June 22, the Germans being obliged to evacuate the trench on the top of the height.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday—The India office announces that in consequence of rumors that a Turkish force from Yemen had crossed the frontier of the Aden hinterland and was advancing toward Lahej, an Aden camel troop was dispatched to reconnoiter. They reported the presence of a Turkish force with field guns and a large number of Arabs and fell back on Lahej, where they were reconnoitered by an Aden movable column of 250 rifles and two 10-pounder guns.

On July 4 several thousand Turks with 20 field guns, and a large number of Arabs attacked the British force at Lahej, which maintained its position until night, when part of Lahej was in flames. During the night hand-to-hand fighting occurred, and the hostile attacks were beaten off, but the Turks commenced to outflank the British. Meanwhile the remainder of the Aden movable column was marching to Lahej, but was delayed. It was, therefore, decided that the small British force at Lahej should fall back. Having joined the rest of the column at Bir Nasr, the retirement was continued to Aden, owing to water shortage and other difficulties. The British losses included three officers wounded. One Turkish major and 13 prisoners were captured.

Sir John French reports that the Germans have repeatedly attempted to recapture the trenches lost July 6, but failed owing to the cooperation of the French and British artillery. Yesterday morning, after a 48-hour bombing duel, the Germans fell back along the canal enabling the British to extend their gains. The British captured additional machine guns and three trench mortars. All reports indicate that the German losses have been severe.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Saturday—An official communiqué states that the Germans at Croix des Carnes attacked on a 380-meters front Thursday after a bombardment with aerial torpedoes and liquid fire, and gained a footing in the French first line trenches, being thrown out by an immediate counter-attack. They only hold their ground in parts of the most advanced French trench.

In the Vosges in the Ban de Sapt region at Fontenelle the French scored a marked success after driving the Germans from the part of the French works captured June 22. The French then carried all the German defensive works from the hill to the southeast of Fontenelle to the Launois road. The total gain represents an advance of 760 meters on a front of some 660 meters.

The French captured 19 officers including a battalion commander, two surgeons and 676 unwounded men belonging to seven different battalions, besides a 37mm. gun, two machine guns, several bomb throwers and much ammunition. The French then organized the captured position, a curtain of shrapnel preventing a German counter-attack and the French batteries effectively checking the bombardment. Elsewhere there was incidental fighting.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Saturday—The general staff reports that towards Lublin the Russian offensive has extended along the whole region from the mouth of the Podlipo stream to the stream south of Bychawa, the Austrians continuing their retreat while trying to hold the Russians. The resistance was particularly obstinate at height 118, south of the village of Wilkolaz Gordny.

The prisoners have increased to 15,000. From Bychawa to the western Bug the only attack by a German regiment near Maslomentche village occurred. Elsewhere in Galicia there is no change, the Russian patrols making reconnaissances along the whole front and taking several hundred prisoners.

In a fruitless attack on Kouptche village on the Bug the Austro-Germans left 500 men before the Russian lines.

In Poland artillery duels and local engagements occurred. Towards Bolimow, near Goumine village, the Germans attacking with poisonous gases were unable to progress and the Russians occupy the whole of the original front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PRETORIA, Saturday—General Botha announces that the German surrenders in South West Africa totalled 204 officers and 3166 men, of whom 82 officers and 1429 of other ranks were regular soldiers and the remainder reservists and police.

Thirty-seven field guns and 22 machine guns were also taken.

The surrounding movement by the Union troops preceding the surrender was a highly successful piece of combined work under difficult conditions, the main feature of the last operations being incessant marching day and night over great distances at a great speed without water. The marches performed by one and all, General Botha says, deserve to rank highly as military achievements, while the spirit and endurance of the men should cause the Union justifiable pride in its soldiers.

According to the terms of surrender the officers of active troops will retain their arms, give a parole pledging the signatories not to reengage in hostilities during the present war and choose a place of abode subject to restrictions.

Other ranks will be interned, each soldier retaining a rifle but no ammunition. The reservists will give up arms and may return to their homes and resume civil occupations on signing a form of parole. The civil officials will be allowed to remain in their homes on signing a parole, but without exercising the functions of their appointment.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Saturday—General Cadorna reports the repulse of Austrian attacks against the summit of Boazzola in Val Daone and in Carnia between Zellenkofel and Crestaverde and against Palgrande, east of Plocken Pass.

In the upper Ansici valley the Italian artillery caused damage and fire in Platzwiese fort, while an effective fire against the Malborghetto and Predil works continued.

An Italian aeroplane bombarded from a height of less than 100 meters the Nabresina railway station, accurately hitting the mark.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Saturday—An official communiqué reports that the fighting north of Krasnik is extremely severe, the Russian attack being repulsed.

West of the Vistula the Austro-Germans maintained their captured positions.

LORD KITCHENER TELLS NECESSITY OF MORE TROOPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday — At the Guild Hall meeting yesterday, Lord Kitchener pointed out the necessity for the further increase of the army. An interesting feature of the meeting was the hearty denunciation of the criticism of Lord Kitchener and others which has occurred in certain quarters recently.

Lord Kitchener said in the course of his speech that all the reasons which had led him to think in August, 1914, that the war would be a prolongued one held good at the present time.

"It is true," he added, "we are in an immeasurably better situation now than 10 months ago, but the position today is at least as serious as then."

He stated also that the time had come when more was required to insure the demands of the forces oversea being fully met and to enable the large reserves of men imperatively required for the proper conduct of the war to be formed and trained. The troops in training can now be supplied with sufficient arms and materiel to turn them out as efficient soldiers.

When the national registry is completed it will be possible, he explained, to note the men between 19 and 40 years not required for munitions or other necessary industrial work and therefore available for the fighting line. Steps, he explained, would be taken to approach with a view to enlistment all possible candidates for army.

Sir Edward Carson, Lord Derby and Mr. Winston Churchill also spoke. An overflow meeting was simultaneously held in the Guild Hall courtyard.

FIRST CORPS OF CADETS OFF FOR EIGHT-DAY TOUR

Four Companies Leave for Northboro Provided With Escort Wagons and Other Equipment

In command of Lieut.-Col. Franklin L. Joy the four companies comprising the first corps cadets, M. V. M., today marched through the business district of Boston previous to entraining at Huntington avenue en route to Northboro for an eight-day tour of camp duty. The men were dressed in heavy marching order and, provided with a complete field equipment, were prepared to halt at a moment's notice and make camp.

Company A was commanded by Capt. Harold W. Estey, Company B by Capt. John F. Osborne, Company C by Capt. Charles M. Rotch, Company D by Capt. Porter B. Chase. Accompanying the battalion was a detail of 10 mounted orderlies under command of Acting Corporal William Litchfield. Capt. James Regan of the thirtieth infantry, U. S. A., is inspector-instructor of the camp; Lieut.-Col. John S. Barrows of the inspector-generals department, M. V. M., is the state inspector; Capt. Nelson Gapen, M. C., U. S. A., an observer.

A feature of the corps today were the five new escort wagons, one being assigned to each company and one for the headquarters' outfit. This wagon train marched at the rear of the troops.

Tonight camp will be made at Bartlett's pond, Northboro, where the cadets will remain over Sunday so as to give the commanders opportunity to carry out close and extended order drills in preparation for the field work of the coming week. Church service will be conducted tomorrow afternoon by the Rev. Samuel B. Nobbs, pastor of the Second Unitarian church, Marlboro.

One of the features of the program is veterans' day, next Thursday, when a delegation from Boston will assemble at Boon's pond, Marlboro, for a special program.

Tonight Captain Osborne will give a talk on making camp and camp experiences; and First Lieut. E. B. Nielsen also will talk. Sunday night First Lieut. George I. Cross will talk on military discipline, courtesy and details, while Captain Regan will talk on feeding the companies in the field.

Monday night First Lieut. Walter Powers will talk on carrying the rifle in the field, while First Lieut. Edwin M. Bush explains entrenchments. Tuesday night First Lieut. George B. Dabney is to describe outposts, paroles and messages and Captain Chase will tell about advance, flank and rear guards. Wednesday night Captain Estey is to talk on his observations of the work of the camp to date and Sergt.-Maj. William J. Toppan on military correspondence.

Thursday night Second Lieut. Eugene H. Clapp's topic will be the service of supplies, and reminiscences of 28 years' service in the corps will be told by Acting Corporal Benjamin L. Knapp. Friday night Lieutenant-Colonel Barrows will speak on the work of the corps, as will also Captain Regan.

BRITISH AND FRENCH CALAIS CONFERENCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday—The Press Bureau announces that the prime minister, Lord Crewe, Lord Kitchener and Mr. Balfour attended a conference at Calais Tuesday at which Messieurs Viviani, Delcasse, Millerand, Augagneur, A. Thomas and General Joffre were present.

Sir John French also attended. After visiting the British general headquarters, the prime minister and Lord Kitchener returned to London Thursday.

MASONIC TEMPLE PROJECTED

EATON RAPIDS, Mich.—The Masons of Springport have decided to organize a Masonic temple association, which will go ahead with the assistance of the Eastern Star chapter and build a fine temple in that village, says the Grand Rapids Press.

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PROGRESSIVES MAY NOMINATE WILLIAM SHAW

Movement Said to Be on Foot to Unite Members of the Party in Support of Prohibition Candidate for Governor

There is a movement within the Progressive party of Massachusetts to unite its members in support of William Shaw, the candidate of the Prohibition party for Governor. Nomination papers in this connection have been taken out but are being held at the Progressive headquarters pending a decision by the leaders of the question of nominating a Progressive for Governor.

It is the plan of those who favor Mr. Shaw to get him the Progressive nomination. They believe that with the nominations of both parties, Progressives as well as Prohibition, he would capture more votes than if the Progressive organization merely indorsed him as a prohibitionist.

A swing to the Prohibition candidate rather than to a Republican or Democrat is not regarded by those Progressive leaders who believe their party is fast disintegrating as a radical move. It is pointed out that last year the Progressives adopted a prohibition plank for their platform and an examination of the Prohibition platform aside from the prohibition issue shows that the two parties have much in common.

Some of the Progressives are working hard to get a prominent member of their party to stand for Governor now that Charles S. Bird has declined to do so. Only by getting a prominent nominee, somebody likely to attract votes from Republicans and Democrats as well as from the 32,000 who voted for Joseph Walker last year, can they expect to attract the capital necessary to finance the campaign.

Matthew Hale, chairman of the Progressive state committee, George W. Coleman, president of the Boston city council, and former District Attorney Arthur D. Hill are among those favored as suitable candidates for Governor. Former Senator Charles E. Burbank is regarded as leaning too far toward Republicanism to be a safe nominee. None of these men has yet agreed to accept the gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Hale, who is at present at Westport, N. Y., appears to be the most sought after. He declined to say when called up by telephone, whether or not he would accept a nomination for Governor and this uncertainty has embarrassed those at headquarters in making overtures to the proposed substitutes for Mr. Bird.

If he became a candidate, Mr. Hale would not take an active part in the campaign, it is understood, and might appear on the stump but a few times. But his candidacy would attract campaign contributions, it is believed, and this asset could be used towards offsetting Mr. Hale's absence from the campaign.

It is the inability of Mr. Hale to take an active part in campaigning that has led some of the Progressive leaders to express doubt of the wisdom of choosing him as the standard bearer of the party.

Mr. Coleman is considered a good campaigner and a source of strength to the party, but as he was one of the recent committee of five which recommended amalgamation with the Republicans there is doubt as to whether he could be induced to run solely as a Progressive.

Chester R. Lawrence of Boston, who took out the nomination papers for Mr. Shaw as a Progressive candidate, also took out similar papers for Alonzo B. Cook, the present state auditor. Mr. Cook is a Republican and a candidate for reelection as a Republican. Some of his friends in the Progressive party believe that he shows sufficient progressive tendencies to warrant support by the Progressive party.

U. S. NAVY MEN NOW IN CHARGE AT SAYVILLE PLANT

SAYVILLE, N. Y.—Capt. William H. G. Bullard, superintendent of the United States naval station at Arlington, Va., took over Friday the Sayville wireless station, whose formal transfer to the government's censors was made the previous night by the Atlantic Communications Company, its owners.

Captain Bullard inspected the property and then left Lieut. George R. Clark in charge. Seven wireless operators, employed by the government, will replace the men who were at the keys.

The German engineers will remain to finish the equipment of the two new towers. When this is done the rate will be reduced from 75 cents to 50 cents a word.

W. J. BRYAN TALKS ON POPULAR IDOLS

OAKLAND, Calif. — The American people worship the gods of wealth, fashion, fame, physical comfort, travel, passion, chance and drink, William J. Bryan said Friday in an address before a joint meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union of North America and the National Education Association. He said the greatest of the Ten Commandments was "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from "Men Around the Kaiser. The Makers of Modern Germany," by Frederic William Wile. Published by The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.)

Herr von Jagow, imperial German secretary for foreign affairs

PRESS CAMPAIGN, NOW ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE MESSAGE

Political Opposition Urged to Unfriendly Candidates for Congress, Senate, Presidency

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Just before the close of the sixteenth convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America, Friday night, Dr. P. A. Baker, general superintendent of the league, made the following statement: "The message of this convention to the country is, 'Press the battle against the liquor traffic in every town, township, county and state in the nation, and against every candidate for Congress and the United States Senate who is not in favor of the submission of a joint resolution for national constitutional prohibition; also against any candidate for the presidency who, by sympathy or conduct, past or present is known to be friendly to the traffic.'

"The submission of a constitutional amendment by Congress is a ministerial act, and the member of Congress or the United States Senate who is not willing to trust the people of his state to pass upon this question is not worthy of the confidence of the people of his state. The time is ripe to close in upon this monstrous traffic from every quarter of the republic, and politicians and public officials who persist in casting their lot with it must not complain when compelled to have its fate at the hands of an outraged public sentiment."

Dr. Baker is one of a party from the convention who left by special train for Washington Friday night for a supplementary conference Saturday. The purpose of that conference is to consider a change in the wording of the Hobson-Sheppard national prohibition amendment resolution.

Benjamin Fay Mills of Los Angeles was one of the speakers at the closing session. He congratulated the league that the abolition of the saloon was, as he believed, almost in sight. "But," he said, "this is what Almighty God is doing. We are not making this mighty movement, it is inspiring and using us."

Mr. Mills said there was much other good work besides the abolition of saloons that the Anti-Saloon League was fitted to help along. "As we gain this final victory over the saloon," said he, "let us be ready for other foes.

"All wars must be ended. Pure and complete democracy must be established; the great iniquity in our land tenure must be eliminated; commerce and industry must be transacted by brothers rather than enemies, and the whole world must be organized as a fellowship of friends.

"A hurrying man sprang across five feet of water to the deck of a ferryboat, saying breathlessly, 'There, I caught it.'

"'Yes,' answered a bystander, 'but this boat is coming in.'

"And this boat is coming in. It comes in by night and it comes in by day. It will come in in spite of us or with our help, but it is almost at the wharf."

Perl D. Decker, representative in Congress from Missouri, urged that national prohibition be kept out of partisan politics.

Senator Morris Sheppard, one of the sponsors of the Hobson-Sheppard resolution, who was expected to present a plan for supplying federal revenues that would be cut off by national prohibition, sent word he could not be present.

Other speakers of the closing day were Sam W. Small of Georgia, Mrs. Cora Frances Stoddard of Boston, former Congressman Frederick Landis of Indiana, the Rev. Ira Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts

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CERTAIN CONSULS IN MEXICO SAID TO TAKE SIDES

Antagonistic Actions Towards Revolution Cause by Officials Who Favor Reactionaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The antagonistic action of certain American consuls in Mexico is about to lead, this office is informed, to the refusal of the convention government to deal with them. A few of these consuls, who were appointed during the old regime and have held their posts for many years, sympathize with the reactionary element in Mexico and are doing all they can, it is said, to place obstacles in the way of the revolutionists.

Incidentally this attitude is not in sympathy with President Wilson's program, this administration being in sympathy with the revolution.

The story which came out Friday morning that the American consuls in Mexico have petitioned their government to take aggressive action in Mexico within the next 30 days, meaning armed intervention, is denied at the state department. It is explained that consular officers are not in the habit of making recommendations of policy to their government, their functions being confined to reporting facts. This is an interesting angle in the situation, however, and it is not unlikely that the reports of these consuls have shown the "facts" in a light colored by their own sympathies.

It is known that the Villa authorities have protested to the state department against the actions of at least one consul, Marion Letcher, at Chihuahua.

Another whose actions have been unsatisfactory to the convention government is Frederick Simpich at Nogales. Among other things it is noted that consul Simpich recently sent a note to Jose Maria Maytorena, governor of Sonoma, asking for a detailed statement as to the number of men, kind of equipment, etc., the convention authorities were sending to the Yaqui country. This inquiry, which it is said was made as if he had a perfect right to know all about it, was regarded by the Mexicans as none of his business and they told him so.

It is also known that several of these consuls in Mexico will be transferred to other posts just as soon as a government is recognized in Mexico. This will be done "for the good of the service." It would have been done long ago had not there been a feeling here that the change of consular officers might be regarded as a tactit recognition of the present government of Mexico. In the absence of diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico, a good deal in this government's business there is handled through the consuls and unless these few officers who are objectionable to the Villa government change their tactics Villa will serve notice that he will have no further dealings with them.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN IN ENGLAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday—Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister, arrived at Liverpool Thursday night on the Adriatic accompanied by O. B. Bennett, the representative for Calgary, and Loring Christie.

BOMB DOES NOT EXPLODE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday—A bomb was thrown at the Sultan of Egypt yesterday but failed to explode. There is reason to suppose the culprit will be arrested.

GERMAN REPLY IS HANDED TO AMBASSADOR

Mr. Gerard Receives Official Document and a Copy Also Is Given Out in Berlin to the Press for Publication

IS FRIENDLY IN TONE

Washington Feels That This Fact, While the Position Taken Is Not Satisfactory, Assures Ultimate Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—According to press reports from Berlin via London, the reply of Germany to the President's rejoinder was handed to Ambassador Gerard Friday night. At the same time a copy was given out in Berlin for publication. The official copy is expected here tonight or Sunday, when it will be immediately decoded for President Wilson, who is expected to come down at once from his summer home.

While to officials here the reply is not considered satisfactory the friendly tone of the note is fully appreciated as indicating the ultimate arrival at a settlement of the Lusitania controversy.

The press report of the reply given out to the press in Berlin is as follows:

"Berlin, July 8.

"The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to His Excellency Ambassador Gerard to the note of the 10th ultimo, re the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war. The imperial government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war.

"Also, this appeal finds ready echo in Germany and the imperial government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done always.

"The imperial government welcomed with gratitude when the American government, in the note of May 15, itself recalled that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war. Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of Sept. 9, 1785, between Prussia and the republic of the west, German and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade.

"In the international proceedings which since have been conducted for the regulation of the laws of maritime war Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolishment of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

"Even at the beginning of the present war the German government immediately declared its willingness, in response to proposals of the American government, to ratify the declaration of London and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals. Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war.

"The imperial government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American government on that occasion.

"If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more the longer its duration, the German government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning, and with increasing lack of consideration, at the destruction, not so much of the armed forces, as the life of the German nation, repudiating in doing so all the rules of international law and disregarding all rights of neutrals.

"On Nov. 3, 1914, England declared the North sea a war area, and by planting poorly anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, actually blockading neutral coasts and ports contrary to all international law. Long before the beginning of submarine warfare England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war on trade.

"On Nov. 14, 1914, the English premier declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks

(Continued on page four, column four)

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

POLICY OF UNION OF DEMOCRATIC CONTROL STATED

E. D. Morel in Interview Tells Objects of Organization and Reports Progress in England and Also in Other Countries

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Few political movements of recent times have attracted more attention or been the object of so much criticism as the movement styled the Union of Democratic Control. The objects of this movement as set forth under the heading "The Four Cardinal Points in the Policy of the Union of Democratic Control" are as follows:

1. No province shall be transferred from one government to another without the consent by plebiscite or otherwise, of the population of such province.

2. No treaty, arrangement, or undertaking shall be entered upon in the name of Great Britain without the sanction of Parliament. Adequate machinery for insuring democratic control of foreign policy shall be created.

3. The foreign policy of Great Britain shall not be aimed at creating alliances for the purpose of maintaining the balance of power, but shall be directed to concerted action between the powers, and the setting up of an international council, whose deliberations and decisions shall be public, with such machinery for securing international agreement as shall be the guarantee of an abiding peace.

4. Great Britain shall propose, as part of the peace settlement, a plan for the drastic reduction, by consent, of the armaments of all the belligerent powers, and to facilitate that policy shall attempt to secure the general nationalization of the manufacture of armaments, and the control of the export of armaments by one country to another.

The movement, which numbers amongst its members many well-known people who for years past have been working for social betterment in many directions, has as an executive committee Norman Angell, J. A. Hobson, J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., E. D. Morel, Arthur Ponsonby, M. P., Mrs. H. M. Swanwick and Charles Trevelyan, M. P.

It was with the object of obtaining an exact statement of the union's policy that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called recently, on E. D. Morel, the hon. secretary of the union at the union's headquarters in Norfolk street, Strand. Mr. Morel, who is already well known as a publicist and on account of his work in connection with the Congo Reform Association, expressed his pleasure in being able to afford information on this subject to The Christian Science Monitor.

"Well," Mr. Morel said, "as you have seen, the Union of Democratic Control has come in recently for a great deal of adverse criticism and misrepresentation. This, however, is almost inevitable and to me is simply a sign that we are making progress and that we are definitely attacking something which ought to be attacked and destroyed. The Union of Democratic Control has one supreme end and aim and that is to create a public opinion in Great Britain and eventually throughout the world which will compel the so-called civilized and so-called Christian governments of Europe to settle their differences in future by some other means than the massacre of multitudes of human beings. It is so to concentrate, organize and focus public opinion that while the reactionary elements in European governments will have increasingly to reckon with it, the democratic elements of European governments will find in it a source of increasing strength. The Union of Democratic Control enters the lists against the ordeal of war as a medium for the settlement of international disputes. It does so deliberately now at this moment when the bitterness of war is gripping the heart of the peoples with increasing force and intensity, and when it is becoming obvious to masses of men in every land that modern warfare is incompatible with the continued existence of civilization itself.

"In doing this," Mr. Morel continued, "the union is well aware that it is tackling one of the biggest things in the world, but the union will not be deterred from pursuing its task, and every week that passes furnishes convincing proof of increasing support in this country and of the springing up in other countries of movements on similar lines. Let me," Mr. Morel said, "give you a few figures which will show the present extent of the movement and the rapidity of its growth. We started with no organization and no backing in circumstances of peculiar difficulty. Today we have 51 established branches in Great Britain and Ireland. London is becoming covered with a network of groups associated with our London branch, and public bodies, with an aggregate membership of over 150,000, have already affiliated to us. Twenty-seven organizations inspired by our action and adopting the four cardinal points of our constitution have been generated in the United States of America. At the cabled request from influential friends in Australia we, this week, dispatched a complete collection of our publications to every member of the Commonwealth Houses of Parliament. We are in close touch with friends in several of the neutral European states and our literature is permeating all over the continent.

"There are two main avenues along which we can advance for the attainment of the end we have in view. We must endeavor to inculcate the truth that if war does and can call forth noble sentiments, it is a false philosophy which teaches that these noble sentiments can only be called forth by war. The other avenue leads to an endeavor to concentrate more thought on those positive factors in the life of states which constitute the propelling causes of war, with a view to their reform or their removal. Amongst those causes none is more potent, none more illusive, none more difficult to present in such form as will carry comprehension of its subtle dangers as secret diplomacy. We must and are, of course, concentrating much effort on securing the object indicated in the third of our cardinal points, namely the setting up of such machinery as will secure international agreement by concerted action between the powers. There is, however, much to be done in the way of clearing the ground on the question of secret diplomacy. Men at all times have been the patient slaves of words and phrases. The word diplomacy conjures up something mysterious, a sort of official holy of holies of which the ordinary mortal must speak with bated breath, and yet all that diplomacy really means in its practical application is the way in which the particular department of government intrusted with the duty of conducting the official relations of the state with other states, does its work.

"Now, while the management of the foreign departments of other nations," Mr. Morel continued, "is necessarily interesting and important to us, the management of our own is much more interesting and important to us. The foreign office of this nation consists of a foreign secretary who is a member of the government of the day, elected on purely domestic issues. His responsibility is covered by the theory of cabinet solidarity. A theory for which there is to be said much, for and against. The foreign secretary is assisted by 40 first class clerks in the foreign office, and by 120 representatives abroad consisting of ambassadors and attachés. Of these 161 gentlemen, perhaps 12 are in a position to exercise decisive influence upon the department's actions. They are the foreign secretary, the under secretaries at the foreign office, and the ambassadors. We may say, therefore, that the foreign department of this country is managed and the foreign relations of this nation are conducted in all essentials respectively by 12 gentlemen. Now consider what this means. The work of the foreign department affects the nation more vitally than does the work of the whole of the other departments of state put together, and yet, by some extraordinary looseness of thought and complete failure to grasp the full import of the matter, this nation which imagines itself to be living under democratic constitution has allowed its foreign department to become in effect an autocratic institution conducting its operations in silence and in secrecy, behind the back of the nation. The department, moreover, is run exclusively by members of the aristocracy and landed gentry. How is it that while the increasing democratization of the public services has marked the rise of democracy in this country the foreign department has remained untouched by the process?

"It is because democracy, in its climb to power, has totally neglected this branch of the public service, has failed to realize how inextricably interwoven is the character, conduct and inspiration of our foreign policy with the ordinary everyday life of the nation. British democracy, Mr. Morel added emphatically, is paying for that mistake today, but it has as yet no conception of how heavy the bill will in any case be, or how stupendous it may become."

Mr. Morel then went on to insist upon the overwhelming importance of the nation's securing that the men it sends abroad, ostensibly to represent its interests, should be selected by merit and not by nomination. The fight against this latter practice, he said, would be a long and stern one, and if they did not prepare for it now, not only would they have no voice in the character of the settlement which would close the war, but when the war was over they would be more helpless than before.

"You will remember," Mr. Morel said in conclusion, "the prime minister's words in Dublin, when he spoke of the substitution for force, for the clash of competing ambitions, for groupings, and alliances and a precarious equipoise, of a real European partnership, based on the recognition of equal rights and established and enforced by the common will. Well," he said, "such a substitution will never come about until the people have won control for the conduct of their relations with other peoples. It is to secure such control for the people in this country and ultimately, it is hoped, for the people of all countries, that the Union of Democratic Control has been primarily founded. The motive by which we are actuated is something more than patriotic. Whilst individual members are doing their utmost to help their country in this time of great need, they find and make opportunity to look abroad on the world at large. They recognize that the time must come when men must look upon as brothers, not only their fellow-countrymen, not only the peoples of the countries now fighting by their side, but all humanity.

"Then I would just say this," Mr. Morel added: "It has been charged against us that the union is practically a one-man movement. Well, I would only point to an executive council of seven and to our general council of 32, the latter body containing the names of such well-known social workers as W. C. Anderson, M. P., Hon. Lady Barlow, H. N. Brailsford, Hon. R. D. Denman, M. P., F. W. Jowett, M. P., H. B. Lees Smith, M. P., Hon. Bertrand Russell, Sir Daniel Stevenson and Israel Zangwill."

(Reproduced by permission)

Bristol harbor

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT BRISTOL IN CAMPAIGN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BRISTOL, Eng.—In continuation of his very strenuous campaign to increase the output of shells, Mr. Lloyd George, minister of munitions, as mentioned in cable dispatches, paid a visit to Bristol. He was met at the station by the lord mayor, and large crowds lined the streets to give him a welcome. A private conference with the local munitions committee was followed by a visit to the works of the British and Colonial Aeroplane Company, on the outskirts of the city, where he watched a special flight and delivered a speech to the staff on the need for more aeroplanes. In the afternoon he addressed representatives of workpeople in the engineering trade of Bristol, Bath, Gloucester and other west country towns.

Mr. Lloyd George said he had delivered during the short time he had held this office so many speeches that he was afraid they would imagine he had done nothing but talk. He would assure them that they had all been working very hard and had received a most encouraging response so far. He had met employers and Labor representatives, and so far he had had but one answer, "just tell us what you want done and we will do it."

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the fact that other government work was being done in Bristol. It was not desired, he said, that the making of shells should interfere in the slightest degree with the discharge of other government contracts. They were only anxious to utilize the energies which were not already being absorbed in war work for the purpose of increasing the output of shell and other war material. On another point the minister for munitions remarked that an effort had been made for some time, owing to the shortage of skilled labor, to induce skilled engineers who had joined the colors to return to their shops, because they could do more good there. An effort had been made to gather together the names of those who had joined the various battalions, but the war office experienced this difficulty, that many of these skilled engineers preferred fighting to working in the shops and they refused to give their names. On the other hand, there were a good many men just a little tired of drilling without rifles, who found, perhaps, life in camp a little irksome, who thought they would like a change, and having seen that engineers were wanted, they put down their names as engineers in order to get out.

When these heroes turned up at the works they were found to know just as much about engineering as he did, in fact less, because he had been picking up the trade in the last few days. He thought he could give them a lecture on shells so long as Sir Percy Girouard was not present. They had therefore issued a circular to engineering firms, asking them to supply the government with the names of men who had left and had recruited, and these men would be picked out and asked to return to the works that were turning out munitions of war. Another difficulty had arisen in consequence of men being induced to flit from one works to another. It was not quite playing the game to try and induce men to go from works where war materiel was being manufactured in order to fill up vacancies in other works where government work was being done. They proposed to terminate that method of pilfering men from works.

With regard to the scarcity of labor which they were suffering from in the Bristol area, the restoration of men from the ranks would not quite solve the problem. They must, therefore, resort to some other method of increasing the labor supply. There was only one way of doing that and that was by the suspension, during the war, of the regulation with regard to girls and unskilled labor helping the skilled. It was purely a war measure, but it was essential for the war, and he wanted to impress that upon all their trade union friends. If they were able to double the labor supply by means of that kind they would be able to double the output in the Bristol area and, therefore, he most earnestly appealed to them to relax and suspend altogether the strict application of trade union rules with regard to girls and unskilled labor exactly as had been done in France.

In conclusion Mr. Lloyd George eloquently appealed for unity of spirit and effort. This was not the time, he said, to talk of convictions which divided them. That did not mean that they ought to throw away their convictions, but if he talked about his, half the gentlemen on the platform would immediately be out by the door.

Conservatives, Unionists, Liberals, Socialists, Syndicalists, they were all one people so long as this war lasted. He appealed to the Labor leaders of the district to do their best, he appealed to everybody to relax every rule and regulation in order to win the victory for justice and right. They stood or fell together. It was either the common weal, or the common woe, and it depended not merely on those who were going to fight their battles in Flanders and the Dardanelles, it depended just as much upon those who were at home and especially upon those who were working to turn out munitions of war. They saw what happened at Neuve Chapelle. They rained shot on the Germans and their men got through, but then they had to pause. They wanted a deluge of Neuve Chapelles. Let them rain for 40 days and 40 nights without ceasing. The Germans had taught them that lesson, and that was why they had been able to succeed to the extent they had done in the east of Europe. It was by incessant striking, striking, striking. Let them fill up their reserves with plenty of shells, and then they would hear the crack of the German steel barrier under the incessant hammering of British guns, they would hear the cheers of the British infantry as they marched through these shattered intrenchments to victory, and in that hour the engineers would know, with a thrill, that the workshops of Britain had won a lasting triumph.

REVIEW OF GERMAN SUBMARINE ACTIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

FRANKFORT, Germany—The Frankfurter Zeitung recently published a table of the vessels sunk off the British Isles by German submarines since Feb. 18. The table was accompanied by a map, indicating with dots the position of each vessel sunk, the thickest sprinkling of such dots being along the northeast coast of England, and at the Dover end of the English channel.

During the three months since Feb. 18, a date memorable in naval history, the Frankfurter Zeitung remarked in a footnote, our submarines have inflicted upon hostile shipping principally English, a total loss of 111 vessels of 234,239 tons aggregate. The figures, perhaps, do not appear particularly high, in comparison with the enormous mercantile fleets flying a hostile flag, but in this method of warfare the relation of our opponent's losses to what he has in hand is not the point at issue. The real object is that the sailings of hostile vessels should be interrupted as much as possible by the regularity and unavoidableness of catastrophies, and that, in consequence of this interruption, the economic life of England should be affected as she strove to affect that in Germany by isolating the empire from the rest of the world. The rise in prices now prevailing in England, and the crippling of great branches of industry, things which could not happen if England really ruled the seas, may largely be traced to the submarine warfare.

A glance at the map, the German paper concluded, will suffice to show that neither mine-fields nor great distances are a bar to the activity of our U-boats. The closing of the English channel, and of the northern channel between Ireland and Scotland has not prevented our boats from penetrating to any place where there was booty. Even off the northwest coast of Scotland and away to the west of Ireland German submarines have been successful in their chase.

GERMAN PROFESSOR ON ENGLISH DYE INDUSTRY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In a recent issue of Engineering attention is drawn to some interesting statements on the dye industry made a short time ago by a German expert, Prof. Dr. Otto Witt. Dr. Witt, it appears, emphasizes the fact that for countries producing iron and coal a production on a large scale of coke is a matter of necessity, as is also the proper exploitation of the auxiliary products from coke-tar, from every point of view. The desire on the part of England and the United States, Dr. Witt continues, to work up a dye industry of their own is, therefore quite natural, and this desire, or determination, has, of course, been further strengthened by the present war having put a stop to the imports from Germany of tar dyes. The older English dye industry was exceedingly efficient for its time, and it worked under such favorable conditions after the war of 1870-71 that it would have been difficult to enter into a successful competition against it had it moved with the times.

The managers of the English factories are, in many cases, deficient as regards actual professional training, albeit men of ability and intelligence, and the organization and the control of the works are, therefore, scarcely satisfactory in many places. Nor is the commercial organization efficient. The English are clever merchants where it is a case of enterprise, wide views, and great business combinations, but they are less well suited to keep together manifold details and small matters, which, especially in the chemical industry, are of such great importance. Even if the British government, as promised, contribute £4,500,000, the new industry will find it difficult to work its way to the front and pay interest on the capital invested; and it must be remembered that the German and Swiss chemical industries have laid by large reserves and written down their plant and other expenses so considerably that, for instance, in Germany no financier will assist at the start of inland undertakings intended to compete against the well situated old chemical works.

The English textile industry in cloth, which formerly used German dyestuffs on a large scale, and in return exported the finished cloth to Germany, will, Professor Witt thinks probably suffer by having to assist in the working up of an English dye industry. After the war, he adds, Germany herself will have to try to manufacture fine cloth and other goods formerly imported from England, and thereby provide a home market for the German dyestuffs which England used to import.

DR. LIEBKNECHT AND AUTHORITIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—According to the German press, the military authorities recently desired to prosecute Dr. Liebknecht, the Social Democratic leader, who is stated to have been guilty of a breach of military discipline since being called to the colors. Although Dr. Liebknecht is a member of both the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet, they maintained that the immunity of deputies from legal proceedings, as provided for in the constitution, could not be claimed by a soldier on active service. During the recent session of the Diet, however, the president announced that as a member of the Reichstag, the deputy in question was immune from trial by court-martial, and stated that he would inform the military authorities accordingly. The Vorwaerts characterized the announcement as a noteworthy parliamentary event, and a significant decision of general interest. Until then, it wrote, it had not been known whether, in consequence of the claim made by the civil government, the military authorities had renounced their erroneous view of the possibility of prosecuting Dr. Liebknecht. Other papers treated the incident as of no consequence. The Frankfurter Zeitung stated that it had learned that the statement made no impression upon the House, as the clerk invariably read such communications very rapidly, and usually no one listened to them.

REPORT ON COAL MINING INDUSTRY CONDITIONS MADE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The departmental committee on the coal-mining industry, which was appointed last February, lately issued its report. Sir Richard Redmayne, chief inspector of mines, was appointed chairman, the other commissioners being the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Vernon Hartshorn, Arthur F. Pease, C. E. Rhodes, Robert Smillie and Stephen Walsh, M. P. In April the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres resigned on enlisting in His Majesty's forces, his place being taken by Adam Nimmo.

The committee was instructed to inquire into the conditions prevailing in the coal-mining industry with a view to promoting such organization of work and such cooperation between employers and workmen as, having regard to the large numbers of miners who, enlisting for naval and military service, would secure the necessary production of coal during the war.

The committee report that 191,170 persons from coal mines joined His Majesty's forces up to the end of February, 1915. From returns representing 89 per cent of the total labor employed in coal mines they find that the net decrease in mine labor at the end of February amounted to 134,186 persons, or 13½ per cent of the persons employed in July, 1914, and that there has been, over the seven months from August to February last, as compared with the corresponding 12 months earlier, an average fall in output of 3,044,329 tons, or a total loss in output of 13½ per cent, which loss will continue unless means are taken to prevent it. Absence from work over all classes of mine workers, on the days on which the mines were open to work, was for the seven months preceding the war an average of 10.7 per cent, and for the seven months succeeding the outbreak of war an average of 9.8 per cent, and they believe that fully 4.8 per cent of this was avoidable absence. The absenteeism, taking coal-getters only, is very much higher. If there were no avoidable absenteeism the output would be increased to the extent of between 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 tons, but perfection in this respect is not to be expected, the committee state. They believe, however, that the case has only to be put before the miners in order to secure a great response on their part, and they consider that the body best fitted to put forward the case is the executive of the Miners Federation of Great Britain. They advise also that the question of the curtailment of holidays and "stop-days" during the war might receive the attention of the same body.

The evidence, the committee declare, is conclusive that if labor is further withdrawn from the collieries the output will be so reduced as seriously to affect the industrial position of the country, and the time appears to the committee to have arrived when very full consideration should be given to the question as to whether further recruiting among the miners should be encouraged. With reference to the eight-hours act, they advise that owners and workmen should confer together to determine to what extent, if at all, the act should be suspended in individual districts, i.e. to what class of labor the suspension should apply and the amount, in point of time, the suspension should cover. They do not advise that women should be employed to a greater extent than at present on the surface of mines, and they do not advise a reduction in the age limit for boy labor.

If a restriction of the export of coal be found advisable, the committee think that special consideration should be given to those mining districts which depend largely on export for the existence of the collieries, namely, Fife, Northumberland and South Wales. They also think that the importance of economy in the use of coal should be brought before the public.

ASTRONOMER ROYAL'S REPORT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The report of the astronomer royal, which is presented yearly upon the annual visitation to the national observatory at Greenwich, is for the most part too technical to be of interest to the general public, but it possesses features which can appeal even to the imaginative man in the street. Each year's record is one of useful activity in numerous astronomical directions. In making observations it is obvious that differences of personality have to be taken into account, and in order to obviate this in some degree and to increase the accuracy of time-determination the transit circle has been fitted with an impersonal traveling-wire micrometer. This has proved an unqualified success and it is found that by the adoption of such an instrument a reliable standard has been attained for comparing the wireless time signals received from the continent. The star catalogue which was completed in January last contains 12,400 stars, and the work devoted to this catalogue can be imagined when it is realized that each one of these stars has received four observations, and some even more. Another catalogue which is being undertaken is that of 3000 double stars measured since 1893.

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CROP MOVEMENTS IN INDIA AGAIN NORMAL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The wheat crop is coming down country to the main distributing centers in a manner which implies that the government's scheme of commandeering the entire crop is working very well. The arrivals in Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi during the week ended May 8, were almost identical with the average for the corresponding week in the three normal years that preceded the short harvest of 1913-14.

There has been a colossal increase in the quantity of jute arriving in Calcutta for export, the total figures for the same week being 113,273 bales, against 48,772 bales in the corresponding week of last year, and 35,229 bales, the average of the corresponding period of the three previous years. The exports of raw jute abroad during the period were 51,997 bales, as against 36,729 bales last year, and 43,695 bales, the average of the corresponding figures of the three previous years. The exports of gunny bags were nearly 8,000,000 in number, against 4,000,000 last year, and 9,000,000 the average of the corresponding period of the three previous years.

It is claimed that the jute trade was never so flourishing as it is now, and the share market is following the boom in production with the keenest interest. Jute mills shares are rising in price almost hourly, and the general view is that should the war last the jute trade will prosper as it has never done before.

LONDON MUSEUM ADDITIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The London Museum has been enriched lately by several fresh additions, some of which have come from the Red Cross sale at Christie's. The new exhibits include the fragment of a shell dropped by a German aircraft during the recent raid on London. Among the Christie acquisitions are the pastel portrait of the King when Prince of Wales, drawn from life on Feb. 18, 1904, and the dispatch box used by Mr. Gladstone. There is also, from the same source, a scrap book containing 227 items including theatrical prints, autograph admission tickets, playbills, and so forth, many of which relate to Edmund Kean, collected by Mr. Massingham, box office keeper at Drury Lane in 1800. It is the intention of the director, Sir Guy Laking, to devote a section of the museum to the illustration of the history of the theater in London; and for this purpose models of the historic theaters are in course of preparation. To the other relics of old London have recently been added a Spitalfields loom of the eighteenth century obtained from a descendant of the original owner, and a bronze found in the bed of the river Thames, dating back to 800 B. C.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

WAR'S PROGRESS IN THE VARIOUS THEATERS TOLD

Lack of Munitions on Part of the Russians Makes Clear the Necessity of Allies' Success in Operations at the Dardanelles

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The Dardanelles operations were at the outset and for some time afterwards severely criticized in the British press on the ground that they might tend to draw away important forces from the main theater in the west to what was regarded as a very subsidiary episode. Such criticisms are no longer heard. The new German thrust in Galicia, which has proceeded almost without pause since the beginning of May, has brought into strong light the urgent necessity of success in Gallipoli.

As has been repeated often enough the Russian deficiency is neither in the numbers and quality of the men, nor in the leadership, but solely in the indispensable munitions, and the breaking down of the barriers between the Black sea and the Mediterranean would at once make good that deficiency.

In Galicia, itself, up to June 18, the position was still adverse to the forces of the Grand Duke. Along the whole enormous front which curves westwards and eastwards from Bessarabia to the Baltic sea, the German forces and their Austro-Hungarian allies were seeking steadily after a great victory, not merely a driving back of the Russian forces, but such a decision as would enable them to turn their whole attention to the tremendous and growing task in Flanders and France and north of the Adriatic sea. The central empires were seeking the more persistently after that victory, since every day that passed held the threat of further complications from the steadily recuperating Serbia and her Rumanian neighbor. It was still in Galicia, however, that the main interest centered. During the few days ending June 18 there was little information from Petrograd, always a sign that particularly severe fighting is in progress, but the Austrian and German communiqués indicated that the Russians were again retreating on the front from north of Sieniawa on the San as far as the Dniester. On the Dniester itself, following the decisive Russian success at Zurawno, the situation remained almost unchanged.

The position on or across the San and eastwards was, at June 18, as follows:

The army of the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand was advancing in an easterly and northeasterly direction from the San after recapturing Sieniawa, and had driven considerable Russian forces across the frontier into the province of Lublin. On his right the army of General von Mackensen, who months ago broke the Russian front at Lodz and nearly precipitated a Russian disaster, was pushing towards Lemberg and, in conjunction with the Archduke Ferdinand's forces, had advanced along the Jaroslaw-Rawaruska line beyond Lubaczowka. On Von Mackensen's right General Böhm-Ermolli had captured Mosciska, east of Przemysl, and at June 17 was reported to have repulsed strong Russian rear-guards near Wolczuchy, five miles west of Grodek, and then to have stormed the west part of Grodek, which is some 17 miles west southwest of Lemberg, to give it the name by which it was still referred to in the Berlin and Vienna communiqués. South of Grodek he had cleared the west bank of the Wereszyca of the Russians. Alongside him on the Dniester front the army of General von Linsingen, against which the Russians continued to record minor successes, such as the recapture of Zurawno and Roguszo, was mainly marking time on the front from Mikolajow to Halicz. Far away to the right again, General Pflanzer was attacking vigorously on the front from Nieswiska to Zaleszczyki, endeavoring to turn the Dniester line and to get at the Russian rear, just as at the other end of the Galician line, the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand was endeavoring to turn the Russian right. In addition the Archduke Ferdinand was undoubtedly hoping to drive a wedge between the southern Russian armies and the forces of the Grand Duke in Poland. The immediate objective of the Austro-Hungarian-German armies in Galicia was, however, Lemberg or Lwow, and on the front west of the Galician capital the attacking forces were estimated by one military critic to amount to some 36 corps. To oppose this advance, General Ivanoff, the commander-in-chief of the Russian southern armies, still firmly holding the Dniester line on his left, had on his main front just west of Lemberg the advantage of a good defensive position with many possibilities in the way of counterattack—namely, the line of lakes and rivers stretching north and south of Grodek. Elsewhere on the eastern front fierce fighting had occurred, particularly on the Narew-Bobr-Niemen front and in the Shavli district, but for the time being, in view of the Galician crisis, these operations were of secondary importance.

At June 18, the fighting in the west was beginning to assume fresh importance. From Nieuport, right down through Flanders and France, to the junction of the Oise and Aisne, the Allies were attacking and they were also pushing ahead in Alsace. On the evening of June 15, the British first army captured the German first line trenches east of Festubert, on a mile front, but failed to hold them against the counter attacks of the Westphalian regiments reënforced by portions of the Prussian Guard. North of Hooge, on the Ypres-Menin road, the British were more successful, occupying all the German first line trenches and portions of the second line on a front of 1000 yards. A later Berlin communiqué stated that the Germans had recaptured the main part of this position though this was not confirmed by British or French reports. Further south on June 16 and 17, the fighting became extremely severe, infantry actions being "numerous and desperate." The French made further pronounced gains, according to the Paris communiqués, in the Souchez district, and these gains were admitted in Berlin communiqués, although their importance was minimized. They took several lines of trenches on both sides of the Aix-Noulette-Souchez road, gained a footing on hill 119, half a mile southeast of Souchez, which they also appeared to be outflanking on the north, and stormed the German first line trenches and part of the second line north, east, and south of Neuville. In this fighting the Germans had 11 divisions engaged, or about 150,000 men, and both sides suffered heavily. The French artillery during the fighting fired nearly 300,000 shells.

Meantime west of Colmar in Alsace the French also claimed, at this date, somewhat important success. At June 17 they claimed to be entirely masters of the line of heights dominating the valley of the Fecht, north of Steinbruck and Metzeral. South of this point they had also gained ground between the two branches of the upper Fecht and on the heights separating the valleys of the Fecht and Lauch. Steinbruck and Altenhof, a suburb of Metzeral, they captured on June 17, and on the same day reported that the Germans had set fire to Metzeral. It was clear that the Allies were anxious to take advantage of the good campaigning months of summer and they were certainly succeeding in the effort to detain the greater part of the German army in the west.

On the Austro-Italian frontier the course of events still continued, at June 18 to favor the Italians, though signs were not wanting that the Austrians were preparing for a fierce resistance. At that date, however, the Italian position was fairly strong, although the operations were still of a preliminary character. The Italian offensive implied a distinct threat to the Pusterthal, the line which, at Tarvis and Franzenfeste respectively, connects up the railways from Vienna and the Austrian eastern bases with the railway from Innsbruck down the valley of the Adige. On the Isonzo the Italian offensive still developed successfully, the capture of the heights dominating Plava being, perhaps, the most notable success in this district, while by long distance fire they partially destroyed the railway station at Görz.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS REPUDIATE LEAFLET

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Chemnitz Volksstimme, a Social Democratic organ which has been widely quoted of late, has drawn attention to an anonymous leaflet, entitled "The Main Foe Is in Our Own Land," which has been circulated in Berlin recently. The Socialist paper expressed the opinion that the leaflet either emanated from a political forger, or from a group of people working in secret; a group that had already endeavored, by means of other literature, to do harm to the Social Democratic party by supporting the views of a few intransigents, in opposition to those of the party and of the great majority of the Reichstag group.

The document attributed the prolongation of the war by the intervention of Italy to "responsible irresponsibles in our own country," and declared that an offer of peace on the part of England in March had been refused at the dictates of German imperialism. The manifesto therefore appears to be identical with that recently published in the Berner Bund, which called forth the official denial of the receipt of any offer of peace, published in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

The Chemnitz paper's repudiation of the document on behalf of the German Social Democratic party contradicts the opinion voiced in some quarters in Switzerland to the effect that the statement had been drawn up by German Socialists as a whole.

PLANS FOR ITALIAN HARVEST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—Several agricultural societies of Rome have petitioned the minister of agriculture to make concessions with regard to the new regulations enforced by mobilization. It is claimed that some such measure is necessary as otherwise it will mean a serious loss to the country, owing to the inability to carry out harvesting operations. Thus it is asked that the overseers of large estates in the Agro Romana, the Maremma and the Apulian Tavoliere should be temporarily exempted from military service, that a certain amount of coal should be conceded for working threshing and compressing machines, and that a sufficient number of horses should be left unrequisitioned in order that produce, such as milk and vegetables, can be conveyed to the markets. The chamber of commerce of Ravenna has unanimously voted that 10 per cent or more of the coming crops be offered to the various communes of the region at an exceptional price, in order that a stock of cheap grain may be assured to the inhabitants during the coming year.

(Copyright by Abrahams, Devonport)

Admiral John M. de Robeck

COMMERCE CHAMBERS AND WAR MUNITIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—At the recent business meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the supply of munitions of war was touched upon. Sir Algernon Firth said they were prepared to cooperate heartily and to the fullest possible extent, and that the government had nothing to do, but to call upon their services if they wished them. There would be no hanging back on the part of any members of the producing classes in the country who were represented at that meeting. If the existing makers were not able to supply in sufficient quantities for the government, and they would appeal to the association, and through the association to the chambers of commerce, they could find them men who were prepared to produce those goods far quicker than they could otherwise obtain them.

He believed that the chief difficulty was that of altering machinery from what was wanted in ordinary times to what was required in time of emergency. It was a very serious thing to ask a man to change his machinery over, or buy new machinery perhaps, which it might be that, at the present time, he could not get readily, for the purpose of what he thought was only a temporary demand. He believed if they knew definitely what was wanted and addressed themselves seriously to the subject they could very soon get offers from people who were prepared to put down machinery and immensely increase the supply of articles which were necessary, if they had something like security for a portion of the capital outlay, or for continuous business when once they had started it.

Lord Southward, who also spoke, said the real difficulty was to know what the government wanted and what it was short of, and it could not do better than make its requirements known in confidence to the chambers who would then know in which direction they could be of assistance.

BEN TILLETT SPEAKS TO TROOPS AT FRONT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Ben Tillett's visit to the front and his address to the soldiers at some point close behind the firing line is the subject of an article by a correspondent of L'Humanité who accompanied Tillett. There were, he says, about 120 men from one battalion, and perhaps the same number from another which had been under fire at Ypres four days previously. They closed round Tillett, the first few rows lying on the ground and the others standing. Their numbers were soon increased by others in the camp attracted by the group. The officers strolled away and the Trade Union leader, amid a silence, began his address.

"I am not going to speak to you about military things which are not in my sphere," he said, "I have come to see for myself the conditions of your life during this terrible war, in order to be able to report to the workers in England my own personal impressions. We English are slow to realize what is going on far from us. The workers have got to understand, as you all do, that this is the greatest war in which England has ever been engaged, that she is fighting not only for her own freedom, but for that of the world. I hope I shall be able to find telling words enough with which to inspire them with my own convictions, and to give them some idea of the almost superhuman work which you have to do and of the courage with which you do it. Personally, I feel quite comforted in seeing you so full of energy and so cheerful. By your conduct in this war you are bringing glory to England, and by the efforts which she is making to provide you with all you need, she means to honor you. Goodby and good luck to you all."

TOM MANN'S ADVICE TO DOCK LABORERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ARDROSSAN, Scotland—A stoppage of work took place at Ardrossan harbor recently in connection with the arranging of the "turns" of the dockers. It was decided by the foreman that the steamer Tay, which was loading 150 tons of coal, was not a turn, and he wished to give the same men the work on the following ship, which was taking 2000 tons. The other men on the dock objected, and stopped work. Tom Mann, in company with the local secretary of the Dockers' union, later interviewed the harbor company, and afterwards Mr. Mann addressed a meeting of workers.

Mr. Mann said that, as trade unionists, they subscribed to the reasonable policy that everything should be done to manufacture and transport munitions, so that the war might be prosecuted with the utmost possible vigor. He hated war, but he recognized that the only chance of getting out of this one was to fight it through in the most effective and successful fashion. There was a certain lack of discipline among the men in the port of Ardrossan. He was compelled to take the view that there was not sufficient reason or justification for their stopping work. If the men were not willing to find a way out of the difficulty and avoid stoppages, then the government would. He knew that the admiralty were contemplating certain departures with regard to the administration of work at ports. He was one who wanted the minimum amount of government interference and rigidity in their work, but unless the men could settle these matters for themselves they would be regimented, as had happened in Liverpool. He proposed that from now onwards only cargoes of 200 tons and over should be regarded as a "turn."

NEW FEELING SEEN IN GERMAN PEOPLE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GENEVA, Switzerland—M. Paul Seippel in the Journal de Genève calls attention to a letter written by a young German soldier from the front to his mother, in which he states that his great concern, and that of many of his companions, is to know whether the spirit of the Germany of after the war will be that of a people resolved to fight for their convictions and not give way, as was the case before the war, to merely material considerations of well being. This letter has been quoted in a speech made by Fr. W. Foerster at Frankfort. Fr. W. Foerster is the son of the famous Berlin astronomer who signed the intellectuals' manifesto, yet he has not hesitated to denounce this manifesto at the University of Munich before a large audience. Expecting protests, he was surprised to find his words applauded. Fr. Foerster warns his countrymen against the spirit of hate for Germany's adversaries. "Of what good," he says, "will victory be to us, if it is attended by moral defeat?" All this is to the good, comments M. Paul Seippel in the Journal, but it is not enough. Until the youth of Germany resolves on knowing the truth about the beginnings of the war and on facing it, the hour will not have struck for the moral regeneration of Germany.

NEW ZEALAND AIDS BELGIANS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—At a harvest festival which was held in Christchurch for the benefit of the Belgians, a sum of approximately £30,000 was raised. A whole holiday was observed for the occasion, and so enthusiastically did citizens enter into the proceedings that the attendance on the show grounds constituted a record for Christchurch.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ASKS MUNITIONS IN SOUTH WALES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CARDIFF, Wales—As mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor cable dispatches Mr. Lloyd George delivered at Cardiff his first speech following the passage of the bill appointing him minister of munitions. The audience Mr. Lloyd George addressed consisted of employers and workmen engaged in the engineering and metal trades in South Wales.

In the course of his speech Mr. Lloyd George said that in the matter of recruiting South Wales, like other parts of the country, had given practical proof of patriotic sentiment. As to South Wales, he had just been given figures for Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire. They were really startling when they thought that less than a year ago most people said they were the least military nation of all the nationalities of Europe. They did not know how they could fight whenever they had anything they really believed in. Glamorganshire had recruited a total of 68,300 up to date, while Monmouthshire had recruited a total of 18,668. These two counties together had sent 86,968 men to the various branches of the army. That was a proof that it was not necessary for him to spend any time in endeavoring to arouse the public patriotic spirit of this corner of the British empire. It was there. It had already been stirred up.

His appeal now, Mr. Lloyd George continued, was of a different character; it was not for more men, but for the support of the men they had sent to the front. Had they studied the problem at the front? It did not require military knowledge. There they had deep trenches with barbed wire in front which they could not see till they were on top of it. Behind that they had all sorts of concrete and steel emplacements with machine guns, 12 he believed, to every battalion. That was what the Germans had got concealed and protected. What was the problem? It was to beat down the entrenchments, to knock the emplacements to pieces, and to throw the machine guns out of position so that they could not use them, to tear up the barbed wire that their men might have passage right through to their opponents. That was the problem of high explosives and they could supply them and, if they did, not merely would their men win, but their losses would be fewer. Let them give their men a fair chance for a fair fight, and he had not the faintest doubt they would do the rest. While they were doing their duty and risking everything it was a small thing for them even if they upset their workshops, disturbed their businesses and put themselves to a little discomfort and inconvenience; it was a small thing for them to do, compared with what their soldiers were doing.

"We are," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "well, I hardly like to use the words—we are short of shell. That is the fact. We want it, we need it, we must have it, and you can give it."

There were three methods of proceeding, the chancellor continued. The first was that they should set up one, two, or three national factories in this area, which should do nothing but turn out shot or shell for the army. They might either take over existing works, or they might take other premises which, for the moment, were not in use, but they would have to fill those workshops with machinery in order to enable them to get at their work at once. If they decided to set up national factories they would have to requisition machinery from the various shops throughout the district, in order to fill up these particular arsenals they were setting up. Now that had been done, he thought, in Leeds and in two or three other centers in Yorkshire more particularly. The second method was the one they preferred in Lancashire. It was that they should each of them at their workshops, apply what tools they had got for the purpose of turning out shell. They could find out what their facilities were by instituting inquiries or by visiting the arsenal at Woolwich. They might quite probably find that in addition to the machinery they had got at present they would need to purchase more. They would certainly require gauges. The third plan combined the other two. They would, according to this plan take over, say, two or three works in South Wales and convert them during the war into a kind of national arsenal. They would equip them with machinery, some of the machinery taken from other works in South Wales, either voluntarily or under the defense of the realm act. These works would be able to finish, perhaps, work that came from outside, and might be able to turn out the complete shell, but simultaneously they might in their workshops be doing work of which they were capable, so that the two might work side by side. These were business propositions that they might discuss among themselves. The only thing he should say to them was that, whatever they did, they ought to do quickly.

Proceeding Mr. Lloyd George intimated that under the powers of his office he would guarantee that there would be equality of sacrifice and of contributions, so that one firm would not be able to seize another firm's custom while the latter was engaged in the manufacture of shell. In conclusion the minister of munitions reminded those who might not be inclined to help of the very considerable powers of control over workshops given to the government under the defense of the realm act.

G. W. CURRIE, M. P. ON CONSCRIPTION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PORTOBELLO, Scotland—Referring to the subject of conscription at a recent meeting of the Portobello Conservative Club, C. W. Currie said it was mischievous for those of one shade of opinion to maintain the impracticability of raising large British armies voluntarily. The bare facts down to date were against them, and in common fairness to the last cabinet, it should be admitted that in declaring last year for a continuation of their national system of voluntary enlistment it undoubtedly had the country behind it.

On the other hand, it was a mistake for those of another shade of opinion to denounce as sheer tyranny a system believed in and practiced by their allies and firmly believed in by many of their own colonial brethren. Probably most opponents of state control were unaware that Sir Chiozza Money, writing before the war, advocated that labor for coal mining as a dangerous and difficult trade should be provided by national conscription. The world-wide scope of the present war and the modern conditions under which it was waged deprived many preconceived ideas of all practical value. Air craft and modern gun range had vitally affected large portions of the blue water doctrine which were probably valid enough when first delivered to the public as the last word in national defense. Wisely or unwisely supplies of food had been regulated in one way, of drink in another, of textiles in another, and of news in still another. Further the whole question of organizing women's work had been taken in hand by the government. In face of all this it was idle to contend that the army itself and its munitions should be the only things necessarily exempted from the guidance and control of properly constituted authority. The common question "Is not a volunteer better than a conscript?" was rather foolish because, other things being equal, no one had ever doubted that he was. The question whether an untrained man could be as good as a trained man had more substance in it. The problem lay not in the mere getting of so many men, but rather in the region of business and organization. The country had great difficulties, but one thing was certain cooperation between the cabinet and the country was essential. It lay with the cabinet to make a full statement of policy upon such matters and Mr. Asquith had said this would be done. When the statement was made it would lie with the country and with individuals to make such concessions as were required to give the government policy a chance, and he would hope, a certainty of success.

MARTIAL LAW IN CYRENE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The Giornale d'Italia has learned from Genghazi that the whole of Cyrene has been declared under martial law. The governor was advised to take this step by the course events have taken in Italy, and the necessity of forestalling any insurrectionary movement among the natives, though the situation has not radically changed in any way. Extreme vilgance is practised, and the governor intends to act with the greatest promptitude and energy should the safety and tranquillity of the colony be threatened.

VLADIVOSTOCK HARBOR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—It is announced that the Russian government is endeavoring to arrange for the export of about 350,000 tons of wheat from the Omsk district in Central Siberia via Vladivostock. This city, at the time of writing, is unable to undertake the dispatch of such an enormous quantity of goods, but as it is the only port available for shipping just now, it has been decided to make the necessary improvements to the harbor as soon as possible, and new warehouses are to be built. The port authorities have announced that in the course of a month's time they will have at their disposal a space of 190,000 square feet and the storing capacity of the port will thereby be greatly increased.

RUMANIA'S PART IN THE PRESENT WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GENEVA, Switzerland—M. N. Basilesco, a Rumanian deputy and professor at the University of Bucharest, writes to the Journal de Genève showing of what immense importance to the Allies the neutral attitude of Rumania has been. If Rumania had thrown in her lot with the dual alliance, this action, he says, would have been in accordance with her policy of the last 30 years, as well as with the wishes of her King; such a course is still advised by certain of her statesmen, such as MM. Carp, T. Majoresco, Theodor Rossetti, and is supported by a section of the press and public opinion. It is certain that if Rumania had joined with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria would have done the same. This would have enabled Austria to communicate directly with Turkey and to send the Porte all that was needful in the way of arms and munitions. In numerous ways Rumanian and Bulgarian hostility would have made the task of the Allies immeasurably more difficult, says the Rumanian deputy. Should Rumania now join the triple entente, or rather what has now become the quadruple entente, she would complete the circle of iron which surrounds the powers of central Europe; and she would bring to bear upon Austria all the force of a fresh and well equipped army of 1,000,000 men.

The reason why Rumania has not yet taken this step, declares M. Basilesco, is because so far her territorial demands have not been acceded to by the powers of the triple entente. All that Rumania requires is the restitution of lands which once were hers and which are peopled by Rumanians. In 1777 Turkey ceded Bukowina to Austria, and in 1812 Bessarabia to Russia; a province which for centuries had formed the Moldavian rampart against the Turks and the Tartars. If Russia, France, England and Italy desired to carry out the ideal of liberty for which they were waging war, they must give back to Rumania the whole of Bessarabia as far as the Dniester, all the Rumanian territories lying between the Thisza and the Danube and the old province of Dacia. There was also a point on which Rumania found herself in disagreement with Serbia, and that was regarding the possession of the Rumanian Banat which is claimed by that country, but which is purely Rumanian and which, M. Basilesco says, his country will never consent to forego.

FRENCH ADMIRAL'S APPOINTMENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Vice Admiral Fauque de Jonquières has been appointed chief of the headquarters naval staff in the place of Vice Admiral Aubert. At the time of the Russo-Japanese war, Admiral de Jonquières was in command of the naval squadron in the far east. He has since had the command of the Mediterranean squadron, besides being a member of the committee on naval affairs.

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SWAMPSCOTT HAS A MOVEMENT TO ANNEX TO LYNN

Group of Citizens Petitions Board of Selectmen to Call Town Meeting to Act on the Question

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Several citizens have petitioned the board of selectmen to call at once a special town meeting to consider the question of annexing Swampscott to Lynn. The petition includes an article to be placed on the town warrant to see if the citizens will vote to appoint a committee of three to confer with the officials of the city of Lynn relative to forming legislation for consolidating the two communities.

The petition is signed by Martin E. Nies, Thomas N. Noonan, William L. Fay, Joseph F. Crowell, William H. Carroll, William H. Phippen, Augustus H. Davis, Edwin G. Spalding, Bernard McDermott, Robert B. Hegarty, James A. Hegarty, William F. Hegarty, Daniel J. Myers and S. J. McNichol.

The move for annexation to Lynn is said to be a result of dissatisfaction among a certain group of citizens over expenditures in connection with the widening and surfacing of Humphrey street, which has just been completed, under the direction of the Massachusetts highway commission. It is thought by some that the work cost more than was justified.

An appropriation was made by the town to cover Swampscott's share of the work. This appropriation was exceeded and twice it was necessary to make supplementary appropriations.

Whether or not the meeting will be called as requested remains at the discretion of the board of selectmen, according to Clarence Humphries, chairman of the board. Mr. Humphries declared today that so far as he is able to discern there has developed not a particle of real sentiment in Swampscott for annexation to Lynn. He says he believes the petition does not have a great amount of weight and will not be taken seriously by the majority of citizens.

U. S. EXPORTS TO EUROPE SHOW GREAT INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Figures in the possession of the department of commerce indicate that United States exports to Europe for the first nine months of the war have totaled nearly a billion dollars, which means an increase of $635,000,000 over normal exportations for the corresponding nine months of the year before.

It is this tremendous business which has done so much to create the large balance of trade in favor of the United States, and to stimulate industry along a number of important lines.

Of the billion dollars of exports, one third have been munitions of war and articles going into their manufacture. The figure representing such exports is $331,504,000, an increase of $138,025,000 over the corresponding period in the year before. The exportation of foodstuffs has totaled $657,402,000, an increase of $295,416,000.

These figures, large as they are, represent only goods that have actually been shipped. They take no account of large purchases already made, but the goods representing which have not yet been turned out. These orders continue to come in with singular regularity, and officials of the department of commerce express the opinion that exportations of war materials and food supplies would continue to increase with the entrance of Italy into the struggle, and because of the difficulty the Allies have in manufacturing enough war munitions to meet their demands.

Following are some of the items which enter into the billion of exports, a glance at which will give a good idea of what it is that Europe is now buying so freely in this country:

Horses—Exports have increased from $2,918,000 to $47,784,000.

Mules—Exports have increased from $614,935 to $7,478,000.

Leather Goods—Increased from $17,787,000 to $44,129,875.

Zinc—Increased from $327,702 to $15,799,867.

Pig Lead—No exports last year; exports for the first nine months of the war, $6,153,474.

Barbed Wire—Increased from $3,424,721 to $5,187,898.

Explosives—Increased from $5,471,000 to $21,163,000.

Harness and Saddles—Increased from $1,571,000 to $10,769,772.

Breadstuffs—Increased from $138,891,000 to $496,640,000.

Meat Products—Increased from $122,054,000 to $160,821,000.

Commercial Automobiles—Increased from $934,330 to $23,977,968.

Aeroplanes—Increased from $194,000 to $874,173.

Wearing Apparel—Increased from $8,790,000 to $24,053,000.

Knit Goods—Increased from $2,136,147 to $10,476,864.

Yarn—Increased from $583,120 to $1,233,882.

Yarn Manufactured Products—Increased from $4,790,772 to $6,359,589.

Brass Scraps, Bars and Plates—Increased more than 100 per cent, the total for the first nine months of the war being $12,154,254.

Cars, Wagons, Carriages, etc.—Increased about 25 per cent, the exports for nine months aggregating $52,644,000.

Horseshoes—Increased from $86,862 to $1,404,275.

Firearms—Increased from $3,012,237 to $7,459,078.

Cartridges—Increased from $3,023,315 to $12,218,744.

All Other Explosives—Increased from $795,800 to $7,395,399.

It is rather curious that exports of copper and copper-manufactured products have fallen off. The total for the nine months of the war was $80,344,110 as compared with $122,928,000 for the nine months of the previous year. This in spite of the fact that copper is in demand in the manufacture of shells.

Exports of dynamite decreased from $1,415,000 to $740,000.

PRESS CAMPAIGN NOW ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE MESSAGE

(Continued from page one)

of Washington, the Rev. David C. Peters of Honolulu, and the Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie of Washington, national legislative superintendent.

Mr. Small in his address showed the change in the attitudes of the North and the South of the United States toward the question of states rights since the time when slavery was the issue.

Then the South was standing for states rights, and the North fighting against them; now, on the liquor issue it was the northern states mainly who were crying for them. The South had nearly gotten its emancipation from the liquor traffic already. There were fewer government licenses in 14 states south of the Mason and Dixon line than in Chicago alone. And now it was ready to help the North rid itself of this different slavery, and the North could not consistently object.

"Prohibition in the South" was discussed by the Rev. H. M. Dubose, D.D., of Atlanta, Ga., who said:

Of the nine states of the South, which have adopted statewide prohibition, only two have written it into their constitutions. Several of the states, as Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida, have submitted prohibition amendments to their constitutions, but have failed to secure the necessary majority, owing to the unfriendly votes of the larger cities.

It has also been found a more convenient, as a more representative plan to depend upon the sentimental majorities of legislative subdivisions than upon plebiscites or statewide ballots. It is the surest way to get a healthy expression of the judgment of the white and native populations. The alien and the negro population almost inevitably constitute a balance of power in the cities.

The cause of the prohibition movement in the South constitutes a chapter on economics, ethical consciousness and social progress worthy of the most careful and statesmanlike study.

The first great moving cause of prohibition in the South was the community of interest which bound its people together. The South is traditionally an agricultural region, and all agricultural regions are dependent upon the character of their labor. But the agriculture of the South is peculiar in two respects; first, it is carried on now, as formerly, largely, if not chiefly, under the plantation system, either by means of hired labor, or under contract or lease; second, the laborers under this system come almost exclusively from people of African descent, the survivors and descendants of a race of slaves who have made sadly little progress against the ignorance and vices of their once half barbarous state.

For the protection of agriculture, and the maintenance of any standard of efficiency in this class of labor, prohibition of the plantation liquor trade becomes a necessity.

The benefits of prohibition in those states of the South which have adopted it as a statewide measure are too apparent to be mistaken. In the state of Mississippi, which has perhaps the largest plantation areas of any state in the Union the efficiency of farm labor has improved beyond computation, while the personal savings of laborers have given the state a new financial rating. In North Carolina the benefits of the measure to the pooren population, the mountain whites already referred to, make a chapter for the philanthropist and the statistician.

In the states of the South which have adopted statewide prohibition, local option has wrought surprising results. Louisiana, alone of all these states, remains under anything like the old liquor domination; yet still, 58 per cent of its people have thrown off the yoke of drink and are under prohibition regulations.

In the other licensed states, the proportion of population under prohibition runs from 75 to 95 per cent. In all the commonwealths of this favored region the end of the licensed drink curse is in sight. It is day dawn. The hour is near when the sun will rise on a saloonless South.

In making a "Chawk-Tawk," Edwin I. Stearns of New York said:

There is one argument which is the swan-song of the saloon and I bring to you this cartoon which will answer the liquor man's plea that we cannot run our country without the revenue from the grog shop, notwithstanding the example of Russia saving $15,000,000 a day since she abolished alcohol vodka, multiplying her savings banks deposits by 40 and making it easier to collect the taxes and manage the finance, even in the time of this devastating war, without alcohol, than it was with alcohol in the time when Russia was at peace. This is the way that Providence answers the revenue plea.

One morning in Philadelphia while waiting for a train, I saw this touching sight. It is not a study in still life. It offers a conclusive answer to any plea that the license money is a necessity. This is a picture of Mrs. O'Flannigan scrubbing the front porch. She is on her knees scrubbing, not praying. I knew a scrubwoman who walked three miles on her knees every day, washing white marble floors all the way, to earn a dollar. Her husband was a drunkard. She was paying license money. When you license a man to sell liquor the only new way that money is earned is by pauperized labor of the drunkard's wives and children. The new tax must be paid from the only new way in which money is earned. Let us take the hand of every scrubwoman and say to her, "Arise, mother. I believe in your having a fair chance at your husband's pay envelope." Let us take the hand of the liquor dealer and say to him, "Brother, leave your dangerous occupation. Get down upon your hands and knees, take the scrub pail and brush and work out your salvation with fear and trembling."

The Rev. Ralph G. Kynett, D.D., recording and field secretary of the board of home missions and church extension, Methodist Episcopal church, spoke on "The Anti-Saloon League—A Glance at Beginning." After a reference to his father, Dr. Alpha J. Kynett and one of his early articles on the general plan of the Union Prohibitory League of Pennsylvania, he said in part: The plan is simple but comprehensive and adapted to the various conditions under which the question must be met in every state and territory of the Union. It is briefly this:

"Object: The suppression of the saloon. This by, first, the strict enforcement of the suppressive measures of existing laws. Second, the early enactment of more stringent and prohibitory statutes. Third, the final adoption of constitutional prohibition for state and nation.

"Declaration. First, primary allegiance to God and humanity, to country and commonwealth. All party affiliations subordinate to these higher claims. Second, liberty to choose political associations, but freedom from the domain of the liquor power, through whatever political party.

"Here we stand and will organize and seek alliances, offensive and defensive, with all who will stand with us."

Dr. A. J. Kynett and other earnest workers in the temperance cause recognized the saloon as the great antagonist of the church and sought to federate all forces of temperance in alliance against the saloon under the banner "The Saloon Must Go."

In Washington, on Dec. 17, 18 and 19, 1895, a convention met in response to a call issued by the "Anti-Saloon League of the District of Columbia," the Methodist Episcopal permanent committee on temperance and prohibition, of which Dr. Kynett was chairman, the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States and officers and representatives of other national and state organizations. That was in 1893-1895, when the National Anti-Saloon League was organized.

When that glad day fully dawns, now so rapidly approaching, when we are a saloonless nation under the stainless flag, the eye of the historian will look upon Alpha J. Kynett as one of the great forerunners, founders and organizers of the forces which under the banner of "The Anti-Saloon League" led to glorious victory.

EMERY FAMILY SENDS DELEGATES TO SAN FRANCISCO

Roxbury Woman to Attend the Genealogical Congress to Be Held on July 28, 29 and 30

In the interests of the Emery Family of America Miss Jessie F. Emery of Roxbury, secretary and treasurer of the eastern division of that association, leaves here tomorrow for San Francisco, to attend the international congress of genealogy at the exposition grounds July 28, 29 and 30.

Miss Emery was chosen a delegate for this congress at the annual meeting of the eastern division of the Emery family last September, and she will also represent the Historic Genealogical Association of Boston.

On her way to San Francisco Miss Emery will make many visits to members of the Emery family, her stay in Chicago being the longest. There she will be entertained by James H. Emery, a leather broker, at Elmhurst, his residence. There are over 50 Emery families in Chicago and Miss Emery will endeavor to gain as many members for the association as possible. Other places to be visited are Victoria, Vancouver, Puget Sound, Seattle, Portland, Ore., and many Pacific coast towns.

On Monday, Aug. 30, the national Emery family reunion will be held at Inside inn on the exposition grounds. A committee has been working for three months forming sub-committees up and down the Pacific coast in the interests of this reunion. Reports of the growth of the different divisions throughout the country will be the feature of the gathering.

From the exposition Miss Emery will visit the fair at San Diego and from there will go to Los Angeles to investigate an electrical street cleaning apparatus used in that city. This is done in the interests of the Boston clean-up campaign committee of which Miss Emery is a member. On the return trip Miss Emery will visit Denver and St. Louis, reaching Boston via Chicago by Oct. 10. The annual meeting of the eastern division is called at that time, after which Miss Emery will deliver lectures on her trip.

PRESBYTERIANS TO RAISE FUND

AUSTIN, Texas—Plans for raising a $1,000,000 fund among Presbyterians of Texas to be expended in the work of educating the members of the church were made at a meeting of the Texas Synod held in this city, says the Dallas News.

GERMAN REPLY IS HANDED TO AMBASSADOR

(Continued from page one)

to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. Since March 1 England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality all merchandise proceeding to Germany as well as all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was also with the Boers, the German people is now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation, with its women and children, or of relinquishing its independence.

"While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting a war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law.

"With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of Feb. 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare.

"However, the American government will also understand and appreciate that, in the fight for existence which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them, it is the sacred duty of the imperial government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the imperial government were derelict in these its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

"The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. In the most direct contradiction of international law, all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

"If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo, this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel.

"After the experiences in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy vessels, it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough, even after the torpedoing, to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats.

"Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials defeated this expectation. In addition, it may be pointed out that, if the Lusitania had been spared, thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies, and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners.

"In the spirit of friendship wherewith the German nation has been imbued toward the Union and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the imperial government will always be ready to do all it can during the present war to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens. The imperial government therefore repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

"In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance.

"The imperial government, however, confidently hopes that the American government will guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangement for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

"In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon, under the same condition as the above-mentioned American steamers.

"The imperial government believes it can assume that in this matter adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag.

"In particular the imperial government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

"Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high sea an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings. If, however, it should not be possible for the American government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the imperial government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of 'free and safe' passage for American passenger steamers would then extend to apply under the identical conditions to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

"The President of the United States has declared his readiness, in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. The imperial government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

"The undersigned requests the ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American government and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

"(Signed) VON JAGOW."

CABLE REOPENING CONSENT WITHHELD

WASHINGTON—Concerning a statement of Herr von Jagow, German foreign minister, that the Berlin government made representations to the United States some time ago relative to the reopening of the direct German-American cable, the state department has issued an explanation that the reopening of communications failed because they were conditioned on the consent of Great Britain, and the London foreign office never replied to the negotiations communicated by the United States. The state department submitted the German note to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador here, on March 3, but got no reply.

NEW VARIETY OF ROYAL PURPLE AT SWEET PEA SHOW

Annual Exhibit of Massachusetts Horticulturist Society Not as Large as in Other Years

The annual sweet pea show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which opened at noon today in Horticultural hall, does not promise as large a show as in former years. However, a beautiful new variety of royal purple is exhibited by Giraud Foster of Lenox for the first time in the United States.

This kingly blossom was first brought out in Scotland, and the stalks often contain as many as five large blossoms. Other sweet peas with especially large blossoms are the Hercules and the Senator Spencer which has the appearance of an old-fashioned Paisley shawl in its combination of red and purple. These are in the same exhibit.

Mrs. E. M. Gill of Medford is showing a variety of old-fashioned flowers, including late peonies, roses, phlox and snapdragon and the Eastern Nurseries of Holliston has a miscellaneous display, the choicest blooms of which are the white and purple irises.

T. C. Thurlow of West Newbury has 25 vases of irises and in another part of the hall a number of perennials. The Regal lily (Lilium myriophyllum), which originated in China and has been brought to a wonderful perfection in the lily field of R. & J. Farquhar in Roslindale, fills several large jars. The lilies are now in their prime. Mr. Farquhar has also taken one side of the hall for a collection of old-fashioned flowers. The centerpiece of the display is made up of an arrangement of white irises and blue delphiniums.

Two exhibits of wild flowers, each variety labeled, are shown on the tables just inside the door. In one display are about 28 varieties and in the other 50 or more.

CHILDREN TO GET PRIZES FOR THEIR GARDENING EFFORT

Cambridge Movement Aims to Interest the Boys and Girls in Raising Flowers, Vegetables

Cambridge children are being interested in a home garden movement which is to be carried on during the present summer in connection with the garden city propaganda in ward 9. Notice has been given for children who contemplate competing for prizes in the three different classes to enroll their names at the Cambridge Social Union.

The contest will continue until next September. In the interim there will be an inspection of the children's gardens every 10 days to note the progress being made by the individuals. It is expected that most of the work will be performed by the children themselves, although limited assistance from their parents is permissible if such appears necessary.

First and second prizes were offered in the three classes, for the best kept flower garden, the best vegetable garden and the best kept flower and vegetable garden combined.

Prof. W. F. Harris, president of the Longfellow Improvement Association, is the one who has taken most active interest in the movement. It was started as an auxiliary to the garden city, the latter being found inadequate to provide for all the children.

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY — SHEPARD STORES — TREMONT ST. WINTER ST. TEMPLE PL.

MONDAY SALES

DINNER WARE

GLASS LAMPS POTTERY TRAYS

A good opportunity to learn about the unique Shepard China, Glass and Lamp Stores—notable for good taste in patterns and for some individuality.

SEMI-PORCELAIN DINNER SET $27.50

—English semi-porcelain Dinner Set with floral rose decoration. Enameled band effect of turquoise blue.

Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set
112 Pieces $20.00
—Green and yellow border in dainty pink rose garland effect.

Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set
112 Pieces $20.00
—American semi-porcelain. Green conventional decoration in Arts and Crafts figure, with touch of yellow, lined with green edging.

Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set
112 Pieces $20.00
—American semi-porcelain. Very pretty and dainty pale blue narrow band decoration.

Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set
112 Pieces $25.75
—English semi-porcelain Dinner Set with dark blue band broken with clusters of pink roses, gilt tracings. Low shapes.

CUT GLASS

Cut Glass Sugar and Creamer
Value $2.25 ..... $1.49
—Pretty pinwheel cutting, attractive shapes.

Etched Water Tumblers
Value 50c (set of six) 39c
—Touraine shape with very pretty wreath border. An unusually good value.

Cut Glass Guest Room Set
Values 35c and 75c 29c & 59c
—Small carafe and tumbler.

Cut Glass Sherbets
Value $1.50 ..... $1.00
—In handsome rose cutting.

Cut Glass Flower Vase
Value $4.75 ..... $2.98
—Attractive daisy cutting—deep, rich and sparkling. Five shapes to select from.

Imitation Glass Fruit Bowls
Value 43c 29c
—Pressed Colonial and Imitation Glass Fruit Bowls, in eight-inch size.

Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set
112 Pieces $29.00
—English semi-porcelain. Narrow dull gold band with line—exceptionally attractive.

Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set
112 Pieces $32.00
—Very neat band in small bachelor button and pink rose band effect. Dull gold edge, coin handles, attractive shapes.

Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set
112 Pieces $37.50
—A splendid reproduction of the well-known old India Tree pattern, in soft brown and rose colors; no gilt.

Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set
Value $13.50 ..... $7.89
—Pink thistle decoration—attractive and serviceable.

VASES, ETC.

Japanese China Vases
Value 25c 15c
—An assortment offering many shapes and decorations.

Italian Marble Flower Bowls
50c to $2.25
—Four sizes in very attractive color effects.

Assortment of Art Pottery
25c to $4.00
—A splendid line of artistic art pottery in a number of cleverly designed shapes and handsome color effects. The collection includes Flower Bowls, Jardinieres and Vases. Among the color effects we note soft greens, browns, buffs and gray.

Nickel Rim Coaster Sets
Value $1.50 ..... 89c
—Glass Coaster Sets with heavy nickel rim. Art star decorating each coaster. Set consists of large tray and six small coasters.

Mandarin Serving Trays
Value $10.00 ..... $4.95
—The center covering is a part of former Mandarin's coat. These heirlooms of a hundred years or more portray in a very striking manner the possibilities of bead embroidery.

$3.50 CUT GLASS WATER SETS $2.98

—In a very attractive, rich, light, dainty cutting on clear crystal glass. Set consists of six glasses and tall tankard jug. A very attractive value.

ELECTRIC LAMPS
ABOUT 15 IN THE LOT. ALL DURABLE SHAPES
One-Third Off Regular Prices

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

PRESIDENT SPENDS FORENOON GOLFING AT SUMMER HOME

CORNISH, N. H.—Publication of Germany's second communication may have a bearing on President Wilson's return to Washington, but under present plans he will not leave Cornish until early next week. He spent the forenoon on the private golf links near the summer White House.

President Wilson devoted more than an hour Friday to a visit to the studios used by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the sculptor, where are stored the originals or copies of most of his works. A bust of the late James McCosh, president of Princeton for many years, interested Mr. Wilson greatly. He studied it for several minutes, and told several anecdotes about Dr. McCosh.

The President was shown about the studios by Mrs. Saint-Gaudens. He was accompanied on his visit by Francis B. Sayre, his son-in-law, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, and was joined just before he left by Mrs. Sayre, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones and Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington, who had taken luncheon with a neighbor.

While President Wilson was examining the sculptures a grandchild of Saint-Gaudens was having a party on the lawn outside, and the President was asked to meet the group of boys and girls invited to the party. He shook hands with the children and watched them while they played games.

An invitation to visit President Wilson at Harlakenden house was given to Governor Spaulding of New Hampshire, the President departing, for the first time, from his rule against receiving official callers while on his vacation.

Governor Spaulding wishes to extend the state's official welcome to the President.

REMOVAL NOTICE OF THE

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Charlestown District.

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For sea breezes go to Revere Beach or Marine Park. For shady woods go to Middlesex Fells or Blue Hill. For open air theatres go to Norumbega Park or Lexington Park. These are delightful places and now suitable for old and young.

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Dr. William Evans-Hoyle; drawing specially signed

DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The National Museum of Wales is now an established fact; it actually exists, though not yet installed in its rightful home. This accomplishment is the result of something like 20 years of continuous and faithful work on the part of a few enthusiasts, since the time that the question of a national museum for Wales was first raised in the House of Commons.

The principality of Wales is no small gem in the crown of Great Britain. Its importance in politics, commerce and economics is very considerable, as is fully known and recognized, and it is therefore, only appropriate that it should be possessed of an institution wherein its relics and traditional treasures might be suitably preserved. Among the pioneers who worked so faithfully for this end are Sir Alfred Thomas, now Lord Pontypridd; William Jones, Col. Pryce-Jones, J. Herbert Lewis and Tom Ellis.

As far back as 1896, the vice-president of the council of education, Sir John Gorst, pointed out the necessity of first settling what was the educational capital of Wales in which the museum should be situated. This preliminary difficulty checked the progress of the movement for years, and only after long and tedious discussion was the matter brought to a head on March 10, 1903, when a resolution approving of the scheme was moved in the House of Commons by William Jones and seconded by Herbert Lewis, supported by Sir Alfred Thomas, Lord Pontypridd and others.

Following the resolution an appeal was made to the privy council to appoint a special committee to deal with the question of the proper locality for the museum. This committee consisted of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Earl of Jersey, and Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy, and on June 8, 1905, their award was presented, designating Cardiff as the seat of the national museum and Aberystwyth as the seat of the national library. In arriving at this very happy decision, the committee was possibly influenced by the fact that at Cardiff there already existed a museum, started many years ago by some enthusiasts, and fostered by the Cardiff Naturalists' Society. This museum had attained a position of importance under the management of the corporation, and was indeed worthy to form the nucleus of the national collection.

The next step necessary was to obtain a royal charter, and this was granted on March 19, 1907, Sir Alfred Thomas, Lord Pontypridd, being appointed president, with Lord Mostyn as vice-president, and Sir Ivor Herbert as treasurer. The various stages leading to the constitution of the court and council were passed with due deliberation, statutes were drawn up, and in December, 1908, the present director, Dr. W. Evans-Hoyle, was appointed, and, by an auspicious coincidence, entered upon his duties on St. David's day, March 1, 1909.

A whole year was occupied in drawing up a schedule of requirements for the proposed building, appointing assessors and holding an open competition in order to secure the best possible design, and on March 18, 1910, Messrs. Smith and Brewer were selected as the architects, out of 130 competitors. Their plans were then most carefully considered in every detail. Criticisms of these plans were obtained from Dr. A. B. Meyer of Dresden, Dr. F. A. Bather, F. R. S., and other eminent specialists, and as a consequence a number of alterations were made in the internal arrangements, although the original design in its main features remained unchanged. It is believed that this is the first occasion in this country on which plans have been formally submitted to a museum expert for consideration, although the advisability of such a step would seem to be obvious. The traditional method has been to erect a handsome building, and then leave the officials to do their part as best they can. These preliminary discussions naturally occupied much time, and it was not until Sept. 1, 1911, that the contractor began operations on the site.

The council of the museum was indeed fortunate in securing the services of Dr. W. Evans-Hoyle as director, for it is very doubtful whether he has an equal in his profession. He is the exact antithesis of the general conception of a curator, the "dry-as-dust" dreamy individual, who wields long Latin names somewhat in the same manner as does the professional acrobat the bar-bells. He is possessed of a keen sense of humor and a singularly engaging manner. He comes from the West Riding of Yorkshire. His father was an engineer, and was connected with both the large engineering firms of Whitworth and Armstrong, before those two houses amalgamated. In his early days Dr. Evans-Hoyle was greatly desirous of becoming an engineer, and was always making drawings of wonderful and intricate machinery and engines. He commenced his college career at Owens College, Manchester, where he worked in the engineering classes. From there he went to Christ Church College, Oxford, where he remained three and a half years. In 1874, he was elected to a junior studentship at that college, and graduated in 1877 in the natural science schools, taking biology and chemistry as his subjects, and obtaining first class honors in them. In July, 1882, he received the government appointment of naturalist on the editorial staff of the "Challenger" Expedition Reports under Dr. (now Sir John) Murray, and occupied this position until June, 1888, when the work was almost completed.

Dr. Hoyle has had considerable experience in teaching the facts and theories of natural science by different methods to varied audiences. He has lectured to students, and has given several courses of university extension lectures, besides popular lectures and addresses in connection with the museum. The University of Manchester recently appointed him to a special lectureship on the morphology of the mollusca. For 20 years he was director of the Manchester museum, where he had charge of all the museum work, administrative as well as technical. This museum is a department of the Victoria University of Manchester, and is used by university students and specialists as well as by the general public. When he took office, the museum was being installed in a new building and the cases were erected and the specimens arranged under his supervision.

Dr. Hoyle has made a thorough study of all matters appertaining to the building, organization and administration of museums, a subject which has now attained such dimensions and complexity as to constitute a special branch of knowledge in itself. He has visited the more important museums in England, on the continent of Europe and North America, with the object of studying their organization in general and in detail, and this has greatly added to his knowledge of museum work in all its departments. Ever since its formation he has regularly attended the meeting of the Museum Association as a delegate from the Manchester museum, and has also taken an active part in its management. Several of his papers on the fundamental rules and practice of museum work have appeared in its publications.

In speaking of the National Museum of Wales, Dr. Hoyle furnished some very interesting information concerning its arrangements and general value. The internal arrangements, he said, have been dictated by definite administrative rules. The first of these is the clear division of the contents of the museum into two main classes: the show collections intended for the ordinary visitor, and the reserve, or study collections, intended for the student and the specialist. The exhibition galleries will be devoted entirely to the former, and not utilized as storehouses, while the latter will be kept in special rooms adjoining the exhibition galleries. As a result, the man who wishes quietly to investigate a series of dried plants, or candlesticks or embryological models, will be able to do so in a suitable room with tables, microscopic and other apparatus at his disposal, undisturbed by the passing throng, whilst visitors will not find their view of the cases blocked by the student with his impedimenta of literature, notebooks and such like. The reserve galleries will be the proper place for those long series of shells and beetles systematically arranged with formidable names which are the joy of the enthusiastic collector, but a weariness to the man in the street. This system will admit of those specimens which are selected for exhibition to the public being displayed in such a way as to exhibit their characteristics to the best advantage, and, in the case of works of art, of their having the necessary amount of space to produce their proper effect.

It is intended, Dr. Hoyle continued, that the new museum shall be primarily and essentially national in character. Its special and characteristic function must, according to the views of its council, be to teach the stranger about Wales and to teach the Welsh people about their own country. Above all things, it must not attempt to be a copy of the British museum on a small scale. To the question: "Does this imply that only Welsh specimens are to be collected and exhibited in your museum?" Dr. Hoyle replied:

"By no means. The adage 'What should they know of England who only England know?' applies equally to Wales, and it is impossible thoroughly to understand either the natural or artificial products, or the history of Wales, unless examples drawn from a wide area are furnished for comparison. Nothing should, however, be admitted which does not help to illustrate or elucidate some special feature of Wales.

"In the collection intended for the general public the first effort will be to show the topographical relationship of Wales to the universe in general. In a gallery of fair dimensions, a globe will be placed at one end, to represent the sun, while models of the earth and moon on the same scale and at a proper distance apart, will be placed at the other. The inferior planets will be shown in their relative positions, whilst the sizes and distances of the superior planets will be indicated on a label by reference to well-known landmarks. In a conspicuous position in the central hall will be a terrestrial globe of such dimensions that the principality may be easily recognizable. The attempt will be made to have it mounted so that its axis is parallel with that of the earth, and to have it rotated by clockwork so as to show the alternations of day and night, and the changes of the seasons. A large relief model of Wales, on the scale of one inch to the mile is at present being made under the direction of Professor Fleure, of Aberystwyth, and is sure to be of absorbing interest to visitors.

"Speaking generally," the director said, "it is intended that there shall be a small general collection connected with each department of the museum; for example, at the beginning of the zoological gallery there will be a small type series giving a general survey of the animal kingdom, which will explain the special relationships of the animals of Wales. The natural history of Wales, zoology and botany, is to be specially illustrated in a hall designed for this particular purpose, in which a set of groups of animal and plant life is to be installed in assemblages such as they form in nature. For this purpose it is proposed to arrange a series of large cases or small rooms, each containing, as it were, a sample of some part of the country, moorland, forest, woodland, pond, marsh and shore. Each will have a suitable background, which may include an actual Welsh landscape, and in the foreground there will be real or artificial plants and mounted animals, as realistic as the resources of modern taxidermy can make them. A descriptive label, coupled with a diagram, will give the names of the animals and plants and show their relationships to their environment.

"A similar method is to be adopted to illustrate and explain Welsh history. To begin at the very beginning, it is intended to have a mounted group showing prehistoric man sitting at the entrance of his cave chipping stone implements. Another, illustrating the Roman period, might contain a reconstruction of the gateway of a Roman camp, with the sentry standing on duty, and natives of the country buying and selling produce. Ample material exists to furnish the basis of such a representation. In a similar way, exterior or interior groups will show subsequent periods; a Welsh castle of Norman times, a Tudor mansion, and a Welsh farm of the last century, will all be illustrated with the appropriate furniture, fittings and utensils.

"One special feature of the museum will be a children's room, in which it is proposed to install those objects in which young people are likely to be more particularly interested, or which will be of use in connection with their school work. Another feature which will delight the juvenile heart will be the aquarium to be situated in the center of the inner quadrangle."

In speaking of the necessary training for a curator Dr. Hoyle remarked that this is incomplete if it has all been acquired in one museum. "There is," he said "scarcely anything that cannot be accomplished in more than one way, and no institution has a monopoly of all the good methods. The official who takes his business seriously will, therefore, widen his experience by seeing other museums. This is a form of education which can be continued as a kind of post-graduate study, after the days of apprenticeship are finished. If I may refer to my own experience, I may say that I have learned far more from my visits to other museums than from anything else, and I should like here to place on record my gratitude to the colleagues in different lands, who have contributed to my professional education by showing me the institutions under their charge. True one is sometimes foiled; in one town I could not get access to the museum because the curator was receiving deposits at the penny bank; but against this experience I must record the fact that on one occasion I was admitted free to a wax work show as being a brother in the profession."

Dr. Hoyle had the distinction of serving as president of Section D (Zoology) at the recent meeting of the British Association at Leicester. The following is a list of the diplomas and principal distinctions he has gained: Doctor of Science and Master of Arts at Oxford; Master of Science of the Victoria University of Manchester; Member of the Board of the Faculty of Science, University of Manchester, Fellow of the Royal Society and Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh; Correspondent of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia; Vice-President of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society; ex-President of the Museum Associations; and ex-President of Section D (Zoology), British Association. It had long been Dr. Hoyle's ambition to take part in the organization of a new museum on modern lines, and he considers it a great honor to be associated with the inauguration and administration of so important an institution as the National Museum of Wales.

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It is a pleasure to select your Summer Furniture here. The display is so large and varied that satisfaction is assured. If you are looking for a chair, you will find one here at the right size, height of back, proper shape and at the price you wish to pay. The other articles are graded just as carefully.

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RAILROAD POINTS

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine railroad provided 12 first class vestibule coaches on their Lake Winnepesaukee excursion which left North station at 8:15 o'clock this morning. The special leaves The Weirs, N. H., returning on the arrival of the steamer Mt. Washington.

President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad arrived at the South station over the New Haven road's shore line at 6:35 o'clock this morning en route from Baltimore via New York.

Charles Merritt, train dispatcher of the Boston & Albany railroad at the South station is spending a two weeks' vacation at Chicago and Niagara Falls.

The Boston & Maine railroad furnished special service from North station at 9:26 o'clock this morning for a Unitarian camp party en route to Portsmouth, N. H.

The private car Westmoreland, occupied by Henry C. Frick and party, passed through Boston over the New England lines today en route from New York city to Prides Crossing, Mass.

A special Boston & Albany train, consisting to two flat cars, two stock cars, combination and four coaches left Huntington avenue yard at 11:30 o'clock this morning for the accommodation of First Corps Cadets, M. V. M., en route to Northboro camp via Framingham and the New Haven railroad.

The Boston & Maine railroad is unloading at Mystic wharf a shipload of Michigan fir lumber which will be used in bridge construction.

Frank A. Tilton, general yard master, Boston Terminal Company, at South station, is at his camp on Little Sandy lake, North Hanson.

COTTON STORAGE PROJECTED

GAINESVILLE, Tex.—Gainesville is to have one of the largest free storage warehouses for cotton in Texas. The local compress company is having 300 feet more of sheds built for storage of wagon cotton only, says the Dallas News. This new addition will house about eight thousand bales of cotton and it is thought it will take care of all the staple brought here for storage.

CHILDREN HAVE FIELD DAY

EVERETT, Mass.—The initial field day of the summer schools was held at the Y. M. C. A. playground yesterday with nearly 500 children in attendance. The event was under the supervision of Miss Mary S. Fellows, principal of the Nichols school and the Y. M. C. A. summer school. Baseball and athletic events as well as games of a varied nature were on the program.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR TO TALK ON TEMPERANCE

Three of the six candidates for Governor who will contest in the primaries in September and one already nominated are to speak upon temperance and the liquor traffic on Boston Common under the auspices of the poster campaign of the Associated Charities.

The candidates who have accepted invitations to speak are former Congressman Samuel W. McCall, Republican; former Gov. Eugene N. Foss, independent; former Congressman Frederick S. Deitrick, Democratic; and William Shaw, Prohibition.

Congressman Deitrick, who is to start on a state-wide "hike" in the interest of his candidacy and national prohibition, one of the big planks in his platform, is scheduled to speak Sunday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at tree II, north.

This is the first time in the history of anti-liquor fighting that representatives from the various political parties have stumped in Boston. Mr. Deitrick will make the Sunday talk the opening of his around-the-state campaign. The dates for the other speakers have not yet been assigned but are expected to follow in turn, or nearly so.

COAST ARTILLERY TO BE INSPECTED

Coast artillerymen of the state militia companies encamped on the various island fortresses in Boston harbor are to be inspected this afternoon by Adj.-Gen. Charles H. Cole and his staff.

The adjutant-general's party will first be taken to Ft. Warren and between 1 and 2 p. m. inspect the four companies of the battalion stationed there, going next to Ft. Strong for inspection between 3 and 4 p. m. and then proceeding to Ft. Andrews for inspection between 5 and 6 p. m. Members of the Governor's staff and several state officials make up the adjutant-general's party.

The only thing scheduled for tomorrow is the church service to be held at each fort. Monday the troops will engage in artillery drill, sub-caliber practice, infantry drills, signal drills and bayonet exercise. The camp continues through July 17.

ORANGEMEN PLAN OUTING

Members of Boston lodges of the Loyal Orange Institute will go to Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Monday for a reunion and celebration of the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the order. The members will gather at Copley square and at 9 a. m. march to the station. Prominent Orangemen from various parts of the state will make addresses.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Reductions Showing Values:

An Odd Lot of Cloth Suits—Splendid Materials and Unusual Values. About 85 Suits in the lot in sizes from 16 to 18 and 34 to 46.

REDUCED FROM

$30.00 to $19.50 — $20.00 to $10.00
22.50 to 15.00 — 18.50 to 8.75

TWO ODD LOTS OF SILK DRESSES

35 Silk Dresses Reduced from $23.50, 20.00, 18.50 to $10.00

20 Silk Dresses Reduced from $28.50 to $18.50; 23.50 to 16.50; 22.50 to 15.00

SPORT COATS

White Chinchillas reduced from $15.00 to $10.00

Corduroy Coats in rose, blue, green and white. Reduced to $9.75

Odd lot of 25 Silk Stripe and Pongee Waists—Formerly $5.00. Now $2.95.

85 White Voile Waists—some lace and embroidery trimmed. Odd lot reduced to $1.25.

50 Striped Wash Silk Waists—low collar, long or short sleeves; reduced to $1.50.

1 lot Pique Skirts, with pockets, detachable pearl buttons. Reduced from 3.95 to $2.95.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PEASANT SMOCK APPEARS ON STREET

(Model from McCreery, New York. Photo by Fashion Camera)

The peasant smock, introduced for garden wear, has at last made its appearance on the street. This pretty, comfortable garment, which made its debut a year or so ago, appealed to so many women who had no garden in which to wear it that it quickly became a part of the summer costume, not only on tennis court and golf links, where it took the place of the middy blouse, but soon was added to the street frock, being worn as a sort of jacket or overdress.

The "middy-smock," as it is called in the shops, has reached instant and widespread popularity. It comes in cool white linen, smocked in blue or yellow, in heavy yellow crash smocked in white, and in various other color combinations. It is ideal for informal morning wear at the summer resort or at home, with a white linen skirt and white shoes and hose. It can be worn by many women who hesitated to don the very youthful middy blouse, yet it has all the comfort of that loose serviceable garment.

For afternoon wear, over thin summer dresses, the smock is generally of pongee or raw silk smocked in some prettily contrasting shade or in white. The taffeta smock is also arriving on the scene. The one shown in the photograph is of dull rose taffeta, smocked in white. Three little white silk frogs fasten it in front, and a cretonne collar finishes the throat. A solid square of smocking is placed at the back. The smock is worn over a net frock, with two ruffles finished with white embroidered applique over an edging of rose net.

The smock's very latest appearance is in the form of a bathing suit. Navy blue or black smocks of taffeta or mohair, smocked in white, will probably be seen on the beach this summer, worn over bloomers of the same material.

MORE DECIDED PATTERNS ON SILK

Fashion decrees that we shall walk in silk attire, probably because there is a greater demand than usual on the resources of woolens, says a writer for the Queen (London). Some of the woolen mills in France are no longer working, while the silk ones continue the even tenor of their way, and Italy had been preparing her silks also before she took her part in the war. They are getting stiffer, and the plain kinds are gradually yielding to those which display more or less decided patterns. Stripes, especially in black and white, head the fashion. Gros de Londres is a rival to taffeta, having a little rib on the surface. It is firm of make, and recalls the silks of long ago. Still there is a copious demand for taffeta, plain or woven. Some with self-colored designs, spots or small flowers, make one think of old brocades, and the styles of making that obtained when brocade was the fashion. Hair line stripes make useful gowns, and very beautiful are the colors of taffetas for evening wear. Some are so soft in weave they resemble foulards. Polka spots and Dresden china designs are both to be found here. Some of the patterns that entirely cover the fabric are of Persian inspiration. Surah and dark-tinted foulards, often with patterns not unlike brocade, wear well and do not crease.

Orange Jelly

Six bitter oranges, 3 sweet oranges, 3 lemons. Cut them up into small pieces, removing as many seeds as possible, especially any that have got cut in half, as these would impart a bitter taste. Cover with 18 tumblers of cold water and let stand 24 hours, smashing frequently with a wooden spoon. Strain through jelly bag. Allow 1 pound sugar to the pint of juice and let boil fast for 10 minutes.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Birds' Flying Lessons

Woodchucks have a funny name, and they are queer looking animals, like big rats with long, thick hair. They are shy, too, and it is unusual to see them out in the broad daylight. But one day some children who were living near the woods saw a big woodchuck with two little ones in a field. The mother was teaching the little ones to eat clover. The children thought that the little woodchucks looked like Teddy bears. They were very fat and roly-poly, and seemed to be stuffed tight into their coats, just as Teddy bears are. They had little round heads, and tiny ears.

The same days these people saw a mother crow teaching a little crow to fly. She made a great fuss about it, cawing and scolding him. She would fly to a branch and perch there, cawing in her queer creaky voice, until the baby at last let go his own branch and fluttered awkwardly over to her. But the minute the baby crow got near her branch the mother would fly off it to another, and then the same process went on all over again. She would chatter and croak away until the little one at last launched himself on his stubby little black wings and came towards her.

A little song sparrow not far away was also giving a flying lesson. But she gave it in a sweet voice without any fuss at all, though she had eight or nine children, to the crow's one. Perhaps she had taken some other sparrow's little ones to teach with her own. At any rate, there they all were, fluttering and lifting themselves up from the ground to a low branch, or sailing from bough to bough, all trying to do exactly as the mother sparrow did.

Puzzle

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Enigma: Brush.

DIAMOND

1. In field; 2, to solicit in charity; 3, chords of arc; 4, an ancient king, famed for superior wisdom; 5, having two thin plates; 6, in mathematics, a unit or divisor; 7, doubled, in pairs or twins; 8, instrumental compositions, usually for the piano, in three or four movements; 9, the haunches of an animal; 10, a measure of length containing 16½ feet; 11, in garden.—Christian Advocate.

SAVORY PIES OF VARIOUS KINDS

In searching for things to take the place of winter dishes, the housekeeper too often overlooks the savory pies. With good crust covering the well-flavored contents, they are a consideration worth while. Most of the pie fillings jelly well when cold without the aid of gelatine, which gives a flavor individual to each one.

Good pie crust made in the usual way, using half butter and half fresh lard, is better for this sort of pie than puff paste. If the pies are to be eaten cold, they must be cooked ahead of time and allowed to cool naturally; they should not be iced, as that destroys the flavor.

Codfish pie—Free from bone, skin and flake enough cold boiled codfish to make two cupfuls. Add to it one dozen raw oysters, or one dozen little round clams that have been steamed; one gill of melted butter, one gill of sweet cream, pepper, salt, the juice of an onion and one beaten egg. Have ready a small pie plate lined with crust, pour the mixture in and spread over the top a layer of mashed potato; then put on the top crust and bake. This pie is best hot, but may also be eaten cold.

Macedoine Vegetable Pie—Drain one bottle of macedoine vegetables, then add to them a gill of melted butter, pepper, salt, one tablespoon of Chutney syrup, two tablespoons of dry bread crumbs, and a tablespoon of finely ground walnut meats. Fill the pie with the mixture and before putting on the top crust arrange thin slices of bacon to radiate from the center so that there will be one slice in each piece of pie when it is cut. Put on the top crust and bake. Ornament the crust by fluting the edge with a silver fork, for a fancy edge often burns before the pie is done and spoils its looks. This is a hearty pie and makes a good one to use for luncheon. It is nicest when it is slightly warm.

Mutton Pie—Take the remains of a cold leg of mutton and cut the meat into thin slices or small pieces. Line a pie dish with the crust, place a layer of the meat in the bottom, a layer of potatoes cut rather thick or in balls on top of the meat, little lumps of butter, pepper, salt, onion juice, a teaspoon of powdered herbs and then put on another layer of the meat. Keep on in this way until the dish is full; then pour in a small cup of cream in which a teaspoon of browned flour has been stirred until smooth and free from lumps; then put on the upper crust. Bake about an hour. This pie is good hot or cold.

Veal Pie—After lining the pie plate with crust, take two pounds of veal cutlet and cut into squares, dust each piece with pepper, salt and powdered herbs, place them in the pie dish in layers and put four strips of thinly sliced bacon on top. Next take one cup of veal stock or white stock, thicken it slightly with a little butter and flour rubbed to a cream, season well and turn over the meat. Now put on the top crust, leaving a hole in the center about two inches in diameter, and place over this a pastry ornament dusted with flour, so that it can be removed readily. Bake the pie from an hour to an hour and a quarter and when done and slightly cool remove the ornament and turn into the pie a small tumbler of melted currant jelly; then put back the ornament. When the pie is cold it is ready to serve.

Oyster Loaf—This supper dish may be made of mussels or shrimp as well as of oysters. Take one large, square-cornered baker's loaf two days old, cut the top crust off lengthways, carefully remove the crumb from it and through two slits draw a white satin ribbon, tying it in a big bow to form the handle of the cover. Next remove the crumb from the loaf, leaving a quarter inch thickness all over, and place the shell in the center of the platter where it is ready to receive its contents. Make a very rich cream sauce not too thick, take four dozen oysters and dry them carefully between linen cloths. When the cream sauce is almost done, put them into it, allowing it to boil up once; when the beard of the oyster curls, they are done. Remove from the fire and turn into the loaf, put on the cover and draw through the bow by way of garnish a bunch of shaded nasturtium blossoms. The same quantity of mussels may be used, though they will have to be steamed from their shells and then added to the cream. A pint and a half of boiled shrimp, broken in small pieces, will make the same quantity. This is a decorative and a very good dish when made with any of the three ingredients. The shell may also be used for sweetbreads and mushrooms à la Newburg.

STYLES FOR MEN AS SEEN IN LONDON

(By a special correspondent)

LONDON—When considering the subject of men's dress it is useful to note that, as in most other things, it is the details that really count, and that, in the final analysis, decide whether a man is well dressed. For example, in the matter of boots, it is frequently asked whether it would be better to buy one pair of really good boots, or two pairs of inferior quality, costing together about the same price and expected to last the same time as the one good pair. It always seems when buying boots that the truest economy is to buy the best, as really good leather will last not only twice as long as inferior quality, but three or four times as long, and at the same time keep its shape, and look just what it is, the best, for there is something about a good pair of boots which prevents their being mistaken. When dealing with patent leather, it should be remembered that it is very hard to find a bootmaker who will guarantee the leather against cracking, and one is usually told that it is quite a matter of chance, as occasionally a cheap leather will last just as long as the most expensive; but here again, taken as a general rule, it will undoubtedly be found that the best is the most economical and satisfactory in the end. Before leaving the subject of boots it will be seen how important an item they are in the appearance of a man, when it is possible to look well in our oldest clothes, provided our boots are of the best and well cared for, but on the other hand it is easy to look untidy and spoil the whole effect, by wearing with a new suit a pair of boots even in the slightest need of repair.

Another detail is the shirt cuff. After a long period of popularity, the double cuff to the soft shirt appeared to be going out of favor last season, as a well-cut single cuff was thought to give just a little neater appearance, but now there would seem to be a decided tendency to return to the double cuff, only in a slightly altered form, and cut so as to fit quite closely to the wrist, the tendency in the shirt sleeve, as in the coat sleeve, being towards doing away with unnecessary material, and giving just enough room for comfort.

Collars, at the moment, appear to be passing through a transitional stage, the double collar, in the matter of the length of its points, which in some cases would compete favorably with the old Shakespeare collar, and seem to vary according to the fancy of the individual and to conform to no standard; and the wing collar, in the matter of its wings, a smart shape at present having a narrow opening with large pointed wings, set well back and looking particularly neat with a bow tie.

The black knitted silk tie, which has now had quite a long run, seems just as popular as ever, and judging by its merits likely to remain so, for it would be hard to find another kind of tie that would keep its shape so well and show less inclination to work loose, and at the same time so eminently suit the soft-fronted colored shirt of today.

Toasted Corn

An improvement over boiled corn is toasted corn. After boiling the ears six minutes so as to cook them partially, remove to a bread toaster and place over hot coals, turning until they are browned evenly. The delicious flavor thus imparted is well worth the extra work of preparing.—Good Housekeeping.

Rippling Flare

The rippling flare of some of the separate coats gives them an excessively broad look that is a little disturbing to their owners until they become a bit accustomed to it; but the fullness is a feature that has the stamp of fashion, says the New Haven Journal-Courier, and need cause no uneasiness. In fact, it is very graceful and usually flattering to the figure.

HAND-PAINTED HATS AND PARASOLS

The girl who is clever with her paint brush may enjoy one of the fads of the season and be the owner of a very exclusive hat and parasol at small outlay. The hand-painted hat, with its parasol to match, makes a novelty not purchasable in the ordinary shop, and samples only are shown in the exclusive shops where they are painted to order.

The Panama or Neapolitan straw shapes are chosen in becoming models; then they are lined and painted according to one's fancy. In some instances flowers are painted all around on the brim; others have floral garlands or large single flower running up on to the crown; again chiffon is painted instead of the hat and is tightly stretched on the hat and banded in by a velvet tailored band and bow.

The parasols are of plain satin, taffeta, pongee or linen and the same flowers adorn them that are painted on the hat. Sometimes one only of the parasol panels is painted, again all the panels are decorated, or a simple conventionalized border is used. On the stick of the parasol is a huge velvet rosette which matches the tailored band on the hat and gives the touch of color that makes the set very smart.

American Beauty roses with velvet to match, pussy willows with grass green velvet, milkweed pods with golden brown velvet, daisies with yellow velvet, scarlet trumpet flowers with red velvet, corn flowers with blue velvet and pink Shirley poppies with pink velvet are some of the best color combinations.

Electric Fan in Kitchen

One is usually rather active while busy in the kitchen and a refreshing breeze is needed there quite as much as in the living room or dining room. In the early morning the kitchen is generally comfortable, but as the work of the day proceeds the maid would surely enjoy more air than is afforded by doors and windows. Consideration for her comfort will prompt the placing of a small electric fan on a shelf just above the level of her head, where a rush of cool air will be circulated as the heated air from below rises. Cheerful service will repay this thoughtfulness on the part of the housewife.

Fancy Dress Goods

In fancy dress goods checks promise exceptionally well. Colors will be dark, says the Dry Goods Economist. The favorite combinations are blue and green, brown and green and black and green. Occasionally a hairline overcheck is given for decorative purposes. Other dark colors in mixtures are favored.

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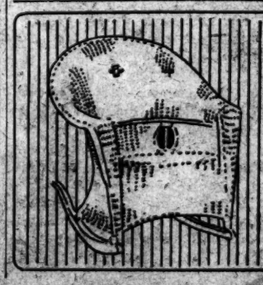

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CITIES SEEKING CONVENTIONS OF GREAT PARTIES

Republican National Committee Will Formally Fix Time and Place at a Meeting of That Organization Held in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — In January, 1916, the Republican national committee will meet in this city for the purpose of fixing the time and place for the national convention. The Democratic national committee will meet about the same time, also in Washington, to take similar action regarding the Democratic national convention.

Both conventions, it is believed, will go to the middle West, and Chicago, it is probable may have one, and possibly both, for the asking. That city is so admirably situated for gatherings of that kind, and is so well equipped to take care of them, that it has a decided advantage over other middle West cities which from time to time apply. Usually when a national political convention is not held in Chicago, it is because the Chicago people have not made a serious effort to get it.

Each national committee requires the convention to raise a fund of $50,000 with which to pay certain convention expenses, such as hall rent, hotel accommodations for national committeemen, clerk hire, etc. Chicago, it is announced, already has raised the necessary $50,000 for the Republican convention and is preparing to ask that it be designated as the convention city next year. Indeed, it is said that a poll of the committee already indicates that Chicago will be chosen on the first ballot, perhaps without serious opposition.

Philadelphia and St. Louis are being "mentioned' in connection with the Republican convention, but both will carry a handicap, if Chicago is really an aspirant. The Republicans held their 1900 convention in Philadelphia, and the Democrats went to Baltimore in 1912. With these exceptions, the middle West has been national convention ground practically ever since the civil war. Horace Greeley was nominated at Cincinnati in 1872, and Tilden at St. Louis in 1876. Harrison was renominated at Minneapolis in 1892. McKinley was nominated at St. Louis in 1896. Bryan was nominated at Kansas City in 1900. Parker was nominated at St. Louis in 1904; and Bryan was nominated at Denver in 1908. Practically all the rest of the middle West national conventions have been held in Chicago.

There was a time when the business men of Chicago were not certain whether national political conventions were profitable, from a business standpoint, and as a result they began to manifest more or less indifference regarding them. Fifty thousand dollars seemed like a large sum to raise and turn over to a national committee, and many of the contributors to the fund found it difficult to see where they got their money back again.

But that was before Chicago had provided itself with the finest auditorium in the country. Since the auditorium was built that city has been an applicant for one or the other of the great quadrennial political gatherings, and has never been refused. If it really wants the Republican national convention next year, it is a pretty safe guess that it will get it.

It may be that it can get the Democratic convention, too; but the chances are perhaps slightly more than even that the Democrats will not want to hold their convention in the city selected by the Republicans. There is no definite rule covering this point, but, generally speaking, if the Republican party chooses a certain city, the Democratic party goes somewhere else. If that custom should prevail next year, the outlook would be good for St. Louis to get the Democratic convention.

Roger Sullivan, Democratic wheelhorse in Illinois, says, on that point, however, that he thinks the chances are good that the Democrats will go to Chicago for their convention. He has a preliminary poll of the national committee, and says he is within a very few votes of a majority. He confidently expects that by January the committee will favor Chicago almost without an opposing vote. It thus may happen that both conventions will go to Chicago.

As a matter of fact, not many American cities are able to provide for these great political gatherings in a satisfactory manner. The Republicans were disappointed with Minneapolis in 1892, and the Democrats with Denver in 1908, and with Baltimore in 1912. Kansas City is somewhat better as a convention city than Minneapolis and Denver, but not nearly as good as St. Louis, Chicago and Philadelphia.

There have been times when San Francisco was anxious to have one of the national conventions. Its ability to entertain the crowds is conceded, but the three hours' difference in time between it and all that part of the country east of Pittsburgh (nearly one half of the population of the country), and the two hours' difference between it and the states of the Mississippi valley, decided the case against it. There was a vigorous protest on the part of many of the leading American daily newspapers. The handicap of two hours in the case of Denver, in 1908, meant that much of the news of the convention was from 12 to 18 hours old before the reading public of the East had an opportunity to know about it.

The one hour of time difference at Chicago and St. Louis is offset by unusually ample telegraphic service. At Minneapolis, Kansas City and Denver the telegraphic facilities were not adequate.

Chicago, it has been said many times by politicians who attend the great party gatherings, can entertain a national convention, and give no signs of an unusual crowd, on the streets or elsewhere, outside of the two or three hotels that are political headquarters. St. Louis, while not as well able as Chicago to cover up a convention crowd, is second only to Chicago, in the middle West, as a convention city. Philadelphia is as good a convention city as Chicago, broadly speaking.

New York would, of course, be able to take care of a national convention without showing it. But party managers have not been willing to send the conventions to that city. At a time when the influence of Wall street on politics and national legislation has been a subject of comment, and when many people, whether correctly or not, have believed that platforms and candidates were controlled, to some degree at least, by the money power of the country as represented in Wall street, it would be an act of political unwisdom, it is held, for any great political party to nominate a candidate and adopt a platform in New York.

At time candidates for the nomination have benefited personally by the holding of the convention in a particular city, but not frequently. Lincoln undoubtedly was helped by the fact that the Republican convention of 1860 was held in Chicago. Sentiment there was much in his favor, and counted big on the streets, in hotel lobbies and in the galleries of the convention hall.

When St. Louis was selected by the Democrats in 1876, the friends of Mr. Hendricks of Indiana were jubilant, Missouri and Indiana were near neighbors, and the Indiana candidate seemed assured of an advantage over Mr. Tilden, who came from the East. But the Tilden case was too strong, and it won despite all that the Hendricks men were able to do. Neighborly pride and feeling could not prevail against the arguments in favor of the nomination of Tilden.

It is still said in some places that Mr. Bryan owed his first nomination, in large part, to the fact that the convention was held in Chicago; that it was the East against the West, with Chicago friendly to the West. That statement is persuasive, but will scarcely stand analysis. Mr. Bland of Missouri, and Mr. Boies of Iowa were western enough, but could not control even a small part of the 1896 convention. Mr. Bryan, however, did control it. Not the galleries nor the street and hotel crowds nominated Mr. Bryan, but the delegates in the convention; and it is conceded by thinking men that he could have controlled them as easily with his oratory anywhere else as he did in Chicago.

It might have been thought that Mr. Bryan would exert no influence in a convention held in Baltimore; that such a setting would mean the East against the West; with the East unfriendly to him. And yet, what are the facts? Nobody not a candidate for the nomination ever has exercised such absolute control over a national political convention in this country as was exercised by Mr. Bryan over the convention at Baltimore three years ago. He was its undisputed master, and selected the candidate and wrote the platform. And what he did at Baltimore he would have been able to do, through his oratory and personal following, had the convention been meeting anywhere else.

The argument that the candidates for the nomination usually have something at stake in the convention city, therefore is not entirely convincing. If both conventions next year were to go to either Chicago or St. Louis for influence, it is safe to assume that all candidates would receive fair treatment. The fact that they have received such treatment in those cities in the past is proved by the fact that nominating conventions have gone back to both of them time after time.

Chicago Expects to Entertain the Republican Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—The Republican national convention of 1916 will be held in Chicago a year from this month, it seems assured, since the receipt of pledges from more than a majority of the national committee in favor of Chicago. The pledges came into the hands of Fred W. Upham, chairman of a committee of the Hamilton Club appointed for this purpose.

Since the Republican convention appears certain, Democratic leaders of the city have become active in seeking to bring the Democratic national convention here also. St. Louis and Kansas City are strong contestants for the honor, but it is said that Chicago has a decided advantage.

To make this city's claims stronger, the Association of Commerce proposes a non-partisan collection of funds for both campaigns and a non-partisan administration of their expenses through a non-partisan treasurer. Both coming to Chicago within a month and meeting in the same place, the saving would be tremendous if they could be handled together.

It is probable that $100,000 or more will be raised for the two conventions, half to be returned if either does not come. The number each convention will bring into the city is in the neighborhood of 50,000.

Steps toward securing the Democratic convention were first taken by Democratic National Committeeman Charles Boeschenstein of Edwardsville. He named a committee of five business men to see about the raising of funds and to confer with the Republicans on the question of securing one fund for both.

Later he designated a larger committee, with Roger C. Sullivan as chairman. The smaller committee, consisting of Charles H. Hermann, chairman; Thomas J. Webb, John W. Eckhart and F. S. Peabody, will continue as a sub-committee to arrange the details of getting together with the Republicans.

A hand was then taken by the Chicago Association of Commerce and its convention bureau, and a non-partisan committee was organized. This committee consists of Fred L. Rossbach, the Washington Shirt Company; C. H. Hermann, Chapin & Gore; F. P. Armbruster, Federal Bonded Adjustment Company; E. L. Beifeld, Hotel Sherman; Joseph H. Defrees, Defrees, Buckingham & Eaton; George B. Foster, Commonwealth Edison Company; Angus S. Hibbard, American Telephone & Telegraph Company; A. C. Johnson, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; D. F. Kelly, Mandel Brothers; L. W. Landman, Michigan Central Railroad; William D. McJunkin, William D. McJunkin Advertising Agency; Walter J. Raymer, American Pin Company; John D. Shoop, board of education; John F. Smulski, Northwestern Trust & Savings Bank; Homer E. Tinsman, Tinsman & Blocki.

What the association proposes is thus explained by Charles H. Hermann, chairman of its convention hall committee:

"The business interests of Chicago, speaking through the Association of Commerce, have interested themselves enthusiastically and energetically in the work of bringing both Republican and Democratic conventions to Chicago. They believe that the logical way to accomplish this result is through the formation of a non-partisan committee which shall raise a common fund and make arrangements to care for our visitors on a scale never before attempted. By combining our energies we shall be able to bring this about more satisfactorily than ever before and at the minimum expense. We already know that by acting jointly we can save from $35,000 to $40,000, and we find, on inquiry, that the men who will be called upon to contribute to the fund required to finance the undertaking prefer to make one lump donation.

"By working together we believe that the response on the part of business men throughout the city will be prompt and generous. We are certain that under this plan it will be possible to obtain the maximum results at the least cost, and that we can provide facilities for the entertainment of both conventions that would be practically impossible were the work to be done separately. With all the forces of the Association of Commerce combined to do the biggest and best thing, with all interests, commercial, industrial and financial behind the movement, we will be able to give to the entertainment of each convention the advantages of both. In providing meeting place, headquarters, hotel accommodations, transportation, communication facilities, and the hundred and one things necessary to properly care for business at hand, it is easy to see that a combined endeavor is the logical method.

"Within a few days we expect to have our plan properly formulated and be prepared to announce the launching of the campaign. We feel sure that we shall land the conventions and we propose to entertain them so well that there will never be further discussion when it comes to deciding upon Chicago as the permanent convention city of the nation."

TRAIN YARD SITE FOR NEW PUMPING STATION TO FRONT

Fort Point Channel Proposal Rejection Sends Officials to Consideration of Other Places

Officials of the public works department are expected immediately to take up consideration of a site in the South station train yards near Dorchester avenue for the proposed new high pressure fire service pumping station now that Secretary of War Garrison has for the second time disapproved the Fort Point channel location.

Mayor Curley announced some time ago that he had conferred with Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven railroad, concerning the possibilities of locating the station just below Cove street bridge in the event the war department again refused to grant permission for extending the harbor lines 50 feet out into the Fort Point channel to provide the desired site. It is believed that the steps will be taken as soon as possible to contract with the New Haven road for use of its property.

Secretary Garrison, in his letter of disapproval, received at the mayor's office, emphasizes the tendency of encroaching on the United States army engineer harbor lines. It is pointed out that the city's latest project requires more considerable encroachment than did the first plan. This factor was prominent in causing Secretary Garrison to reject the proposition.

Other sites considered in the past for the proposed station are on Dorchester avenue near the one in question, North End, Boston Common, Public Garden, Charles river esplanade and beneath Charles street, near the Charles river.

CAUTION URGED ON THE CITY DWELLER WHO BUYS FARM

Back-to-Land Step Requires Methods of Businesslike Kind to Be Successful

That city dwellers should not heed the back-to-the-land farm slogan without taking care to proceed with businesslike methods, is the statement made by a Chicago man whose business it is to look after the back-to-the-land farm movement on behalf of one of the big railroad combinations of the central and western United States.

This man is H. M. Cottrell, who serves the Rock Island system as agricultural commissioner, and who has had a good deal of experience and much opportunity for observation as to how the ordinary city dweller behaves when he undertakes to move out onto the land, and also the proper methods by which the city man in the country can really make a living. Mr. Cottrell says:

"Tens of thousands of people are working in the cities who are getting good wages or salaries, who live and dress well and go to the best entertainments. Many of these are saving practically nothing and if they should lose their positions, would not have enough saved to meet 90 days' expenses.

The ownership of a fertile tract of farm land insures a home, a comfortable living and credit, no matter what happens in the city. Some city workers will find an acre well improved, with a house, berries, fruit, garden, chickens and a cow, best adapted to their tastes and ability. Others will want five to 20 acre tracts close to the city in which they work. The city dweller who has developed executive ability may find it profitable to save and buy a large farm.

"If you have employment in the city, keep it. Do not separate yourself from the payroll until the land is paid for, well equipped and you have enough money in the bank to operate your country place for a year. A person without experience, no matter how intelligent and hard-working, can not hope to pay expenses the first year. It usually takes at least three years to learn to do even this, and then there are the payments and interest to be met. You can learn much about your farm while you are paying for it. If you are not employed, rent a farm a year before buying.

"Keep looking at places for six months or a year before you buy. Get all the information you can about adaptibility of soil, climate and location to different lines of arming. Watch the work of successful farmers in the section where you finally decide to buy. Consult bankers, merchants and farmers about land values. Wait until you are offered fertile land at a bargain. The city man who buys in a hurry pays two to three times what the property is worth. Secure terms that will allow you to pay for the land out of your income without cramping you too much."

WALTHAM RATE HIGHER

WALTHAM, Mass.—The tax rate this year will be $19.80, an increase of $1.80 over last year, according to announcement made by the board of assessors yesterday. It is the highest the city has ever had and is said to be largely due to the increase in the state tax and the loss of considerable personal property.

BUILDING BIRD HOUSES URGED BY STATE BOARD

Agricultural Department Issues Circular of Ornithologist Giving Directions of How They May Be Constructed

Erection of easily made, inexpensive bird houses and nesting boxes is encouraged in a circular by Edward E. Forbush, state ornithologist, just issued by the Massachusetts state board of agriculture. There are numerous photographs of birds using boxes and houses and many sketches of various kinds of receptacles that may be used to attract the birds.

"Making and putting up such boxes," says Mr. Forbush in the first of the circular, "should be looked upon as a pastime. They need cost little or nothing, and he who makes them should feel well rewarded by the joy of seeing the little tennants choose, settle down, built their nests and rear their young, singing their cheery songs meanwhile."

The author describes various kinds of nesting boxes, giving the preference, however, to those made most like nature, such as sections of hollow tree limbs topped by a slanting, overhanging board, or by putting together slabs of trees with the bark on, or birch bark nailed to circular sections of wood at top and bottom. Shingle and dry goods boxes, or even flower pots and tin cans are utilized by Mr. Forbush when it is not possible to procure the natural substitute.

Nine rules are given in the circular for making and erecting the houses so as to secure the best results, as follows:

"1. Let the roof be made tight and overhang the entrance enough to carry rain clear and keep the sun from shining in on the young.

"2. Do not make the bottom of the box too tight. If any rain drives in it should run out.

"3. If the box tips forward a little on the side of the entrance hole when set in place it will shed rain well. It should never lean backward.

"4. Provide a way of opening the box quickly unless you intend to burn it and replace it after the first season, as is done sometimes with gourds and shingle or bark boxes.

"5. Make the entrance hole and the box itself just large enough for the bird you want—no larger. This will tend to keep out larger birds as well as the birds' enemies, will give the bird a better chance to defend its home, and will save material.

"6. Make nesting boxes of weathered wood, or paint or stain them with colored linseed oil of a neutral tint resembling dead wood or bark, or put them up in the fall that they may become weather-stained before spring. Apparently birds are less suspicious of such boxes than those made of new, bright lumber.

"7. Fix nesting boxes on buildings or on poles rather than on trees, and make them inaccesible to cats, squirrels, mice and rats.

"8. Where it seems best to put them in trees, choose isolated trees which can be protected against cats, squirrels, weasels, etc.

"9. Ordinary ventilation is unnecessary if the entrance is near the top of the box as it should be, but in very hot summers young birds are believed to have died of heat in unshaded boxes mounted on poles. Ventilation may be provided by boring four half-inch holes in the sides of the box near the top and filling them with corks which may be removed in extremely hot weather."

Mr. Forbush then gives a few practical details in connection with the rules and names a number of birds with the measurements for the boxes suitable to them. He concludes the circular with recommendations on attracting birds and special reference to martins.

POLISH RELIEF FUND LARGER

The Polish relief fund has been increased to $48,021.40 by additional subscriptions according to a report from the committee having the fund in charge.

AFFAIRS OF THE STUDENT WORLD

The "penny lunch" in the American public school, in spite of many opponents, seems to be gaining in favor. That there are good reasons, especially in the large cities for giving lunches free or at a nominal cost, is quite generally the view expressed by teachers. One of the best summaries of the subject has been recently presented in a small book written by Mrs. Sarah Webb Maury and Mrs. Lena Tauchau of Louisville, Ky.

The latest report from the secretary of the government of India includes a clause that reiterates the unique place education holds as a supporter and aid to modern government in the Orient. "The spread of education," says the report, "is largely responsible for a quickening of responsibility and improvements in the machinery." The policy of local self-government began in 1850 in India, and each succeeding year has seen its progress almost in exact sequence with the spread of schools in the interior. The English persistency in all kinds of educational training for India furnishes one of the marked proofs of faithfulness to the best and the most rapid development of this vast eastern land.

"Stand by your dreams as you would stand by your colors," is the word that President Faunce left with the recent graduating class at Brown, as he referred to the responsibility of college men to these times of war and proposals of peace. "It may be in ten years, it may be in a thousand, the dream you refused to surrender shall come gloriously true."

The subject of education recently has been severed from the department of philosophy at Johns Hopkins University, and henceforth will be a department by itself in the graduate work of this institution, where so many of the higher branches of professional study have had closest attention. Prof. Edward F. Buchner will have the superintendence of the new department.

The renewed discussion of academic liberty and rights of the teacher is brought to light by the departure of Prof. Scott Nearing from the Wharton school of business and finance of the University of Pennsylvania. The matter is not simply to be taken up by the institution's alumni but it is to be a topic for the consideration of the recently formed American Association of University Professors.

The French Academy, with its 40 "immortals," exists as the "highest authority on everything appertaining to the niceties of the French language, to grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, and the publication of the French classics." This academy is one of five constituting the Institute of France. It was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu and reorganized in 1816. The 40 members are elected for life after personal application and submitting their nominations to the head of the state.

Existence of such academies as a goal of possibility of literary eminence and fame can hardly be overestimated in the cause of letters. The American Academy of Arts and Letters, which is beginning a new, and as it would seem, flourishing period of its existence at present, is one of the far-reaching influences; it is one also that America needs especially in these days when advancement has shifted attention so largely to the purely technical and scientific institutions.

The uniqueness of the United States military academy at West Point among the various academies of the United States is brought out by the fact that only here and at Annapolis and possibly at two or three other government academies is tuition free in the preparatory schools or private academies of the United States. The students at West Point are paid by the government $709.50 each per year. Out of this amount they pay for their own board, clothes, etc. The living expenses at West Point average about $237 per annum for each student.

"Leaders, not clerks," is the aim of Eton, in the words of one of the masters of that school. If a school, like a business house, is to be judged by the manner in which it fulfils its aim, Eton stands well the test. She has helped make some of the greatest leaders of England, and among the 1000 boys who study within her ancient halls each year are the men who are quite likely to take many of the most prominent positions in government, army and navy, and in the growing popular business positions of high importance. There perhaps never was a time when England appreciated more truly the value of her large private academies like Eton, whose business it has been through the years to produce the officers rather than the clerks of the realm.

Importance of the American college fraternities is signified by the fact that of the men's Greek letter fraternities alone there are 1264 active chapters, with 1090 fraternity houses and a total membership of 283,758 men.

In addition to these men's fraternities there are 445 active chapters of women's sororities in connection with the institutions of higher learning, with 189 buildings and a membership of 52,598 women. These figures do not include the medical fraternities of the country, of which there are 324 chapters, with a membership of 41,867 men, and the 120 active chapters of legal fraternities, with their 19,200 men.

The increasing tendency of these Greek letter fraternities to own their buildings and to maintain a close surveillance over the scholarship as well as over the social and moral life of their members, is one of the outstanding characteristics and a unique expression of the college and university life of the United States.

Although the American college has been slow to take on habits of formal dress and function, which are second nature to the European universities, those who attended the recent commencement exercises in various parts of the United States doubtless were impressed by the similarity of academic dress, the cap and gown of the senior and the hoods which are stipulated and regulation forms for the masters, the doctors and recipients of other honorary degrees.

While the English or the European university professor would feel quite out of place without his robe as a mark of his daily lecture period, in the States, with the exception of a very few institutions, this badge of the scholar is rarely seen in the lecture room. In fact, especially in the newer institutions of learning in the middle West and South, where many young instructors are employed, it is difficult to distinguish between the professor and the student so far as dress is concerned, while the spirit of democratic oneness with the students has done away with many of the pedagogical airs which are still common in the older universities across the ocean.

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BOSTON TO HEAR EXPERT ON SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

Special Agent Brill to Describe Conditions to Be at the Chamber of Commerce During All of Next Week

First-hand information on the business conditions and methods in South America will be given to the manufacturers and business men of New England by S. S. Brill, special agent of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, who is to be in Boston all next week according to an announcement at the Boston office of the bureau by F. L. Roberts, agent in charge.

Mr. Brill will be stationed at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which is making arrangements in cooperation with the Boston office of the bureau with those who wish to consult with him. He has had 10 years' experience selling American-made goods in South America and has recently returned from a long trip over that country.

During his special investigation Mr. Brill visited 35 cities in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Paraguay. Owing to his previous acquaintance with the leading business and financial men in these countries, he was able to obtain not only a thorough knowledge of the hardware trade and allied lines, but an unusually comprehensive insight into the general business methods and conditions, including credits, tariff fees, methods of packing and shipping, consular invoices, etc.

Mr. Brill tells some very interesting experiences in South American cities. He often went into a store as an ordinary purchaser of some article on sale, of which he had a similar sample, but manufactured in the United States, in his pocket, and would convince the retailer before he finished of the greater merit of the article made in the United States. He would stand or walk about a store for nearly a day at a time observing the persons who purchased and what they asked for.

On July 13, Mr. Brill will relate some of the results of his trip to a gathering of commercial men in "Room B" of the chamber. An exhibit of several hundred samples of hardware sold in the South American trade, gathered in the course of his investigation will be open in an adjoining room. Catalogs, price lists and other data also will be shown.

Mr. Brill is now finishing a successful visit in New York. He will leave Boston for a tour of other cities in this country to confer with exporters and then will return to his home in Manchester, N. H.

N. E. STATIONARY ENGINEERS ELECT

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The annual convention of the New England Association of Stationary Engineers opened at Temperance hall Friday, Fred N. Ricker, chairman of the committee in charge, presiding.

Mayor Woods and Dr. John S. Lyon of the Chamber of Commerce welcomed the delegates and the response was made by Thomas A. Ray, president of the association. Other sepakers were Edward H. Kearney, past president of the national body; Walter H. Damin, vice-president of the national association; Riley Daniels, vice-president of the New England association, and William J. Reynolds, past national president.

These officers were elected: Riley Daniels of Pawtucket, president; John F. Quinn of Holyoke, vice-president; James Henderson of Hyde Park, secretary; Andrew Waite of Portland, Me., conductor; W. H. Damon of Springfield, treasurer; Timothy F. Horan of Ludlow, Vt., doorkeeper.

GEN. HUERTA WAIVES HEARING; IS IN FORT

EL PASO, Tex.—Gen. Victoriano Huerta waived a preliminary hearing on charges of conspiracy to violate the United States neutrality laws late Friday and was held under $15,000 bonds for the federal grand jury at San Antonio Dec. 20. He declined to furnish bonds and was removed to Fort Bliss, where he will be guarded by federal marshals. He asked permission to speak in his own defense, but was dissuaded by his attorney. Gens. Eduardo Caus, Jose Delgado and Enrique Corostieta and J. B. Ratner furnished reduced bonds to appear at San Antonio. Gen. Ygnacio Bravo, who has served 60 years in the Mexican army, was released on his personal recognizance.

MRS. JOHN BALCH ELECTED

Mrs. John Balch of Milton was elected president by the executive board of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association at its meeting yesterday, to succeed Mrs. James M. Codman, who resigned, because the currupt practices law prohibits one person from holding two offices in a political organization at the same time. Mrs. Codman still retains the office of treasurer of the association. She has been both president and treasurer for two years. Miss Mary Ames, a former president was appointed chairman of the executive committee.

STATION TO BE CONTINUED

It is announced from Washington that on recommendation of Commander Bullard, chief radio officer, the wireless station at Charlestown navy yard will be operated in addition to the new station at the naval hospital in Chelsea, the work on which is progressing rapidly.

BOSTON SEALER PLANS INSPECTION OF ICE WEIGHING

Mr. Woolley Completes Investigation of Coal Delivery and Favors Attention to Ice

Investigation of the retail delivery of ice is to be begun next week by Charles B. Woolley, Boston sealer of weights and measures, who has just completed an investigation into the retail coal business.

Beneficial results of this long-continued inspection of the delivery of coal was shown last week, according to the sealer, when every one of the six wagons which were weighed by deputy sealers were found to be carrying overweight loads.

Sealer Woolley did some preliminary investigation into the delivery of ice by weight early this week. The result of that satisfied him, he says, that a general inspection will have the same good effect that inquiry into the coal business had.

The sealer does not believe there is any general condition requiring remedying in the ice delivery, but the inspection is to be conducted to impress upon the drivers and others who deliver this commodity that care must be taken in giving just weight.

The sealer has ten deputies in his office. Two of these men, he says, he must keep in the office to attend to the adjustment of the scales brought there for inspection. He has kept two men doing general investigation. This leaves him with six deputies to attend to the general work of inspecting scales in the stores, booths and street stands of Boston. Sealer Woolley said there were about 10,000 places which come under the supervision of his office. He said it kept his men exceedingly busy and that were it not for the ready cooperation of the business men his office could hardly keep pace with the demands made upon it.

DALLAS COUNTY RURAL SCHOOLS OUT OF DEBT

DALLAS, Tex.—Each Dallas county school district will open the next term with money on hand, according to an announcement made by County School Superintendent T. E. Henry. This result has been brought about by requiring the schools to close when funds for the last term were exhausted, instead of running on credit to be paid out of new funds.

Starting the term free of debt, Superintendent Henry believes will prove a great advantage to the schools. He proposes to keep them on a cash basis, says the News.

Work is going forward on tabulation of the scholastic population. Owing to discovery of some duplications, due to persons moving from one district to another, it is now thought the total will be below 39,000. At first it was thought the total would be between 39,000 and 40,000.

PEACE PLEA MADE TO ENDEAVORERS

CHICAGO—Dr. J. A. MacDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, addressed the delegates attending the World's Christian Endeavor convention here Friday on "Christianity, the War and the Social Problem."

"Not again in this generation, nor even again in this century, shall the world deceive itself with the self-contradiction called 'armed peace,'" Dr. MacDonald said. "That fallacy at last has had its day."

Dr. MacDonald appealed for a world endeavor to make dominant in world politics "the undisproved socialism of Jesus" as a means of preventing wars.

"When war," the speaker said, "bids defiance to international law, and makes treaties only scraps of paper, and does violence to all the institutions of humanity, the socialism of Jesus still stands: 'I say unto you, love your enemies.'"

FLAG OFFICERS PLAN FLEET NAVAL GAMES

WASHINGTON—Flag officers of the Atlantic fleet are gathering at Newport for a conference with Rear Admiral Benson, chief of operations of the navy department, on the summer maneuvers program. Admiral Benson left Friday to meet Admiral Fletcher aboard the Wyoming, where the conferences will take place. Details of the war game of the fleet will be worked out.

GARMENT CONCILIATORS NAMED

NEW YORK—Mayor Mitchel on Friday appointed men to act as arbitrators in the cloak and suitmakers demands for a new agreement.

The Mayor's office announced the following persons to act as a council of conciliation:

Dr. Felix Adler, Louis D. Brandeis, Henry C. Bruere, City Chamberlain George W. Kirchwey, former dean of Columbia Law School; former Judge Walter C. Noyes of the United States circuit court of appeals, and Charles L. Bernheimer, chairman of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

TEXAS STEEL BRIDGES COMPLETED

MARLIN, Texas—Commissioner Vann reports the six steel bridges ordered constructed in his district by the commissioners' court about two months ago have already been erected and the roads were opened to travel Saturday. The longest of these bridges is 90 feet, four are 50 feet and one is 40 feet. Fourteen other still bridges are nearing completion in the county, says the Dallas News.

PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Patents issued during the past week to New England inventors; reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys, are as follows:

Container stopper—Abrahamsen, Henry M., Lamp socket—Aiken, Herrick, Lawrence, Mass.
Sewing machine—Ashton, Orrell, Swampscott, Mass.
Protecting tip for drop wire bar ends—Brazell, Thomas F., New Bedford, Mass.
Electrically heated stenciling machine—Chandler, Edwin N., Braintree, Mass.
Compressor pump—Comfort, Edward W., Winchester, Mass.
Lifting jack—Conners, Herbert A., Boston, Mass.
Registering device for paper feeders—Hardie, James G., Worcester, Mass.
Piston ring—Hebert, N. H., Franklin, N. H.
Nipple for nursing bottles—Hilton, Everett C., Andover, Mass.
Train stop—Hopkins, Daniel, Cascade, N. H.
Tool handle—Jennings, Archer B., Meriden, Conn.
Self propelling vehicle—Kingsbury, Harry T., Keene, N. H.
Picture and making the same—Kitchell, Joseph G., Haddam, Conn.
Making inner welt soles—Knipe, William A., Ward Hill, Mass.
Shoe—Lanzaro, Michele, West Springfield, Mass.
Toupee—Lombard, Harry B., Lynn, Mass.
Equalizing device for vehicles—Martin, Charles H., Worcester, Mass.
Counting device—McGinley, Evelyn G., Boston.
Vehicle top bow clamp—McGinnis, Joseph P., Boston.
Pasting machine—McMackin, Hugh J., Boston.
Printing machine—Meisle, Francis, Boston.
Lamp burner—Miller, Herbert F., Wollaston, Mass.
Roving reel for spinning frames, etc.—Morton, Albert H., Lowell, Mass.
Spring repairer—Ouimette J. Southbridge, Mass.
Machine for cutting forms—Patten, Ernest L., Malden, Mass.
Radio lighting receiver, etc.—Pickard, Greenleaf W., Amesbury, Mass.
Amusement apparatus—Rordan, E. J., Lawrence, Mass.
Weft replenishing loom—Ryon, Eppa H., Waltham, Mass.
Sonorous body and making same—Severy, Melvin L., Arlington Heights, Mass.
Motor starting device — Shrimpf, Walter H., Boston, Mass.
Step for automobile, etc.—Stanwood, Frank H., Arlington, Mass.
Electrical fitting—Stearns, Jason C., Worcester, Mass.
Forming envelope blanks—Swift, Willard E., Worcester, Mass.
Merchandise envelope—Swift, Willard E., Worcester, Mass.
Arch support—Teehan, John F., Brockton, Mass.
Arch supporting shoe—Teehan, John F., Brockton, Mass.
Solder forming machine—Taylor, William E., Eastport, Me.
Hydraulic system—Tilden, James A., Boston, Mass.
Micrometer calipers—Valois, Felix C., Haverhill, Mass.
Flexible shaft—Veeder, Curtis H., Hartford, Conn.
Dough dividing machine—Ward, Ashley, Boston, Mass.
Making pan biscuits—Ward, Ashley, Boston, Mass.
Electric apparatus for driving clocks—Warren, Henry E., Warren, Mass.
Automatic brake adjuster—Wood, Herbert F., Lowell, Mass.

SCHOOL BOARD TO MAKE PLANS FOR INSPECTION

Method of Naming Medical Inspectors to Be Determined at Meeting on Monday

The method by which physicians are to be appointed by the school committee, under the new arrangement transferring the medical inspection of school children from the direction of the board of health to that of the school board, is to come up for decision at a special meeting of the committee next Monday evening.

Two methods of appointment are under consideration, civil service and personal selection. On the one hand it is argued that civil service will take the matter out of politics and chance of favoritism, while on the other it is contended that the best service can be obtained only when the school committee is allowed to exercise its wisdom and discernment in the selection of those men who are to examine the children of the schools.

A few orders left over from previous meetings also will be disposed of.

JITNEY CASE CONTINUED

NEWTON, Mass.—Continuance until next Wednesday was granted by Judge Kennedy yesterday to the officials of the Waltham Auto Bus Company, who were summoned into police court on a charge of violating a city ordinance by operating a public conveyance in Newton without a permit from the board of aldermen.

SALEM COMMITTEE DINES

Members of the sub-committee of the Salem relief committee, which had general control of distributing the relief fund, dined at the Parker house last night and had as guests John F. Moors, a member of the committee, and Robert A. Woods of South End house. The general situation at Salem was discussed.

K. OF P. DEPUTIES NAMED

Deputy grand chancellors were named yesterday by Roger S. York, grand chancellor of the domain of Massachusetts. The list contains many more names than in former years because Mr. York believes it will benefit the order if each of the more than 200 lodges has its individual deputy in charge.

LETTER CARRIERS MEET

The regular monthly meeting of Branch 34, National Letter Carriers' Association, was held at the American House last evening. Semi-annual reports of the trustees and the treasurer were received. D. J. McGilvray, the president, presided and more than 200 members were present.

LIGHTHOUSE BOARD ANNOUNCES MANY CHANGES MAKING

Alaskan Coast and Waterways Being Rapidly Marked for the Guidance of Shipping

WASHINGTON—More lights are being established in Alaskan waters, the weekly bulletin issued by the lighthouse service containing the names of 25 new lights now in operation or under construction. Many additions to both the Atlantic and Pacific coast systems are also announced and work will be started soon on a new light structure in the Hawaiian islands.

New Jersey—Northeast End light vessel will be temporarily replaced by a relief ship about July 29. The relief vessel will display lights and signals similar to the regular vessel on that station, but will be marked with "Relief" in large letters on the sides.

Delaware—Fenwick Island shoal light vessel will be moved about Oct. 3 2100 yards 149 deg. into about 14 fathoms of water. At the same time station buoy LV-F will be moved 2300 yards 134 deg.

Virginia—Cape Charles light vessel fog signal will be changed about Jan. 1, 1916. A white sector was installed on York Spit light in the main channel in Chesapeake bay on June 23, extending from 107 to 116 degs., the edges cutting Tue Point Shoal buoy 3 and elbow of York Spit buoy 2.

Several changes are to be made in the Cherrystone Inlet lights. Cape Charles Range lights are to be moved about July 30 to mark axis of new dredged channel through flats northward of Old Plantation Flats lighthouse. Front light, fixed white, 230 candlepower, 16 feet above water on threepile structure, 1½ miles 44 degrees from lighthouse; rear light, fixed white, 28 feet above water, 300 yards 53 degrees from front light. Cherrystone Channel beacon will be established today opposite Cape Charles City Harbor Southern light.

North Carolina—The color of Swash Channel light, Teaches Hole channel in Pamlico sound, is to be changed to fixed white of 40 candlepower about July 30. Bird Island Range lights in Beaufort harbor are to be increased to 750 candlepower without change in color about July 21. The color of the rear structure will be changed to red.

Florida — Nassau sound, sea buoy number 6A will be moved seven eighths of a mile 158 degrees into 4½ fathoms of water about July 20.

Texas—Heald Bank light vessel in the gulf of Mexico will be temporarily withdrawn about July 14 and the station marked by a red gas and whistling buoy marked LV-H, cylindrical with slatted superstructure, showing a flashing white light every 10 seconds, flash one second duration 390 candlepower, 16 feet above water, visible nine miles.

Ohio—Conneaut Harbor Range front light, south side of Lake Erie was discontinued June 28. The fog bell structure was detached and will be moved as work of removing a portion of the breakwater progresses. The bell will be kept in commission and known as Conneaut fog signal station. The rear range light will be known as Conneaut West Pier light.

Cleveland, East Breakwater East End light was established on end of extension to breakwater, a group flashing white light.

Michigan—Marquette Breakwater light and fog signal will be moved about July 15, 50 yards from present end of breakwater to admit of new construction. Necessary clearance must be given.

Washington—South channel range lights have been established in the Columbia river entrance, each fixed white of 2500 candlepower on Cape Disappointment: Front light 57 feet above water, rear light 172 feet above water, 625 yards 29 deg. from front structure.

Alaska—A pinnacle rock has been discovered in Sumner strait, Barrier islands, by a coast and geodetic survey party about ¾ mile west of southern end of westernmost part of the Barrier islands. There is a depth of 25 feet at mean low water. Tongass narrows: Lewis reef light to be established, flashing white, 2 seconds; Channel island light to be changed to red, 40 candles; Rosa reef light to be established, flashing white, five seconds; Guard island light, red sector to be moved 6 deg. to the southward of present position. Wrangell strait: Point Alexander light to be established, group flashing white, 6 seconds, 130 candles; Midway Rock light to be changed to flashing red, 3 seconds; Clarence strait: Point Young light to be discontinued; Middle Point light to be established, flashing white, 3 seconds, 130 candles, Middle Point, Douglas island. Lynn canal: Clear Point light to be established, flashing white, 2 seconds, entrance to Funter bay. Peril straight; McLellan Rock light to be built, flashing white, 10 seconds, 190 candles. Chatham strait: Kingsmill Point light to be flashing white, 10 seconds, 130 candles: Hawk inlet entrance light, flashing white every three seconds, on site of present entrance beacon.

The establishment of the following lights has been postponed until about Aug. 20: Clarence Strain, Narrow Point light; Stephen passage, Point Gambier light; Gastineau channel, Marmion island and Sheep Creek lights; Lynn channel; Naked island, Little island and Low Point lights; Peril strait, Otstoia island light; Chatham strait light, Point Augusta light.

Cook Inlet lights to be established and changed about July 20; East Chugach light to be flashing white, 10 seconds, 390 candles; Point Bebe light, flashing white, 5 seconds, 130 candles; Gray Cliff light at entrance to Seldovia harbor to be changed to flashing white, five seconds, 130 candlepower; Anchor Point light to be erected, group flashing white 10 seconds; East Forelands light, flashing white; Race Point light, flashing white.

Spruce Cape light in Kodiak harbor is to be established about July 15, flashing white every 10 seconds, 310 candlepower, Woody Island light will then be discontinued. Akutan Harbor light will be built about July 15, fixed white of 60 candlepower on the northern side of the harbor entrance.

JAPANESE LINE ARRANGES FOR MORE SAILINGS

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Agents here for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, received information via the liner Seattle Maru, which was in at the Johnson dock recently that the Japanese line intends to increase its service this fall and give a steamer every 10 days to Vancouver, says the Province.

The company's liners Hawaii Maru and Manilia Maru will shortly be commissioned and the first idea was to take off the Seattle Maru and Panama Maru from this run, but development of the transpacific trade has led to a new arrangement and no ships will be taken off, but the two new liners will be added.

The new vessels are each 475 feet between perpendiculars, 61 feet beam and 28 feet draft, and they have a capacity of 11,000 tons deadweight cargo, and 370 tons of refrigerator space and also accommodation for 300 steerage passengers in addition to the first class trade.

The O. S. K. will give four sailings out of Vancouver during September, by means of three of the line's ships and one chartered vessel.

The O. S. K. announcement followed the Waterhouse charter of five Japanese vessels the day before.

GARMENT WORKERS ELECT

The annual election of the Boston Joint Board of Ladies Garment Workers Unions was held yesterday. Benjamin Kurland was elected president; J. White, vice-president; J. Ames, recording secretary; Harry Cheines, financial secretary; G. Rosenblatt, M. Greenwood and B. Waserman, directors; Morris Greenwood, B. Kurland and A. Finkelstein, grievance board.

ELIGIBILITY QUESTIONED

EVERETT, Mass.—Alderman John J. Mullen's candidacy for mayor is being questioned in some quarters on the ground of eligibility. It is said that under a provision of the city charter no member of the city council can hold any other office, the salary for which is payable from the city treasury, during the time for which he is elected. Alderman Mullen's term expires in January, 1917.

EAGLESMERE CONFERENCE OPEN

EAGLESMERE PARK, Pa.—The middle Atlantic states student conference, opened recently with the division of the 1000 American college undergraduates in attendance into various groups for the study of the Bible and the spread of Christianity, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

MISS HOWE TO BE HOSTESS

At the round table supper of the Business Women's Club at the clubhouse on Bowdoin street next Wednesday evening Miss Lois L. Howe will be the hostess. An all day outing at Baker's island is being planned for Sunday, July 18, the arrangements being in the hands of Miss Minnie L. Snow.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY INSPECTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—First Assistant Secretary of War Henry S. Breckenridge paid an official visit to Springfield Friday, inspecting the building of the local armory.

This Delicious Salad Dressing Is New to Many Women

Recipe by Mrs. Lincoln

Mix one-eighth teaspoon of freshly ground pepper; one-half teaspoon of salt; and one teaspoon of prepared or German mustard. Then stir in four tablespoons of Mazola and when blended *add one tablespoon of grape juice.*

Serve it on any plain salad of lettuce, or a mixture of lettuce, chives and cucumbers. The lettuce should be washed in several waters, drained and wrapped in a napkin and laid on the ice until chilled and crisp. Do not slice the cucumbers or chop the chives until just before serving.

Put the salad into a bowl in any preferred way. Add the dressing when serving, as the vegetables wilt quickly after the dressing is blended with them.

FOR salad dressings, Mazola blends perfectly in any combination.

Knowing that Mazola is a pure vegetable oil from an edible source, women feel particularly nice about Mazola for salads—especially as it does away with the need for the high priced imported oils.

Nor need you buy Mazola in small quantities, as with olive oil. Mazola keeps good and sweet until used.

Mazola is a cooking medium as pure, sweet and wholesome as the most delicate food cooked in it.

Simple directions for using Mazola in the specially prepared Book of Recipes. Free at the better grocery stores in town—*or write us for a copy direct.*

In all representative grocery stores—Mazola in pint and quart cans and 10-cent bottles—keeps perfectly under all conditions.

(*To be continued*)

Corn Products Refining Co.

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BOSTON

YIELD OF ALASKA FISHERIES SINCE ITS PURCHASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Since the United States purchased Alaska for $7,000,000, in 1867, the waters in and contiguous to that territory have yielded fishery products having an initial value of more than $250,000,000. Far exceeding all the other products in importance are the salmon, after which come the fur seal, the sea otter, the halibut and the cod. The following compilation, published originally in the Pacific Fisherman, has been corrected and brought up to date by the bureau of fisheries and is said to be substantially correct:

Quantity and value of fishery products of Alaska marketed from 1868 to 1914, both inclusive.

Kind	Quantity	Value
Black cod, lbs.	400,000	$17,000
Cod, lbs.	156,493,000	5,300,000
Halibut lbs.	121,100,000	5,130,000
Herring lbs.	46,200,000	660,000
Salmon lbs.	2,370,750,000	171,840,000
Trout lbs.	760,000	40,000
Mis. fish lbs.	900,000	45,000
Fertilizer:		
Herring lbs.	48,450,000	636,000
Other fish lbs.	1,400,000	20,000
Whale lbs.	7,250,000	104,000
Oil:		
Herring gls.	6,090,000	1,410,000
Other fish gls.	160,000	37,600
Whale gls.	3,800,000	1,730,000
Walrus gls.	3,075,000	1,583,300
Spermaceti lbs.	200,000	8,400
Clams bush.	16,500	8,700
Crabs no.	250,000	28,000
Aquatic furs and skins:		
Beaver no.	159,225	796,700
Muskrat no.	1,108,056	285,000
Otter, land no.	105,073	627,600
Otter, sea no.	107,294	10,716,800
Seal, fur no.	3,441,987	51,076,000
Seal, hair no.	252,724	232,800
Walrus ivory lbs.	880,000	370,000
Whalebone lbs.	638,360	1,062,000
Mis. lbs.	62,000	3,500
Total		253,837,700

BUILDERS' STRIKE SETTLED

CHICAGO—The carpenters strike, on since May 1, was settled just before dawn today. The men were granted an increase to 70 cents an hour under a uniform agreement to continue in force three years.

ANNEXATION TO SALEM PROPOSED BY PEABODY MEN

Municipalities Said to Have Interests in Common — City Charter Under Consideration

PEABODY, Mass.—Several business men and manufacturers of this town are discussing the question of annexing Peabody to Salem, and a movement has been started to secure public sentiment with relation to the project. A change from town to city government is already being considered but there are many who desire to know the sentiment for annexation before a city charter is adopted.

The two municipalities have no natural dividing line. Many of the residents of the Gardner park and East End sections have already expressed a desire to have the two places consolidated, as the business interests are practically identical.

Peabody has a population of about 16,000, while Salem has approximately 44,000, so that union of the two would give Salem a population of between 60,000 and 65,000 people.

During the past decade Salem has progressed and it is probable that it would not be opposed to annexing Peabody as an outlet for growth.

ITALIAN RESERVISTS LEAVE

When the steamer Stampalia leaves New York today for Naples and Genoa, it will carry the fifth delegation of New England Italian reservists going home to join the Italian army. The party left the South station yesterday amid the cheers of a large number of relatives and friends who had come to see them off. Singing the Italian national hymn and waving the Italian and United States flags featured the departure of the train from Boston.

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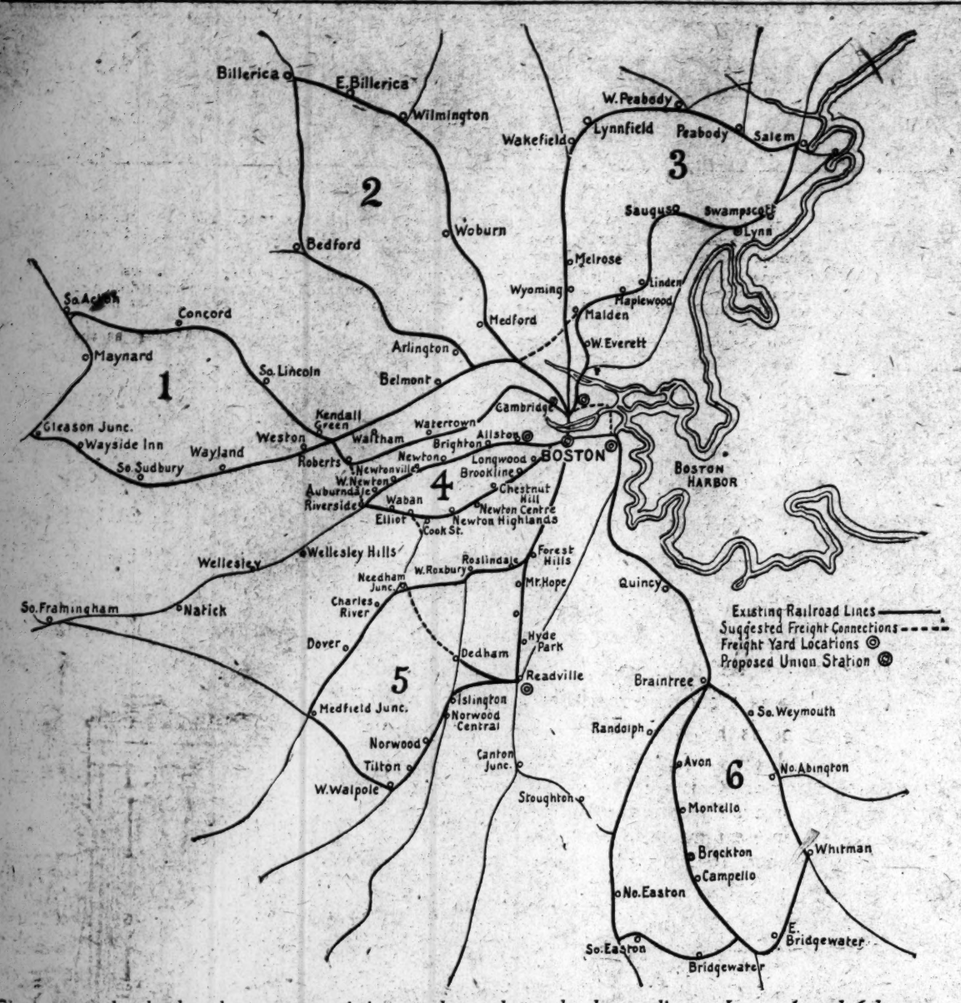

Six proposed suburban loops over existing trackage shown by heavy lines—Loops 1 and 6 have optional or alternating routes—The double circle to left of "Boston" is proposed union station

UNIFICATION OF BOSTON TRAFFIC SYSTEMS URGED

Brookline Engineer Submits Terminal Plan Which Would Bring Railroads Entering the City to a Common Center

Unification of the transportation systems of Boston by bringing all of the standard gauge roads into one union passenger station located in the Boston & Albany train yard between Boylston street and Huntington avenue, building a "city circuit" and establishing six suburban loops, extending the freight connections and yard facilities and filling in the South bay to provide a freight and industrial terminal is proposed by Walter Stuart Kelley of Brookline as a solution of the comprehensive plan for the metropolitan district.

This development, in his opinion, will extend the business district, relieve congestion in the center of the city and rapidly increase the realty values outward from the present limited district. He claims that it involves but very little destruction of existing values and will be entirely self-supporting.

Mr. Kelley is a graduate of Dartmouth '82, a consulting electrical and mechanical engineer, and a member of the Thayer Society of Engineers and an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He presented his plans in brief form to the Massachusetts public service commission some time ago when they were holding hearings especially to receive ideas on metropolitan development.

"Any study of the industrial and commercial conditions in Boston," says Mr. Kelley, "turns on the question of transportation. With the finest port on the Atlantic coast, nearer to the east coast of South America than New York and almost as near the Panama canal, the city is hampered in its port development, as well as commercially and industrially otherwise, by a woful lack of transportation facilities.

"Chairman McSweeney of the port board has shown in a very graphic way that as a port Boston is divided into three sections by the three important lines of railroad and that shipments on any line are practically limited to the commodities brought in over the line that is tributary. This is confirmed by the recent statement of President Hustis of the Boston & Maine railroad that only 10 carloads a day were transferred to other roads, constituting in itself one of the strongest arguments that has been advanced for a more free interchange of traffic between the different roads.

"This intimately concerns all of northern New England from the fact that produce and all products of the forest entering over the Boston & Maine road can only be utilized on the north side of the city on account of the delays in shifting to another line and the prohibitive expense. The difficulty of getting freight across Boston is illustrated by George F. Willett in an address: 'A shipment from East Walpole or Morrills to Lynn—a distance of approximately 32 miles by existing lines—travels from East Walpole or Morrills to Providence, Providence to Mansfield, Mansfield to Lowell, Lowell to Lawrence, Lawrence to Salem, Salem to Lynn—a total distance of 140 miles—and requires five days in transit.'

"With regard to passenger conditions, the problem is one of a proper distribution of passengers entering Boston on the railroads and similarly, the convenience of those leaving Boston for suburban districts. With the northern lines limited to the discharge of passengers at the North station and the southern and western lines limited simlarly (for the business district) to the south terminal, one who wishes to live outside the city and do business in Boston is practically forced to reside in a suburban section particularly served by a certain line of railroad.

"In the recent report made by the Boston city planning board to the public service commission on this subject, which every one interested in the general problem should read with care, the conclusion on this point was as follows: 'The present transportation problem of Boston, therefore, is this: How to arrange our railroad stations so as to deliver passengers nearer their destinations.'

"The great retail district of Boston is congested in a space 250 yards wide by 750 yards long, in considerable measure due to railroad terminals, although neither is within five minutes' walk of the section. People make realty values, and because of the congestion of people in this retail district the real estate values are the highest in Boston and the difficulties of foot travel are notorious.

"The assessed values in this district run to nearly $300 per square foot, while on Huntington avenue, where such business could be accommodated in a vastly more satisfactory manner, real estate values are around and below $20 per square foot. Why does not the large retail business go there?

"One great difficulty as intimated at the outset is transportation. The railroads claim that suburban passenger traffic is not profitable. On facilities offered in view of the results achieved it could hardly be expected to pay. For instance, the passenger traffic over the Boston & Albany loop through the Newtons is no larger than 20 years ago. The fault is not with the people but with the railroad.

"Meanwhile, Boston suffers. Changed methods and better facilities are urgently demanded. With good facilities and low fares the suburban passenger business does pay even when it has to carry all of the costs of roadbed, rolling stock, terminals, maintenance and overhead charges. Witness the Narrow Gauge from Boston to Lynn, giving most satisfactory service and paying 6 per cent dividends with absolutely no freight traffic to make up for passenger deficiencies.

"As a general proposition the best suburban passenger facilities will pay for themselves, and a large railroad system can well afford to provide the best at cost because of resulting gain in its general freight, express and passenger business due to increased population. Density of traffic is a great desideratum and nothing will promote it so effectually in the suburbs of a great city as good passenger facilities. Railroads need people primarily: Facilities bring them.

"According to The Christian Science Monitor's survey of what has been done in the consideration of this question since 1890, there have been 17 official reports or investigations made at an expense to the state of over $187,000 and still nothing has been done. Various solutions of the question have been proposed; largely, however, of a piecemeal character. To quote John N. Cole, chairman of the Boston industrial development board, in his address before the public service commission on 'Boston transportation needs,' this is 'no time for piecemeal planning.'

"This question for several years has engaged my earnest study, resulting in a plan that to all appearance fully meets the requirements of the situation with respect both to pasenger and to freight facilities for 50 years to come. Only brief reference can be made to the most essential features within the limits of this interview.

"It comprehends, with reference to passenger trains, a junction of four sets of tracks including all the railroads of standard guage entering Boston within a union station located in the train yard of the Boston & Albany between Boylston street and Huntington avenue. These lines would enter the station underground, the Boston & Albany from the west, the Boston & Maine from the north after passing under the Charles river, the Old Colony and Midland divison over present trackage from the South terminal station, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford (Providence division) from the south.

"Any train entering over any one of these lines could go out over any other line or return over its own lines, and in so doing there would be no reverse movement. Every train movement would be forward, there would be absolutely no crossing of tracks at grade.

"This is accomplished on three circular tracks at different grades. At the present North and South terminals there are 53 stub end tracks necessitating for every train a forward and reverse movement with a multitude of switches to operate, maintain and occasion frequent delays. These 53 tracks have handled a maximum of nearly 1800 trains per day, which is practically their limit, so that from this cause alone the necessity of radical changes is forecast. The three circular tracks at the junction point or proposed union station will handle five times the traffic possible over the 53 stub tracks.

"There are at the two terminals the equivalent of over 400 single switches in exposed surface locations. The entire traffic at the proposed junction can be handled with 24 switches. This really wonderful condensation and simplification of track facilities is due to what is apparently a new idea in trackage, which the chief engineer of one of our railroad systems has pronounced 'unique' and 'perfectly feasible.'

"The large area to be taken over in connection with the arrangement of the union station affords an opportunity to develop a notable civic center. The building necessary to house the trackage would cover so considerable a space that it should be monumental in character. The folly of the Pennsylvania railroad in New York, however, should not be repeated in Boston. As only the ground area would be needed for strictly transportation purposes, all of the structure above this level should be devoted to various civic and business ends.

"The location of the proposed station affords ample areas of approach from all directions, being contiguous to the great radiating thoroughfares out of Boston. Today the automobile is a most important factor and must be reckoned with. Every possible facility for handling vehicular traffic of all kinds is afforded in the projected station.

"There is proposed also a 'city circuit.' This is in effect a passenger belt line partly on the surface and partially in a subway, affording six stops through the business section of Boston east of Massachusetts avenue, one stop in Charlestown, one in Somerville and one in Cambridge. It would be the purpose to run frequent trains in each direction around this circuit, mostly suburban trains coming from and returning to outlying districts. There would be a physical connection at numerous points with the elevated and subway service of the Boston Elevated railway system; that is, at the proposed union station, Boylston street, Dewey square, the proposed loop station in Postoffice square and Haymarket square.

"This plan of passenger transportation eliminates the present North station entirely as a passenger terminal. The passenger facilities of the South station would be retained, leaving the present train shed to accommodate perishable and express freight, a most convenient location near the heart of the city, the large grocery and produce houses.

"The six stations located in the city would bring passengers practically within five minutes walk of the entire business district below Massachusetts avenue, so that going or coming, there would be but five minutes walk between business and station. This would enable workers in the city to live wherever their fancy dictated, north, south, east or west, as they would be equally well served from any point.

"There are 11 main lines of railroad and various branch lines radiating outward from Boston. Existing trackage on these lines with but very slight modification would produce six loops, four to the north and west and two southward, over which trains could be run at frequent intervals in both directions. Five of these lines would be longer than the well known Brookline and Newton circuit of the Boston & Albany.

"In all that is outlined in this comprehensive development it is to be understood that electrification is to accompany the improvements.

"With respect to improved freight conditions, the present location of the North station would be devoted to freight houses connected with the underground trackage of the 'city circuit.' A freight and warehouse terminal would be provided by filling in the South bay, furnishing nearly two and a half miles of freight sheds, each 70 feet wide, placed in pairs with a track between and a 50-foot street on the outside opening from Albany street. The far end of the fill toward Southampton street would accommodate 51 large buildings having a frontage of 150 feet and a length of 400 feet, built in the form of a clothespin with a railroad track entering between the two arms. These buildings would be separated by 50-foot roadways and placed in double rows, fronting on an 80-foot street at right angles to Albany street.

"The object of these warehouses would be to accommodate wholesale and commission houses so that office and storage can be in the same building with entire avoidance of street traffic except for local distribution. They might also be used for manufacturing purposes.

"This arrangement of buildings affords the best of trucking facilities, ample light and air together with excellent conditions from the standpoint of fire protection. It is proposed to leave a considerable water area between the freight sheds and warehouse section with a broad avenue on one side connected by tunnel under the New Haven right of way to Dorchester avenue.

"Other freight terminals could be developed in East Boston and Allston as requirements demanded, all being intimately connected in such a manner that freight could be moved directly through or around Boston to any point of distribution, to any of the docks, or shipped from these points directly to destination. A future provision considered is the freight and passenger subway built as an extension of the line from the Back Bay to the South station, underground to and connecting with the Commonwealth pier and thence under the harbor to the piers in East Boston where connection would be made with existing trackage.

"The system as thus very briefly outlined will afford means for the rapid and economic movement and distribution of passengers and freight in all directions. An exceedingly important feature of this plan is that it involves but very little destruction of present values. It means material reduction in the cost of transportation, will relieve congestion in the center of the city, extend the shopping district. It will give a tremendous impetus to the devlopment of Boston as a commercial and manufacturing center and as a port. If rightly handled the entire development would impose no future financial burden on the city, the commonwealth or the traveling public, but would be entirely self-supporting by reason of the direct revenues derived and economies effected.

"Freight and passenger conditions and the means for handling them are so interlinked that they cannot be disassociated and worked out separately if the best and most economic results are to be obtained. One result and a most important one that would follow proper freight facilities would be the relief of our streets in the downtown district, particularly of an enormous amount of trucking. This would mean not merely relief from congestion but from a heavy annual expense of maintaining the street surface. It would probably render unnecessary many contemplated expensive street widenings.

"In 1911 the joint board on metropolitan improvements stated in their report: 'no large measure of relief can be afforded to the various communities at the present time by a piecemeal dealing with the situation. The only hope of any substantial and effective immediate relief is by a thorough and fundamental consideration of the whole metropolitan transportation problem.'

"The essential conditions for the comprehensive organization of our transportation facilities, which should be emphasized, are:

"1. Ownership of all physical agencies of rail transportation within the so-called terminal zone be taken over and developed by the commonwealth, either directly through a commission or by a state-owned corporation to which the credit of the state is extended.

"2. Necessity of giving freight and passenger conditions and requirements coordinate treatment in the development of transportation facilities.

"3. Such development to be conditional on the electrification of all railroad lines of standard gauge entering Boston.

"In conclusion, I cannot do better than quote the closing words of Mr. Cole in his address already referred to: 'The task is big and far reaching. It is not alone a metropolitan Boston problem, it is an all New England problem with Boston as the key, and the city and the state as the joint responsible factors in its solution.'"

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Looked Like Goodyears at the Start

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In a great tire, most of the virtues are hidden. In a poor tire, the skimping is unseen. The difference is enormous, but it doesn't show.

The Goodyear extras on our output this year will cost us $1,635,000. That's for five great features used by no one else, and for other features not commonly employed. Yet Goodyear Fortified tires with plain treads look about like others.

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The Goodyear All-Weather is an extra tread vulcanized on to the regular. This means a double-thick tread. It means deep, enduring grips. This double thickness will cost us $1,000,000 this year on our output of this type. Yet dozens of regular treads, with shallow designs, pass for anti-skids.

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Don't buy a tire on somebody's snap judgment. He may have had unusual success. One tire meets mishap or misuse and other tires escape them. But the best-built tire will serve best on the average.

Better trust the seasoned judgment of motorists in general. Goodyear tires outsell any other after 16 years. They have held top place for long. And this year their good repute is adding thousands to our users.

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Fortified Against { Rim-Cuts—by our No-Rim-Cut feature. Blowouts—by our "On-Air" cure. Loose Treads—by many rubber rivets. Insecurity—by 128 braided piano wires. Punctures and Skidding—by our double-thick All-Weather tread.

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Boice-Perrine Company, 64 Brookline Ave.
Brophy, Barrabee Company, 46 Columbus Ave.
Brown Garage & Carriage Co., 70 Brimmer St.
Buick Boston Company, 97 Massachusetts Ave.
A. L. Cherry, Inc., 819 Boylston St.
George Collins, 284 Columbus Ave.
Dayton Tire Company, 589 Boylston St.
Harry B. Hartley, 243 Columbus Ave.
Hill & Hill, 90 Federal St.
Linscott Supply Co., 161 Columbus Ave.
Motor Accessories Inc., 117 Massachusetts Ave.
J. W. Potter Company, 198 Columbus Ave.
Francis Sullivan, 316 Columbus Ave.

ALLSTON—Allston Garage, 122 Brighton Ave.
Three Fields Garage, 1356 Commonwealth Ave.

ARLINGTON—Arlington Auto Company, 450 Massachusetts Ave.

BROOKLINE—Boylston Garage, 316 Boylston St.
Brookline Garage, 75 Washington St.
Durgin's Garage, Coolidge Corner.
William Faulkner, 698 Washington St.
King Auto Supply Co., 307 Washington St.
J. P. Mackey, 242 Washington St.

CAMBRIDGE—Auto Wind Shield Co., University Rd.
Joseph N. Bradley & Co., 259 Massachusetts Av.
Harvard Auto Company, Harvard Sq.
D. Hershon, 448 Massachusetts Ave.
F. R. Nickerson, 28 Elm St.
Porter's Station Garage, 820 Somerville Ave.
Reed Brothers, 15 White St.

CHELSEA—Chelsea Garage, 167 Parkway.

DORCHESTER—Harvard Garage Co., 18 Harvard Ave.
Seavey's Garage, 632 Blue Hill Ave.
Upham's Corner Vulc. Co., 564 Columbia Rd.

EAST BOSTON—Central Garage, 153 Liverpool St.

EVERETT—Everett Auto Station, Boulevard Parkway.
National Garage Company, Corey St.

FOREST HILLS—Forest Hills Hdwe. & Paint Co., 3704 Washington St.

MALDEN—West End Garage Co., 56 Commercial St.
Alonzo A. West, 90 Pleasant St.

MATTAPAN—J. F. Duby, 1348 Blue Hill Ave.
Parkway Auto Supplies, Blue Hill Parkway.

MEDFORD—Craddock Garage.

NEEDHAM—Adams Bros., 1010 Great Plain Ave.

NEWTON CENTER—Newton Center Garage, 792 Beacon St.

WELLESLEY—Perkins Garage, 69 Central St.

WEST NEWTON—A. G. Baker, 31 Chestnut St.
C. G. Carley, 58 Chestnut St.

WEST SOMERVILLE — Russell's Garage, 1196 Broadway.
Teele Sq. Garage, 13 Newbury St.

SCHOOL CHILDREN IN MINNESOTA RAISING COTTON

MINNEAPOLIS—In the full confidence that Minnesota soil can produce every kind of plant mentioned in their geography books, Sheridan school pupils plant ed peanuts and cotton alongside turnips and oats in their school garden early this spring. Today tall shoots of all four are waving at Main street and Eleventh avenue, N. E. It's not a phenomenon, but just giving the good old North Star state a chance, the children say.

Out of their experience the youthful agriculturists also have deduced that sugarcane and hemp will grow as well in Minnesota as rye, wheat and barley. These views resulted from intensive cultivation of 12x9-foot plots. So certain are the children that the crops will not fail them that Clarence Bonik and John Fisher, general business managers of the "farm," already are canvassing surrounding grocery stores for orders.

Miss Bessie Knight, geography and history teacher at the school, has other claims to set forth. She believes she solved the back to the land problem when she arranged for the diminutive farms. At present there is only one vocation ahead for each of the score of embryo farmers, and that is farming.

The boys' and girls' present Eden was a neighborhood dump when the use of it was donated by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Homestead rights were secured by the youngsters only after two tons of stones and three tons of refuse were carted away. In three weeks the children transformed the place into one of the largest school gardens in the city, says the Journal.

The children were allowed to exercise their imaginations as well as their muscles. One boy arranged his seeds to represent a tennis court, several girls spelled out the school's name with flowers. One lettuce patch is laid out like a baseball diamond.

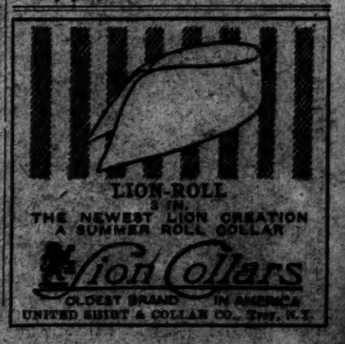
Although credits were allowed to the children for their garden work, little of the regular school time was consumed for the purpose, most of the work, as on a real farm, being done early in the morning and late in the afternoon. A 4 a. m. to nightfall schedule is planned by several of the boys, who hope to reap a financial profit from their labors. Ernest Jaax has been selected head gardener for the summer.

In a district where prolonged outings and trips to the country are rare, the field was procured at the instigation of Miss Knight and J. C. Shadewald of the First Ward Improvement Association to show the children how growing things look. With the exception of one or two who remember life across the sea, not one of the youngsters has ever been outside the city. The school garden was received with instant enthusiasm and converts to the soil were made at the rate of five a day until every inch of the ground was taken up.

There is only one objection to the garden at present, and that is that it is three blocks from the school building. Efforts will be made next year to obtain the vacant property situated diagonally across from the school from the park board.

PUBLIC WORKS IN TEXAS

QUITMAN, Tex.—Contractor Clarence Ray, with a full crew, has begun laying brick on Quitman's $10,000 school building. The contract calls for the work to be completed by Sept. 1, says the Dallas News. Work will also begin within a few days on the overhauling and building an addition to the county jail, at a cost of $7000.



BOSTON PARKS ARE TYPICAL OF WHOLE COUNTRY

Taste for Classic Architecture Has Affected Landscape Gardening—Fens Are One of City's Great Works

With the wonderful gardens at both the California expositions just now the theme of so much praise, yet another forward step in landscape gardening is taken. Perhaps Boston, however, may claim to be the point of departure for any general commentary on American landscape gardening, for the Boston parkways are said to be known throughout the world for natural as well as artificial beauty, and for what parks should be as the accessible resorts of all the people. From the wild rocky freedom of Middlesex Fells, all the way round to the oceanside park where the aquarium is at South Boston, including Charles river and the great pond at Jamaica Plain, the natural setting of Boston has much to say in the beauty of her park system. But the Fens is one of her triumphs of artifice.

While Boston's dream of a rose garden in the Fens is still a hope deferred, the tract that bloomed with color and perfume last year for the visiting horticulturists is gradually being made over into a permanent garden. Yet time was when the whole tract was literally a fen, where the water of Muddy river seeped through a tangle of water weeds or slid silently past dull tufts of meadow grass. Today charming bridges and broad highways, lawns set with flourishing green of shrubbery and trees, make the Fenway a place of cheerful resort for those who need it most. It is gratefully close to one of the most crowded residence districts, full of young men and women attending the many schools of the section.

The first improvement of the Fens, in 1883, was the inspiration of Charles Eliot, son of the well known president of Harvard College, and Mr. Eliot may indeed be called one of the strongest influences if not the actual pioneer in landscape gardening in the United States. Landscape architecture seems to be superseding the other phrase in these days, for an architect merely means a master artisan. His, then, is the art of relating all building, of whatever sort, to the surroundings, so as to make a truly picture-like unity. A notable example of this is seen in the extension of the Boston Art Museum into the Fens. The Evans memorial, with the long colonnade, was set here in its white simplicity because it made the best objective for vistas from the Fenway drives. A more ornate structure would have had a lighter effect and have been less defined. The flat landscape of the Fens, the indefinite lines in which it is laid out, the not too abundant greenery and the absence of flowers, the lagoonlike stillness of the waterways, all seemed to wait some strong dominant note in line and color to bind all in one. The heavy colonnade stands there like some noble Greek temple, commanding the landscape, giving dignity and meaning. It is like a scene from ancient Greece, and is a notable illustration of the adaptation of classic types seen throughout the United States, most conspicuously in the capital city.

Charles Eliot once remarked on the "quiet and peculiar refreshment that comes from the contemplation of scenery" as an important need of the people. He would have public parks afford this refreshment for those who might otherwise never know it. He wished the Fens to have the right character, however, for a parkway leading directly out of the close-built city. It must not be too natural. It must be related to the streets by something more conventional and severe than would be found in a park like Franklin, for example, which, five miles from the heart of the city, may abound in meadowy grass and in woodland seclusions, in structures built of rough-hewn stone, perhaps, or shelters with a rustic air. But the Fens should be, as it were, the link for the park and the arboretum, through the growing urbanities of Jamaica Way, with the city. So the big, severe stone gates were set at the Westland avenue exit, though the exit over the railroad bridge into Commonwealth avenue need be less marked, for there the Fens insensibly melt into the leafy Commonwealth avenue mall. From this point of view the rose garden might seem out of place in the Fenway, and the garden of last summer, with what might be called it tailormade plants, and its mounds and conventional beds, in stars and crescents, and the like, was more in keeping with the original plan. But in this case, what shall one say of the light rustic structures now springing up beside the river, where the swan boats are moored and passengers idle away a waiting hour? Are they out of key with the heavy stone bridges and copings of the boulevards?

This relation of the parks or gardens to the buildings was carefully studied by the Greeks. One is prone to think that Greek temples were set baldly forth on a bare rock or cliff, or in the marshy desolations of the plain as at Paestum, in Magna Graecia. But the Greeks really set their temples and buildings in a careful arrangement of grounds, placing the statues and all the structures to fit the slightest topographical idiosyncrasy. The Romans took the Greek landscape gardens to Rome, and the Italian cities still reflect this Greek influence. A real Italian garden is a unity, with some centralizing motive. The French gardens added unit to unit, and thus had less of the true landscape quality; that is, they were more artificial. Some of the very best city square and park designs were found among the Romans. Under the empire one eighth of the total area of Rome was in parks, and the delights of Rome today for many travelers are the Pincian hill, the Barberini gardens or the lovely terraced palace grounds on hills outside the city.

There is a hint for American artists in the fact that not only by painting exquisite gardens into their canvases, but by making plans for actual gardens, the great painters of Italy gave aid to this art, even Leonardo and Raphael. The Italian garden has many roofed and unroofed buildings, terraces, fountains, paths, walls and seats, and of course art entered into all these; but the artists took heed even to the planting. Repetition and definiteness, that is, a classic symmetry, were seen in these gardens; there were carefully placed shade and much water, and the social idea was carried out in them rather than the seclusive.

The early American taste for the clear, simple architecture of Greece was seen alike in public and private buildings. This taste found another expression in the open lawns and gardens, not sheltered from the street nor divided. Lawn after lawn led the eye down even the city streets, without the interruption of wall or fence. But lately Americans are finding that a garden is not so much a place to be looked at from the street or the house as an extension of the house, and like the house properly a place of seclusion, for the gathering of friends or for a solitary retreat, as English country places have so exquisitely exemplified.

The effect of lessening conventionality as the grounds recede from the house is of course a well-established element in gardening for private estates. The grounds close to the house are extensions of it, and may be more formal, except where the house itself is distinctly rustic. In a splendid estate that crowns one of the hills near Boston this effect of gradually conventionalizing the comparatively small area is well sustained. Entering a rustic gate in a high fence at the side, one mounts up through the rock garden. The rocky ledges crop out amid the grass, and under the trees. A little wayward path of flat stepping stones soon leads among beds where flowers are thickly massed in irregular groups. Tiny-flowered running vines carry the color out to and over the edge of the grassy paths, and look like sweeping touches of rose color, or yellow or mauve, laid on with a brush.

Nearer the house terraces and stone steps begin to make the gradual ascent. The steps, however, are still overgrown with some springy, blossoming vine that endures to be trod upon. At this level the rose garden appears—like the warm heart of the place—with its not too strict array of bourgeoning beauty.

On the next level is the swimming pool, a huge brownstone basin of conventional design. On this level the flowers are spaced in the beds and stand with more effect of dignity, each cluster of bloom distinguished for itself. There are no trees here. The sun pours uninterrupted on the great stone mansion. Here a series of lofty stairs leads to the side entrance of the house and the first room is really a glassed piazza, with trellises for vines on the walls, and singing birds.

The great parks in American cities are for the pleasure of the people, primarily, and they have in almost all cases the effect of nature. When Central park was planned for New York, the cry went up that so large a public pleasure space would be a center for unruly gatherings and all sorts of disturbances. The promoters of the park idea had long to combat this anxiety; but curiously enough the very opposite of what was thus anticipated came to pass. For it was difficult to get the people to come to the park. The presence there of so many well-dressed folk out of a strange environment made the park seem a forbidden ground, and they continued for a time to take their airing on the bridges or along the wharves and avoided Central park.

A notable effect in the United States is gained in parks and private estates that enjoy the splendid sites on the many fine lake fronts. A house near Cleveland, for example, has been connected with the lake by terraces and steps and stands a stately and towering pile, reflected sharply in the great water. The country places along the chain of smaller lakes throughout central New York state have their own character, of less splendor, but perhaps even greater beauty and charm. The estates along the Hudson river are taking on more spectacular effects, justified by the surpassing majesty of the Palisades. It seems clear that the natural features of each section of the United States must eventually develop characteristic garden and house styles, even as the rose-embowered bungalow is characteristic of southern California.

Frederick Law Olmsted is perhaps the best known name in American landscape gardening. He made the plans for Central park, for Prospect park, Brooklyn and was largely concerned in the Boston park system. It was he who made possible the beautiful white city at Chicago, on the lake front, and he laid out the lordly Biltmore, the Vanderbilt estate in North Carolina.

GODLEY, TEX., BUILDING SCHOOL

GODLEY, Tex.—The Godley independent school district has issued bonds to the amount of $15,000 to be appropriated for the construction of a three-story administration building, says the Dallas News. The bonds have been sold, and the order for material has recently been placed. The building will be constructed with interlocking tile. The bottom floor will consist of a lapidarious foundation of concrete, and the window and door frames of metallic substance, making the entire building absolutely fireproof and modern in every respect.

G. K. Gokhale.

INDIAN LEADER DECLINED TITLE FOR HIS SERVICE

Gopal Krishna Gokhale Would Not Accept Honor the King Wished to Bestow on Him—How Statesman Won Esteem

It was only a few months ago that His Majesty the King Emperor of India, on the recommendation of his excellency the viceroy, and the secretary of state for India, expressed his wish to bestow on the Hon. Mr. Gokhale the title "The Knight Commander of the Indian Empire," in recognition of the valuable public services rendered by this Indian statesman. In spite of an impression that the East Indian has a great liking for honors and decorations, this particular Indian, with characteristic modesty, declined the honor.

The name of Gokhale has been associated with many important matters, socially, educationally, and politically during the last 25 years in India, and his outstanding abilities and tact n dealing with questions of highest moment elevated him to a prominent place in the estimation of both India and Great Britain.

Lord Hardinge, the present viceroy, spoke enthusiastically of his services relative to the solution of the South African Indian problem, in connection with which Mr. Gokhale visited South Afrca in 1912 and returned to stir his countrymen, as well as the Indian government, with his intelligent and earnest appeals. "It was largely due to him and his tactful and statesmanlike attitude," said the viceroy, "that this thorny question eventually received a satisfactory solution."

One of India's leading periodicals has summed up the unique work of this leader:

"A graduate at 18, professor at 20, editor of a journal like the Quarterly of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha at 21, secretary of the provincial conference at 25, secretary of the national congress at 29, leading witness before a most important royal commission at 31, provincial legislator at 34, imperial legislator at 36, president of the national congress at 39, national envoy to the imperial government and founder of institutions at 40."

Manifestly here was no uncertain oriental, no dreaming mystic, regardless of the western legions thundering past. Those who had the privilege to acquaintance with him will be ready to believe in the capacity of the Indian thought, when properly trained, to grasp even in a western way the problems concerning the progress of twentieth century government and civilization.

It was while Mr. Gokhale was on his South African journey that the writer sought out his friends at Poona and found the most opportune time for an interview. On his return Mr. Gokhale was appointed a member of the royal public service commission, which spent several months in India and Burma hearing testimony relative to the Indian civil service. As Mr. Gokhale returned from Burma to Calcutta, it was the writer's good fortune to be a guest in the home where he was staying. And the impression of this able and self-sacrificing Indian, with whom he spent considerable time both here and later at Delhi, where he was attending the session of the legislative council, will not soon be forgotten.

The first question put was relative to his general policy in working toward his reforms for his countrymen. The writer had heard and seen on two trips in India something of the seditious element among the inhabitants both of Bengal and of western India.

"Do you advocate under any circumstances physical violence or incendiary measures?" was asked. "No," said Mr. Gokhale quietly, "it is my belief that we get further by following regular legislative lines of progress. Those who try to foment Indian feeling against their rulers hinder all true and lasting reform for India."

"In what reform are you at present chiefly interested?"

"In the vital matter of compulsory education for India," he answered promptly.

The writer remarked that the attempt of the Gaekwar of Baroda was not considered wholly successful along this line, and also said that the government, so far as he could learn, considered that India was at present unready for this measure, that it would be difficult to furnish teachers and that it would be unwise and virtually impossible financially to launch a nation-wide plan of compulsory education for 315,000,000 people, many of whom had no desire for such training.

"Yes," said Mr. Gokhale, "I have considered long and carefully the obstacles. Yet I am convinced that my elementary education bill, introduced in the viceregal council in 1911, is a step in the right direction. A beginning must be made, though progress is always slow in India. Of all the great national tasks for our people and the government to unite in accomplishing, this one, which aims at the universal diffusion of knowledge throughout the land, in my judgment, is the most pressing."

Then with that peculiar emphasis which an Indian of vision and passionate patriotism reveals at times, he said:

"If I live I hope to see this bill for compulsory education placed upon the statute books within the next five years."

It is a matter of record that the Gokhale compulsory educational bill, referred to a select committee on the eighteenth of March, 1912, was lost by a majority of 25 votes. The moral influence, however, of Mr. Gokhale's persuasive speeches in his journeys throughout the country has been tremendous. Evidence of this is found in the fact that at least three native states, of which the large state of Mysore is one, have considered definite plans for compulsory education in modified from. Mr. Gokhale, who passed away last February, was the chief advocate of this cause.

Having heard that Mr. Gokhale refused to accept a salary as a member of the viceroy council, the writer asked why he took this position. He replied:

"I simply felt that it would leave me freer to advocate the things which my countrymen need for their immediate development."

"In his speech of farewell to his colleagues at Fergusson College in 1902 after being 20 years a schoolmaster and educator, the spirit of nobility and self-effacement of the man shines out:

"Here I am with a settled position in this college and having for my colleagues men with whom it is a pleasure and a privilege to work, and whose generosity in overlooking my many faults and magnifying any little services I may have rendered has often touched me deeply. And yet, I am giving up all this to embark on the stormy and uncertain sea of public life. But I hear within me a voice which urges me to take this course, and I can only ask you to believe me when I say that it is purely from a sense of duty to the best interests of our country that I am seeking this position of greater freedom, but not necessarily of less responsibility. Public life in this country has few rewards and many trials and discouragements. The prospect of work to be done is vast, and no one can say what is on the other side—how all this work may end. But one thing is clear. Those who feel in the matter as I do must devote themselves to the work in a spirit of hope and faith and seek only the satisfaction which comes of all disinterested exertions."

"What is the general policy in promoting the reform you have in view?" was the next question.

"Agitation!" was the answer. "Just keeping at it. There is no other way. It is my aim in speaking and traveling through India, and in my work with the council and when possible with the home government in England, to devote my entire strength in presenting the claims of my people to a genuine participation in the government of the country. We need the incentive, the moral elevation which can come only with a self-governing people. We must have opportunity to develop our administrative powers or eventually we shall become simply a nation of 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.'"

"You consider then that Indians are capable of being trained to govern themselves, as well as to conduct modern enterprises and compete in Western industries?"

"Most assuredly I do," Mr. Gokhale said. "Look at this list of names!" He then pointed out the names of prominent Indians, members of the imperial legislative council, judges and lawyers, both Hindu and Muhammadan; dewans of several of the large native states educated at the government universities; the head of one of the largest business concerns of Calcutta; well known Indians who have written authoritative books on scientific subjects, political science and agriculture. The past 10 years had proved conclusively, according to Mr. Gokhale, the capacity for training among the native men of India.

"Mr. Gokhale," the writer said, "in the West we often hear that the Indians will some day rise again against their present rulers, that underneath the surface there is a great amount of disaffection and unrest, as shown by the recent attack upon the Viceroy of Delhi at the Durbar. In case of England going to war with some western power, what do you think would be the attitude here? Would India remain loyal? Would you remain loyal to the government?"

The answer to these interrogations was significant in the light of present events. The chief political leader of India arose and began walking across the room, saying slowly:

"You have asked questions difficult to answer, for no one can foretell future conditions. Personally, I should myself certainly remain loyal to the King and to his excellency the viceroy. England is our only, or at least our chief, hope for the future. The government of Great Britain has done great things for India—railroads, schools, irrigation, minor places at least in official affairs, and courts of justice in which Indians have great trust. The older population, at least, would remember this in case of England being involved in a European war. The younger element might be forgetful and become turbulent and possibly unmanageable. Yet I believe that the world would be astonished to find the loyalty of India for England in a great crisis.

"But mind you," he continued, "I look upon certain tendencies with some anxiety in the event that the government puts off too long the transfer to the ablest natives of the privileges of high official and governmental life to which I have alluded. As a temporary arrangement we may be willing to accede to the inevitable; as a permanent arrangement our people must look forward steadily, even though slowly, to the hope of having a vital part in the governing and conduct of their own land."

The writer then tried to discover the next thing in which Mr. Gokhale was especially interested in the way of improving conditions among the Indian people. There seemed to be a great variety of causes for which he had become a sponsor. He deemed it necessary to spend more money on irrigation and less for military purposes; he was a foe to the divided castes and creeds which he considered caused disintegration among his countrymen; he worked for the reduction of taxes on salt, as well as towards a reduction of the state demands on Indian land; agricultural banks, similar to those established by Lord Cromer in Egypt, were advocated by Mr. Gokhale, as well as plans for reducing the burden of debt for the Indian ryots; technical and industrial education together with many other constructive measures had consumed much of his time. Not a negative reformer, surely; Gokhale was rather an arch Oriental Progressive who knew his India, and was a match in argument for any of his opponents.

One high British official said to the writer, "You know, when Gokhale gets through talking, we find it hard not to agree with him. He is so plausible."

The views on education given by this leader in one of the speeches are indicative of his acumen and insight:

"To my mind, the greatest work of western education in the present state of India is not so much the encouragement of learning as the liberation of the Indian from the thraldom of old-world ideas, and the assimilation of all that is highest and best in the life and thought and character of the West. For this purpose not only the highest but all western education is useful. I think Englishmen should have more faith in the influence of their history and their literature. And whenever they are inclined to feel annoyed at the utterances of a discontented B.A., let them realize that he is but an accident of the present period of the transition in India, and that they should no more lose faith in the results of western education on this account than should my countrymen question the ultimate aim of British rule in this land because not every Englishman who comes out to India realizes the true character of England's mission here."

Shortly before this interview, the writer had been meeting in Madras some members of the Servants of India Society, an organization which Mr. Gokhale had founded in 1905 and whose members were devoted to him and his ideas.

"What was your object in forming this society?" was asked.

It was in reply to this question that the religious side of the Indian was revealed, for this astute politician had a deeply religious side. He made it clear that this society embraced some of the deepest and most precious aims in banding together some of the best and brightest young men of India, who would "devote themselves with a veritable religious devotion to the national interests of the Indian people."

There is, perhaps, no clearer light in which one may view the ideals of the late Krishna Gokhale than in his own words setting forth the aims of this society:

"The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure those requirements of the situation. Its members frankly accept the British connection, as ordained, in the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, for India's good. Self-government on the lines of English colonies is their goal. This goal, they recognize, cannot be attained without years of earnest and patient work and sacrifices worthy of the cause. Moreover the path is beset with great difficulties—there are constant temptations to turn back—bitter disappointments will repeatedly try the faith of those who have put their hand to the work. But the toil can have but one end if only the workers grow not faint-hearted on the way. One essential condition of success is that a sufficient number of our countrymen must now come forward to devote themselves to the cause in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. Public life must be spiritualized. Love of country must so fill the heart that all else shall appear as of little moment by its side. A fervent patriotism which rejoices at every opportunity of sacrifice for the motherland, a dauntless heart which refuses to be turned back from its object by difficulty or danger, a deep faith in the purpose of Providence that nothing can shake—equipped with these, the worker must start on his mission and reverently seek the joy which comes of spending oneself in the service of one's country."

When Mr. Gokhale passed away there was evidenced throughout India a remarkable sense of loss, not only among natives but among Englishmen who had worked with him and who, though frequently differing from him in policy, respected both his knowledge and his devotion to his countrymen.

Truly a great East Indian—many-sided—a true patriot, who worked with zeal and self-sacrifice!

FREIGHT TRAFFIC PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES MADE

General Agent La Moure Issues Notice of Assignments on the B. & M. Railroad

Promotion of freight officials of the Boston & Maine railroad and assignments of territory to division and traveling freight agents is announced today by W. L. La Moure, recently appointed general freight agent.

Edwin F. Smallwood is made division freight agent at Springfield and the position of traveling freight agent at that point is abolished. His territory includes the Connecticut river and Fitchburg divisions, the latter from west of Gardner to Greenfield, and the Cheshire branch from Keene, N. H., to Bellows Falls, Vt.

Josiah D. Greene is appointed division freight agent at Troy, succeeding E. W. Abbott. His territory includes the Fitchburg division west of Greenfield and connecting lines in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

John W. Rimmer is made traveling freight agent attached to the general freight office at Boston. Harrison Brown is assigned to Troy as traveling freight agent to cover the Fitchburgh division west of Greenfield. John R. Powers is appointed traveling freight agent at Worcester with the Worcester, Nashua & Portland division from Worcester to Oakdale and the Central Massachusetts branch of the Southern division, east of Northampton to and including Oakdale as his territory.

Charles E. Leavitt, division freight agent at Concord, N. H., is assigned to the White Mountain division, Passumpsic division and Southern division from and including Nashua, N. H., and north, and the Keene, North Weare, and Manchester & Milford branches.

Frank E. Farrar, traveling freight agent at Boston, is given the territory including the Southern division south of Nashua; Worcester, Nashua & Portland division south of Nashua and north of Oakdale; the Fitchburg division, Gardner and east, and the Cheshire branch south of Keene.

Edward C. Otis, traveling freight agent at Boston, is given the Portland division, Worcester, Nashua & Portland division east of Nashua, and the York Harbor & Beach railroad to look after.

TEXAS LAWYERS HAVE CONVENTION

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—With the formal program curtailed by the absence of several committees and of several men to whom subjects for address and papers had been assigned, the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Texas Bar Association was brought to a close recently.

John L. Dyer of El Paso was chosen president of the association. Frank C. Jones of Houston was elected vice-president; John W. Kincaid of Dallas was reelected secretary, and William D. Williams, state railroad commissioner, was retained as treasurer. As directors the following were the unanimous choice of the convention: C. K. Lee of Ft. Worth, chairman; Cecil Smith of Sherman, Claud Pollard of Kingsville, W. C. Morrow of Hillsboro and James D. Walthall of San Antonio, says the Dallas News.

The board of directors will select the convention city for 1916.

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A big and fascinating selection at surprisingly low prices. Don't miss this truly remarkable opportunity.

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THE ORIGINAL SIPHON REFRIGERATOR
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A lower, more uniform temperature is maintained because the "Seeger" has 14 thicknesses of the most effective insulation ever put into a refrigerator. This saves ice and money.

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The Seeger Siphon System produces such a rapid circulation of cold, pure, dry air that all odors and impurities are condensed in ice chamber and carried off into drain thus permitting all foods including Canteloupe, Onions, Cheese, etc., to be kept pure and sweet in same compartment.

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Week's Review of American Events

The text of the German reply to the American demand for a radical change in Germany's method of carrying on submarine warfare and for satisfactory assurances of protection to American lives and property on the high seas does not justify the optimism that has been felt in Washington during recent weeks. On the other hand, it confirms the belief entertained elsewhere that Germany would in no wise consent to anything like a cessation of its campaign against British commerce and against neutral commerce where it felt that it had any reason to suspect the latter of engaging in the carriage of contraband.

Stripped of polite diplomatic verbiage the reply of Germany to American demands contains assurances that American ships engaged in what it may regard as legitimate trade will not be interfered with, and it promises that the lives of Americans on neutral vessels shall not be endangered, but under conditions of its own making.

German submarines will be instructed to allow American passenger ships to pass freely and safely, but, in return, Germany entertains the confident hope that the American government will see that these ships do not carry contraband. Such ships are to be provided with distinguishing marks and their arrival is to be announced a reasonable time in advance.

A similar privilege is extended to a reasonable number of neutral ships under the United States flag, and should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate, Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag between North America and Europe under the same conditions.

If its proposed arrangement for the United States is carried out, "the imperial government," says the note, "believes it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic can be afforded American citizens."

The destruction of the Lusitania with the consequent loss of over 100 American lives is held to have been a necessary act of war waged for the preservation of the German empire.

The Silent Man at Cornish

Notwithstanding that questions of great moment are known to engross his thought and occupy his time, no word that might be taken to indicate his intended action either with reference to European or Mexican affairs, comes from the President. He has been spending several hours daily either studying dispatches from Washington or preparing replies, the latter, of course, being in the nature of instructions. A large number of newspaper correspondents are in Cornish, all eager to obtain some expression of opinion from the executive, but he maintains unbroken silence. On Thursday it became known that he has given the larger share of his time to the Mexican problem. When released for a time from the cares of state, the President plays golf or takes automobile rides. It was a characteristic statement made concerning him one day late in the week that "last night he gathered the members of his family about him and read to them."

Now that the text of the German note has been received in Washington it is quite probable the President will return to the White House early next week.

Disquieting Rumors Regarding Steamers

Much anxiety and alarm were occasioned during the week by reports concerning the safety of certain large ocean steamships recently clearing from New York for England, notably the Adriatic, the Philadelphia and the Saxonia. Rumors similar to those that accompanied the sailing and preceded the sinking of the Lusitania had been circulated with reference to the first named vessel. Her passengers, including five Americans, numbered 420, the premier of Canada, Sir Robert Borden, being among them. She carried a large cargo of contraband. Her safe arrival has been announced. In a letter received by his wife, the contents of which she promptly reported to the authorities, Erich Muenter alias Frank Holt, who assaulted John P. Morgan early in the week, had stated that he had placed explosives on board an ocean-going vessel leaving New York July 3. The Saxonia and Philadelphia were mentioned in this connection and at once warned by wireless. Diligent search on both failed, however, to reveal the presence of any suspicious package. An explosion on the steamer Mimehaha, New York to London, on Wednesday, 570 miles from New York, followed by fire which compelled her to put back to Halifax, seems to confirm the statement made.

Taking Over of Sayville Wireless Station

It was announced definitely in Washington on Wednesday that the federal government has taken over the wireless station at Sayville, L. I., and that the navy department will operate it. This station is owned and operated by a German company. It has been the subject of many complaints on the ground of alleged violations of United States neutrality law. It is admitted that even under government control unneutral messages may be smuggled through the station, but it is held, nevertheless, that the transmission of information to the advantage or disadvantage of any of the warring nations will be far more difficult than at present.

Canadian Soldiers to Help in the Harvest

A telegram from Ottawa this week brought the interesting information that soldiers training for the European war in Canada will be encouraged to assist in the harvesting of the crops. At present there are almost 100,000 men under arms in the Dominion. Many of these are farmers or sons of farmers. Those not required immediately for service at the front, it seems, will be granted leave to go to the harvest fields. This year's crops in Canada promise to be the most bountiful the country has ever known.

Arms Exports From the United States

An authoritative general statement regarding exports of arms and munitions from the United States during the 10 months from August, 1914, to May, 1915, has just been given out in Washington. The value of firearms and ammunition exported is placed at $37,000,000.

The gain in this character of exports for the ten months was 400 per cent for firearms and 500 per cent for cartridges. While the shipments of munitions in the first month of the war were valued at only $154,000, in May they had reached a value of $3,028,000.

Seizure of an American Oil Steamer

The American ambassador at Berlin has been instructed to inquire into the case of the steamer Platuria seized by a German warship while on her way from New York with a cargo of oil consigned to a Swedish firm and taken to Swinemunde. It is added that the inquiry will extend to the seizure of a number of other vessels brought into the same port.

Little Change in Mexican Situation

News from Mexico continued to be most unfavorable. The first Red Cross report from the capital revealed most distressing conditions. Charles J. O'Connor, the American agent, says of the food situation that it is "exceedingly pitiful." His information was that the plight of inhabitants of small towns in the vicinity was even worse than in the capital itself. Arrangements were being perfected on July 1 to get the entire district provisioned as quickly as possible.

There is still considerable solicitude regarding the safety of foreigners in Mexico. Conflicting reports relating to victories and defeats for the armed bodies are as numerous as ever. There has been a renewal of the report that President Wilson had decided upon an entirely new method of handling the Mexican question. Popular opinion in the southern republic is said to be very antagonistic to the United States. General Huerta, since his second arrest, has been in custody, being unable to obtain an additional bond for $15,000.

There is reason to believe that negotiations are on foot which, while making for the release of the former provisional President, will also insure the United States against any further annoyance from this particular leader. Huerta, it is understood, will agree to leave the Mexican border if released from custody, and take up his residence in the northern part of the United States, promising also not to take part in any further political conspiracies. His enemies in Mexico are still clamoring for his extradition. To this, of course, the United States would never consent.

State of Government Finances

Substantial decreases in the corporation tax and increases in the individual income tax, as compared with last year's collections, were shown in the report of national finances for the last fiscal year. From this two conclusions are drawn: first, that during the year the corporations suffered a serious abridgment of their earning power; and, second, that the machinery of collection from individuals has been improved by time. The increased receipts toward the close of the fiscal year reduced the deficit very considerably. The probability is that the administration will do its utmost to avoid a bond issue.

Planning a New American Navy

Lessons taught by the European war will affect future construction in the American navy. The general board, it is announced, has abandoned its usual summer vacation that it may give close and immediate attention to the changes which recent phases of naval warfare have made inevitable. All available information from Europe is being gathered and considered. Practically a new navy, or a navy designed along practically new lines, will be the result of the board's summer deliberations, it is predicted.

Registration Refused the Mazatlan

Application for an American registry for the steamer Mazatlan has been refused by the United States government to Frederick Jebson and associates having close affiliations with German circles in San Francisco. The vessel is said to be at present in use for Villista revolutionary purposes on the west coast of Mexico, and it is reported that General Carrazana has ordered that she be blown up. It is suspected, in these circumstances, that the attempt to register her under the United States flag was designed to involve the United States in complications not only with European powers but with the Carranza government.

Tour of the Trade Commission

A tour of investigation to cover the middle West, the Pacific coast and the South has been announced by the federal trade commission. Hearings will begin in Chicago on July 19, and in the next two months the commission will be almost constantly moving from point to point in the prosecution of its inquiry into the export trade situation. Exporting manufacturers everywhere will be examined regarding the difficulties confronting American business men in the foreign field.

Norway's Business With the United States

A dispatch from Christiania, Norway, says that arrangements have been made by the government of that country to facilitate the securing of supplies from the United States by telegraph. A bureau for censoring telegrams has been created by the state supplies committee and this bureau will pass unobjectionable messages. The same committee will also guarantee that goods thus ordered are really intended for Norway.

New Submarine Gun for the United States

It is reported from Washington that the navy department is convinced that in its new 3-inch gun developed for naval ordnance it has a machine for submarine armament equal if not superior to any now in use abroad.

Anti-Saloon League Convention

One of the most important prohibition gatherings ever held in the United States has been in session at Atlantic City, N. J., this week. This was the sixteenth convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Thirty-five of the 48 states of the Union were represented by delegations. Among the delegates were many men prominent in the public life of the country. Very encouraging reports regarding the progress of the prohibition movement were made from all quarters. It was predicted by several of the leading speakers that the entire nation would be "dry" in 1920. The organization is working to this end. Notwithstanding some differences of opinion regarding methods between the Anti-Saloon League and the Prohibition party, no such clash as was predicted might occur between the two took place in the convention, which body, on the whole, rose above minor matters and confined itself almost wholly to the main issue, namely, the complete overthrow at the earliest possible time of the liquor interests.

One-Cent-a-Mile Rate Proposed

In an interview at Milwaukee, Wis., this week, Fred D. Underwood, president of the Erie railroad, gave as his idea of a means of solving the railroad problem the reduction of passenger rates to one cent a mile on all the principal systems, and an advance of 20 per cent in the freight rate. Officials of several of the largest lines in the East are reported to be at variance with Mr. Underwood on this subject.

Many of the larger railroad companies in the United States are urging the interstate commerce commission to permit a raise in passenger rates.

After three months of negotiations with the railroads the United Managers Protective Association has won its fight for a decrease of party rates for traveling theatrical companies.

Better Prospects in Chicago

A number of workers connected with the building trades in Chicago came to agreement with the employers this week. There are other indications of a possible settlement of a long and costly strike in that city involving enormous losses to all engaged in construction. Recently 43 lumber yards and all the brick and stone yards of Chicago and vicinity were shut down.

Plan to Aid Beginners on the Farms

Reports from Washington say that an inter-departmental committee named by Secretary of the Interior Lane and Secretary of Labor Wilson is engaged upon the formulation of a plan to relieve the unemployed, under which the federal government would finance workers desiring to take up public lands for farming purposes.

Trip of the Liberty Bell

Philadelphia on Monday bade good-bye for a season to the Liberty Bell. It was escorted from its home city with military honors and an impressive civic parade. It is traveling to the Pacific ocean by special train and will make 70 stops en route to the California expositions.

General Notes of National Interest

In a speech at San Francisco William Jennings Bryan expressed himself in favor of signed editorials.

The volcano in Lassen park, California, has developed a fissure 2000 feet in length and from seven points in this split smoke has been issuing within the last few days.

Disturbances are again reported in Haiti. Meanwhile the Washington government is said to be preparing plans looking to the pacification of the republic.

Telephone communication between Boston and San Francisco was repeatedly established during a convention of the New England Shoe & Leather Association in the latter city this week.

ARRANGING A SPECIALIZED COLLECTION OF STAMPS

(By a special correspondent)

LONDON—General collecting and specializing have already been dealt with in a former article, and it is now proposed to review more fully the main features of the latter branch of philately. Let us presume that our general collector has duly considered the proposition and decides to specialize in the stamps of his favorite country. New ground is being broken, so a few general hints as to compilation and arrangement will be found useful.

To specialize is not merely the gathering together of a specimen of each standard type, but the inclusion of proofs, essays, pairs, strips, blocks, complete panes of unused stamps used on original envelopes and varieties of postal cancellations. There are other items worthy of inclusion, but these may be treated further on. Briefly, a specialized collection is the reconstructed postal history of a country, and it is with this object in view that the philatelist undertakes his task.

To become a successful specialist, the collector must have patience, some idea of the artistic, and above all a genuine love for stamps. Patience is necessary in the gradual building up of the chosen country, artistic propensities are most useful in arranging the specimens, and why a specialist should be a stamp lover requires no explanation whatever. The choice of a country, as has already been stated, is purely a matter of taste, but the tyro should not attempt any such countries as Sandwich Islands, Mauritius or Ceylon, unless, of course, he possesses unique opportunities for so doing. Sudan, Siam or Nigeria would be excellent studies, but this is merely an idea, and the choice should always be with the collector himself.

Suitable Collecting Book

Now comes the question of a collecting book for the reception of the specimens, and there are some really excellent makes to choose from. It should, of course, be quite blank and with loose leaves, and as to size of page, 11x10 is the most suitable, as this prevents crowding and provides for the artistic arrangement of sets. Although the amount expended on a collecting book is chiefly a matter of taste, there is really no necessity to purchase an elaborate or very expensive one, and 5 or 10 shillings is ample expenditure in this department of the scheme.

Having obtained a suitable collecting book, the next step is to plan out the pages, and it will be found a great help to do this at starting, so that there will be a definite basis to work on. On the first page will come—"The stamps of ——," neatly written or printed, whichever the owner fancies. Page two might be advantageously filled with a map of the particular country and one showing only essential names and details is the most suitable. The presence of a map may at first appear unnecessary, but it will be found of great use later on, for it must be remembered that the collector should become thoroughly acquainted with everything connected with his adopted country.

Essays and Proofs

Before mounting any specimens the question of essays, proofs and color trials must be considered. Proofs and essays are designs submitted to the authorities when a new issue of stamps is being contemplated, and these, of course, are very interesting to include in a specialized collection. Some specialists prefer to place these all together; but really the most suitable position is before the particular issue they refer to, and in this way the postal story of the country appears in due order. The arrangement of an issue will then appear something like this: firstly, essays and original drawings; secondly, proofs; thirdly, unused single specimens of the issue; next will come unused pairs, followed by unused blocks of four, to be followed in turn by larger mint blocks, and finally by minor varieties. Then come the used specimens, singles, pairs, strips, blocks and varieties as before. This will not exhaust the scope for specialization, however, for there are other very interesting departments. Specimens used on entire envelopes should be included. Postmarks showing clearly the principal centers of the country, also curious cancellations.

It is obvious that to mount your specimens haphazard, without any attempt at uniformity, would be quite out of keeping with this kind of collection. A collection rich in scarce varieties and other interesting items, if mounted in a careless way, without any attempt at artistic effect, will lose quite 50 per cent of its value. A specialized collection, even more than one based on general lines, must be displayed to advantage. A page too full of specimens looks very bad, so at the start overcrowding must be guarded against.

Formula of Arrangement

Taking sets of single stamps of from one to ten varieties, the following formula of arrangement will be found a useful guide, and here it is as well to impress the fact that one issue and one only should appear on a page. An issue limited to one variety—take the first of Sarawak as an example—should have a page to itself, and the stamp should appear exactly in the center. An issue of two varieties should be placed side by side, but not too close together, the center of the page again being the field of operations. A series of three may either be mounted from left to right or downwards, but the former method looks the best, and the same plan may be adopted with sets of four. A set of five shows to best advantage, when placed as follows: one, three, one; and the larger sets may be mounted upon this basis also. Pairs and blocks will follow much on the same lines, but the larger blocks should always have a page to themselves.

The final point is that of "writing up" the collection, and this should be done as neatly and uniformly as possible. The chief notes accompanying an issue are: Date of issue, watermark, perforation and paper, and method of production. All these items may be readily obtained from a good catalogue. In addition the engravers' and designers' names might also appear; the number printed, auction prices of rarer varieties, and any minor distinctions of design could be illustrated in black and white, if the collector has the advantage of being able to do this readily.

RESULT OF ILLINOIS COMPENSATION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO — Average allowances in many cases under the Illinois workmen's compensation act were larger than if the claims had gone through the courts, according to the report of the industrial board on the first year and a half of the act's operation. In this period $1,590,041 has been paid out.

TEXAS HORTICULTURISTS TO MEET

COLLEGE STATION, Texas—The annual meeting of the Texas State Horticultural Society will be held at the Agricultural and Mechanical College Aug. 2-3 during the state farmers' congress, says the Dallas News. J. H. Arbenz of Sarita is president.

NEW HALIBUT BANKS SHOW GREAT RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Recent official reports are to the effect that the newly discovered halibut banks off the coast of Oregon and Washington are of much economic importance. Figures showing the catch for the first 15 days of June indicate really remarkable results, according to officials of the bureau of fisheries, and promise that these new banks, which have been named the Newport, Columbia River, Willapa and Grays Harbor banks, will to a very considerable degree offset the loss of fishing trade to Prince Rupert, British Columbia. This new Canadian town, it is recalled, is near the halibut banks of the north Pacific, and the fishing boats which go there no longer return with their cargoes to Seattle, as formerly.

From these new banks, according to official figures, there were taken during the first half of June a total of 985,000 pounds of fish by boats arriving at Seattle, which was more than one half the halibut arriving at that port in the time referred to.

These results are highly satisfactory to the bureau of fisheries, which believes that the take of fish will be considerably increased as soon as the full area of the new banks can be developed by further surveys, which are to be made this summer.

CANADA PRODUCES FLAGSTAFF 216 FEET IN LENGTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—British Columbia is sending to the Kew Gardens, in London, the longest flagstaff ever produced in that province. The tree from which it was produced was a perfect specimen of the fir, and the staff, which is 216 feet long, is without flaw or defect of any sort. The flagstaff in the court house yard at Vancouver, 204 feet long, came from the same timber region.

In its original state, says the American consul-general, who reports the incident, the stick was 5 feet in diameter at the butt, and 14 inches in diameter at the top, and perfectly straight. Dressed into proper shape, the staff has a diameter of 32 inches square at the butt for a distance of 16 feet. For the next 100 feet it is octagonal, and for the last 100 feet it is round. The upper 200 feet is a gentle taper from 32 inches to 12 inches in diameter.

MISS JANE ADDAMS GIVEN A PUBLIC WELCOME HOME

NEW YORK—Miss Jane Addams, who recently returned from a peace mission in Europe, was welcomed home at a mass meeting Friday night in Carnegie hall, held under the auspices of peace organizations of various states. The women who went with her to the recent women's peace conference at The Hague were present.

The speakers included Miss Addams, Oswald G. Villard, George Foster Peabody, Prof. George W. Kirchwey of Columbia University and Representative Meyer London. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, presided.

Miss Addams declared she took the personal tribute accorded her as in the interest of peace. She said that the first striking point she gathered in her five weeks' trip abroad was that every nation involved in the war believed, as a religion almost, that its presence in the war was based entirely on a question of self-defense; the next point was the evident fact that none of the warring nations could start or receive now negotiations with peace as a groundwork, while a third feature was the fact that there was a military party, believing in the supremacy of arms. The civil life, she added, represented the other view of the situation.

"Slowly," she continued, "the military party appears to be gaining the upper hand in this battle of differing wits.

"This war would never have occurred if it had been postponed 15 or 20 years, for the feeling in school and college would have made it impossible."

Miss Addams said that contrary to reports, she had no thought of recommending a move to President Wilson. She added that she would not be guilty of such a "presumptuous act." She simply advised the factors of the warring nations to meet on the same ground as would two or more business men when a deal is involved.

"What is needed," she said, "is negotiation against militarism. How that is to be accomplished I cannot tell, but it must come."

SAILING SHIPS IN ST. JOHNS HARBOR MAKE BUSY PORT

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Not for many years has there been such a showing of ocean sailing craft in this harbor as there is at present. Ships, barks, schooners of varying size, line the wharves or ride at anchor in the stream; there are a few steamers, but the more striking-looking "wind-jammers," with their forests of masts and yards, are the most conspicuous.

Freights are a little easy just now, deals having dropped a pound a standard in the British market. While chartering has been quiet for 10 days or more, there has been little reduction in rates; the latest steam charters having been 140s., and in sailing craft, 130s.

The presence of so many ships in the harbor in July has served to stimulate general business, while at the same time relieving the unemployment problem.

Harbor development work is not being pushed at the present time, but it is hoped that conditions will improve in this respect before fall. The city's harbor revenue for the first six months of this year shows an increase of $15,821.04 over the same period last year. The totals for the six months of 1915 are $72,499.78; for 1914, $56,678.74.

RAIL VALUATION POST VACATED

CHICAGO, Ill.—H. U. Mudge, one of the receivers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, has resigned from membership in the conference committee for the federal valuation of railroads.

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Automobile News of Interest

BAY STATE NOTES GOOD INCREASE IN REGISTRATIONS

Total for 1915 Up to July 1, Shows Massachusetts Automobiles Are in Greater Numbers

Steady increase is being reported by every branch of the motor vehicle registration department of the Massachusetts highway commission, and at the rate now set, it is believed that over 100,000 automobiles will be registered before the summer is over. The mark set for the entire year of 1914 was passed over a month ago.

To July 1, there have been 83,868 automobiles registered, including 9900 commercial vehicles, while for the same time last year there were 64,616, of which number 6950 were commercial cars. The motorcycle registration to July 1 was 7704, as compared with 6359 for 1914 to July 1, and the manufacturers' and dealers' registration is 1653, compared with 1445 last year.

Licenses issued to operators and chauffeurs to July 1 reached the total of 23,649, while in 1914 for the same time, the total was 14,319. Operators and chauffeurs renewals this year reached the total of 49,443, while last year there were 43,418 renewals made, and the examination total has reached 5317, compared with 3885. The total receipts to July 1 received by the commission were $999,524.90, while in 1914 for the same time the receipts were $781,965.35.

LOVIBOND WINS RIGHT TO PLAY IN FINAL ROUND

NEW YORK—A. M. Lovibond of the seventh regiment tennis team and playing through title holder, qualified for the final round of the North Side tennis championship Friday on the courts of the University Heights Tennis Club through a straight-set victory over J. S. O'Neale, Columbia University's baseball pitcher, at 6—1, 7—5. Last year the same players contested the final round. Having disposed of one collegian, Lovibond will be called upon to face another this afternoon for the title, as Francis Hunter of Cornell is the survivor in the lower section of the draw.

The result of the match between Lovibond and O'Neale was a big disappointment to the gallery. While the Columbia student was hardly expected to win, it was thought, in view of his victories over W. H. Wood and J. H. Steinkampf in the earlier rounds of the tournament that he would force his opponent to three sets to win. The military player had the advantage of having defeated his man once, and this gave him plenty of confidence on the court.

O'Neale was far below his form in the first set, and Lovibond was not slow to take full advantage of this. The winner kept up a steady, persistent attack, keeping the ball close to the top of the net and cutting the back and side lines very closely.

The second set found O'Neale twice in the lead, but unable to maintain it. He captured the first two games, making a number of clever placement shots. Lovibond equalized, pulling off several effective overhead smashes. O'Neale came through with two more games, and appeared to have the upper hand of Lovibond, when the latter rallied and carried the game to 4-all.

F. T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf qualified for the final round of the doubles by defeating Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King. Bassford has been coaching Hunter for two weeks and the latter eliminated his teacher in the championship singles on Wednesday. Summary:

North Side men's singles championship, semi-final round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated James S. O'Neale, 6—1, 7—5.

Men's doubles, second round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King defeated Ralph Baggs and W. Halsey Wood, 6—2, 6—3; P. Martin and George G. Green defeated E. H. Henderson and E. H. James, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Third round—Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Allen Behr and Edmund J. Pixman, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-final round—Francis T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King, 7—5, 6—2.

Men's singles, first round—S. Spaeth defeated C. Wrenn, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; J. W. Fox defeated R. A. Cook, by default; F. Booth defeated Mr. Murphy, by default; F. Pianisani defeated Edgar F. Leo, 6—4, 12—10.

D. EDWARDS WINS CHICAGO TITLE

CHICAGO—Donald Edwards of Midlothian won the Chicago District Golf Association amateur championship Friday at Glen View after a brilliant contest with William Rautenbusch of Glen Oak, Edward's total for the 72 holes was 311 against 317 for Rautenbusch.

Paul Hunter of Midlothian was third with a score of 321 and R. A. Gardner of Hinsdale, formerly national amateur champion, fourth, with 322. The event was won last year by Charles Evans, western amateur champion, who did not enter this year.

TEXAS CAPITOL ITEM VETOED

AUSTIN, Tex.—With the signing of the miscellaneous, departmental and penitentiary appropriation bills by the Governor, all bills passed by the special session of the Thirty-Fourth Legislature have been disposed of by the executive. The miscellaneous bill as approved by the Governor carries $562,077.62, the Governor having vetoed but one item in the measure, that of $415,000 for renovation of the capitol, says the Dallas News.

TRUCK SPRINGS SHOULD BE GIVEN CONSIDERABLE CARE

Suspension Is Seriously Impaired by Overloading or Overspeeding and the Resetting of Worn-Out Springs Is Not Economical Says a Prominent Manufacturer

Springs are probably called upon to stand more hard usage than any other part of a heavy-duty truck, says J. G. Utz in a paper recently read before a motor truck convention. The variation from no load to full load is so much greater than on a pleasure vehicle that it is worthy of attention.

Assume a three-ton truck to weigh 8000 pounds, or four tons, above the springs. When loaded a strain of seven tons is upon the springs against four tons empty, a gain of 75 per cent.

A pleasure vehicle weighing two tons is asked to take an additional passenger weight of only 1200 pounds, or a gain of 30 per cent. These figures indicate that the truck springs must handle close to two and one half times the variation of a seven-passenger pleasure vehicle.

This comparison of weight increase, due to carried load, refers to normal rated load only. In cases where overloading is practised it is evident that the gain is greater and, consequently, the springs are called upon to handle even greater variations. In most cases truck makers are attaching the rating plate in a prominent place, cautioning against loading beyond rated capacity, but we all know how these rating plates are disregarded.

Again, some truck makers allow for an overload capacity in their design beyond the advertised rated capacity, and when the spring maker is advised of such conditions, he is able to accommodate the same in the spring design.

There is danger in letting it become generally known that a given truck is capable of handling a certain overload, as many truck salesmen, in order to clinch a sale, will tell the prospective customer that, while the normal rating is, say three tons, "the truck is really designed to carry five tons." This is unfair to all concerned, as the customer immediately considers the vehicle as having a five-ton capacity, and will load up accordingly, occasionally even exceeding this limit. The result is self-evident; all margin of safety disappears and the ultimate life of all parts is shortened accordingly.

The next item is the solid tire of the truck that throws additional vibration upon the springs. The frame of a truck is far more rigid than that of a passenger vehicle, which throws the distortion, due to road variations, upon the springs of the truck.

Next, and of great importance, is the determination of load. In a pleasure vehicle the position of the carried load is predetermined, but on a truck the placing of the load is entirely up to the discretion of the driver.

The relation between bulk and weight of goods transported is widely variable, sometimes even in the same load. The necessity of evenly distributing such a load in proportion to weight instead of volume is a point that must be observed.

Quite often there is a temptation to place a heavy casting or piece of machinery on the very rear of the platform. A little thought and analysis will show that such loading throws a complex set of strains upon the springs that cannot but be harmful. Such a load should be placed in the middle of the platform right and left and as well as possible fore and aft.

The front end of a conventional truck has more or less constant load. At all events 80 per cent of the load falls on the rear springs. It follows that the variable loading at the front end cannot be greater than the ratio of the load, reduced to pounds, to the weight of the motor equipment, cab, driver and helper.

Referring to the rear springs, since they carry 80 per cent of the total load, and, remembering that the load varies from nothing to as much as 50 per cent overload, nothing but the intelligence of the driver stands between good and bad spring service.

Another point of considerable importance in heavy duty trucks is the possibility of loads shifting, due to crowned roads. Many commodities, such as brick, small heavy castings, stone, etc., are given to shifting to the right side of the loading platform when driving on the right side of a crowned pavement. It is apparent that when a truck hauls nothing, for instance, but brick, and is continually driven on the right side of the road, the shifting of the load to the right side of the platform throws a more severe strain on the right spring than on the left, and it is quite apparent that the right spring will consequently fatigue long before the left spring.

This may seem like a fine drawn theory, but there is definite knowledge of quite a number of cases where this very thing has occurred. Attention has also been called to certain vehicles, which under full load were standing lower on the right side than on the left. In these cases it was found that the load had shifted to the right and the truck was also standing on the right side of a crowned road and difference as much as two or three inches between the two springs have been noted in such cases.

Speeding is probably the worst thing that can be done to an innocent truck. If a truck is moved along the road at 10 miles per hour under full load it is more than likely that it will continue to do so for a very long time without exhibiting undue weakness at any point. But if a truck is driven without any load at 20 miles per hour, remembering that the truck weighs more or less than 60 per cent of the gross rated load, it is a certainty that the truck will wear out long before it pays for itself in service. It is not believed that the average driver fully understands how detrimental it is to the life of a truck to drive it at high speed when it is empty.

It should be remembered that springs and tires are the two things on any motor vehicle which must wear out, since they are the only two items on a vehicle that are deliberately distorted in normal service. Fortunately for the truck maker (and unfortunately for the spring maker) springs do not wear out in as short a time as tires, but they ultimately must wear out. And when springs that have stood up to the mark for a considerable time begin to weaken and settle, it is time to replace the entire spring instead of having them reset.

Resetting of springs is something like retreading a pneumatic tire, or putting a pair of half soles on an old pair of shoes. It is not economy to put a pair of half soles on an old pair of shoes where the uppers are practically worn out. We all know that retreading an old pneumatic tire is of little value as the carcass is near the end of its life; and for the same reason it is not good policy to reset an old pair of springs, as the molecular tension of the steel indicates that it is near exhaustion when the springs begin to settle, assuming the steel to be of corbitic micro-structure after heat treatment.

Spring clips should be inspected at least once a week and tightened as much as possible. If the clips become loose, the spring will break between the clips. If there is undue stretching of the clips, the difficulty might be overcome by having new clips made of better material, as it is always cheaper to replace clips which are too light than to have broken springs as a result.

The bearing place upon which the spring rests on the axle should absolutely conform to the curvature of the spring at that point, as sufficient bearing surface is just as important as tight spring clips.

If a spring plate should break, it is important to have it repaired or replaced immediately by a skilled spring maker. Quite often a break in a plate occurs at a place where it does not immediately cripple the entire spring, but it is simple to understand that the breaking of one plate throws extra work upon the other plates which will break in turn. If one of the intermediate plates should break at the center bolt, the spring clips should be tightened down until it is possible to have the break repaired. Very often rebound clips are loose and broken. Missing rebound clips very often result in broken main plates.

PANAMA-PACIFIC TENNIS TOURNEY STARTED TODAY

R.-N. Williams, 2d, and M. E. McLaughlin Scheduled to Furnish Some Fine Playing

SAN FRANCISCO — Never before has California had such an opportunity of witnessing the Pacific coast tennis stars opposed to the best that the East affords. Beginning with today there will be a solid week of tennis here in a tournament that will attract the attention of every star player of the world.

No tournament in the East will have a higher class of players than the one staged in San Francisco. Among easterners to be seen here this week are, R. N. Williams 2d national champion; W. M. Washburn, G. M. Church and Dean Mathey. The Panama-Pacific exposition events are not to be a number of exhibition matches. The tournament is an open one in which any player may enter, the exposition championship going to the winner.

Everything is in readiness for the beginning of the tournament today. Matches in both men's and women's singles will be played, with the chief interest hinging upon the preliminary matches for men.

All of the eastern players were out for practice Friday with the principal practice match waged between Williams and M. E. McLoughlin. The present national champion gave McLoughlin an even day of it on the asphalt, the spectators calling the exhibition a draw at its conclusion. No score was kept, the players giving more time to the practice of their favorite strokes than to the amassing of points. McLoughlin's speed seemed to bother Williams at times, but the Californian's play was a bit offset by Williams' line shots.

T. C. Bundy of Los Angeles, who will play with McLoughlin in the doubles, arrived Friday and says he is in fine condition. Another prominent southerner, Ward Dawson, was expected to put in an appearance today. Both men are expected to figure in the week's play.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

July 10.....	From 7:53 p. m.	to 3:45 a. m.
July 11.....	From 7:53 p. m.	to 3:46 a. m.
July 12.....	From 7:52 p. m.	to 3:46 a. m.
July 13.....	From 7:52 p. m.	to 3:47 a. m.
July 14.....	From 7:52 p. m.	to 3:48 a. m.
July 15.....	From 7:50 p. m.	to 3:49 a. m.
July 16.....	From 7:50 p. m.	to 3:50 a. m.
July 17.....	From 7:49 p. m.	to 3:51 a. m.

SEVEN EVENTS AT READVILLE

READVILLE, Mass. — Followers of automobile racing in greater Boston noon on the local track following the expect to see some fine racing this afterseveral fast miles run off Friday afternoon by the drivers who are to take part this afternoon.

The program as arranged calls for seven events. They will be run off beginning at 2:30 in the following order:

One-mile time trials, 10 miles for local drivers, 10 miles for cars of 300 cu. in. displacement, 10 miles for cars of 450 in. and under, 25 miles, Australian pursuit race, 10-mile handicap.

The drivers entered are Le Cain, Kirk, Jessup, Basle, Dickinson, Lambert, Murcheo, Ryan, Benedict, Peacock, Rollins, Anderson, Vale, Werson and Jones.

MOTORISMS

The Hettinger Automobile Club has been formed from the numerous clubs, including those at Mott, Bentley, Burt, Regent and New England, N. D.

Business men of Dayton, O., have started a campaign for the improvement of what is known as the old trails road. The movement is under the direction of E. J. Hernan, assistant director of the National Highways Association.

That the Gettysburg battlefield is realizing the predicted heavy motor traffic for this summer is indicated by the figures of one week recently. Records kept by one of the guards on the battlefield show that more than 800 cars passed his beat during that time.

The Automobile Club of St. Paul, Minn., has begun improvements at its summer home at White Bear lake by having a bathing beach pumped by a dredge from the sandy bottom of the lake. It will be 300 feet long and 100 feet wide. Bath houses to cost $2500 are being built.

Central-Western Canada will have a federal highway, modeled after the great American Lincoln highway, if the project being urged by the Winnipeg board of control is carried out. This project contemplates the construction of a concrete highway from Winnipeg to Calgary.

With the adoption of a new constitution, the main provision of which is to allow for an extension of membership, the Indiana section of the Society of Automobile Engineers is looking forward to a large increase in numbers during the next few months.

Motor cars transporting passengers between Globe and Phoenix, Ariz., by way of the Roosevelt dam, are common carriers, the Arizona corporation commission has decided, and the commission has issued an order prescribing their rates and running time. Cars are divided into two classes, according to weight, with 2000 pounds as the dividing line.

Schenectady is the first city in New York state to take advantage of the new Thompson jitney law, and it has passed an ordinance putting all the features of the law in force in the regulation of jitneys which have been operating in competition with the railway company. Schedules of routes and rates, with a map of the former, must be filed, and cars must not carry more than seating capacity.

The jitney bus has been formally classified in the state of Illinois. It is now a public utility. Henceforth in that state, its status is fixed and it must operate according to hard and fast rules and regulations. No longer may it be a free agent, operating today and laying off tomorrow. It is now under the jurisdiction of the state public utilities commission. It must have fixed charges and fixed schedules for service.

The Philadelphia Motor Speedway Association has begun work upon its speedway which will cost $2,000,000. Steam shovels are at work on the excavation on a tract of ground 15 miles from that city, between Old York road and the Reading railway tracks north of Willow Grove. The track will be two miles in circuit and be constructed of brick laid on concrete, this providing the running surface on a foundation which cannot buckle or settle.

With the carriers using their own cars, the installation of motor vehicles in the transportation of rural mail will begin on a large scale in many parts of the United States on Aug. 2, according to an official statement of the postoffice department. From that date, 105 cars, carrying mail, will traverse more than 5500 miles of rural post roads daily, except Sunday. The service is to be extended as rapidly as possible. At the beginning, the carrier may use any machine with a carrying capacity of not less than 800 pounds and a cubic capacity of not less than 80 feet.

ENGINES USED FOR BINDERS

SABETHA, Kan.—Northern Kansas farmers are profiting from the experience of their southern Kansas and Oklahoma neighbors in harvest time. Many of the harvesters are equipping their wheat binders with a four-horse gas engine for the single purpose of furnishing the mechanical power to operate the binder. This enables a three-horse team to handle the binder that in certain conditions demands two four-horse teams, says the Topeka Capital.

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GUILFORD WILL NOT BE ELIGIBLE

J. P. Guilford, former New Hampshire state champion, now representing the Bellevue Golf Club, and who is known all over the United States as one of the longest hitters in the game, will not, it has been stated, be eligible for the Massachusetts amateur championship at the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, July 21-24.

Under a recent change in the by-laws of the association a golfer to be eligible for the state championship must be a resident of Massachusetts for at least 12 months prior to the competition.

KANSAS SHRINERS TO DRILL

TOPEKA, Kan.—It is announced by L. M. Penwell, illustrious potentate of Abdallah temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, that the four Kansas shrine patrol teams of 30 men each will participate in the Kansas day exercises at the San Francisco fair on July 19. The patrol teams will be from Abdallah temple of Leavenworth, Isis temple of Salina, Midian temple of Wichita and Mirza temple of Pittsburgh.

TENNIS STARTS AT BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The annual lawn tennis tournament for the championship of western New York and the Great lakes is scheduled to start today on the courts of the Park Club. It is held under the sanction of the United States Lawn Tennis Association and is expected to attract a number of star players.

GARDNER WINS IN LONGWOOD PLAY OVER A. N. REGGIO

G. P. Gardner, Jr., the Massachusetts state tennis champion, advanced into the semi-finals Friday afternoon of the spring handicap singles of the Longwood Cricket Club by defeating A. N. Reggio by straight sets, 6—3, 9—7. After defeating Reggio in the singles, Gardner and his partner, H. C. Johnson, were defeated by Reggio and A. Lyon in the second round of the doubles by straight sets, 7—5, 8—6.

Gardner, in the singles as well as in the doubles, had a big handicap to overcome. He gave Reggio 15 and owed 15, so that the winner had to hustle every second of the match, although Reggio didn't make anything like the contest in the first set he did in the second. Gardner is now in the final bracket and he meets the winner of the Cummins-Lyon match—the last two named to play on even terms—for the trophy. In the doubles, Lyon and Reggio had the same allowance that Reggio did in the singles. The summary:

Handicap singles, semi-finals—G. P. Gardner, Jr. (gave 15 and owed 15), defeated A. N. Reggio, 6—3, 9—7.

Handicap doubles, second round—G. A. Lyon and A. N. Reggio defeated G. P. Gardner, Jr., and H. C. Johnson (gave 15 and owed 15), 7—5, 8—6.

PENNSYLVANIA EARNINGS

PHILADELPHIA — The Pennsylvania earnings for June will show a big increase in gross net.

M'ELROY TO MEET INMAN IN FINAL

UTICA, N. Y.—As a result of Friday's play in the Central New York tennis tournament on the Yahnundasis Golf Club courts, W. S. McElroy will face F. C. Inman today in the finals of the men's singles, while in the men's doubles a New York team will play one from Pittsburgh. Friday's scores in the semi-finals follow:

Singles—McElroy, Pittsburgh, defeated Rosenbaum, Bronxville, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2; Inman, West Side, defeated Harris, Brattleboro, 2—6, 11—9, 9—7, 6—3.

Doubles—McElroy and Garland of Pittsburgh defeated Thayer, Philadelphia, and Cragin, Bronxville, 7—5, 7—5, 6—2; Rosenbaum and Ward, New York, defeated Inman, New York, and Wright, Longwood, 8—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

REMOUNT DIRECTOR NAMED

OTTAWA, Ont.—General Hughes recently announced the appointment of Sir Adam Beck as Canadian director of remounts. Sir Adam, subject to the regulations of the war purchasing commission, will purchase from time to time in Canada such horses as may be necessary to make good the wastage at the front, and to supply further contingents, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. He will also cooperate with the militia department in providing for the transportation of horses from Canada.

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PLANS OF U. S. FOR THE INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

Cato Sells Tells of Purpose to Safeguard Interests of Government Wards by Cooperation of Courts in Probate Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Protection of the wealthy Indian minors of Oklahoma from so-called "professional guardians" and others who seek to get the money and property inherited by these children is the purpose of an effort being made by Cato Sells, the commissioner of Indian affairs. The Monitor has printed an interview with Mr. Sells telling of his plan to safeguard the interests of these minors by securing cooperation of the Oklahoma courts in the establishment of adequate rules of procedure in probate cases. These rules have been adopted by the courts of the state and the various counties, without exception, and Mr. Sells is confident that important progress has been made toward the correction of one of the most flagrant conditions in Indian affairs.

"I think these rules will do the work," said Mr. Sells. "And it is my intention to clean up this situation. Nobody knows better than I do how indefensibly bad the condition has been, but we have set out to give these Indian children adequate protection and we are going to do it if we have to put every one of these offenders where he cannot offend in this way again."

Abuses Explained

It is in reply to certain charges recently published in newspapers that Mr. Sells makes this statement. He says there is much truth in the report of Warren K. Moorehead of Andover, Mass., a member of the board of Indian commissioners, relative to Oklohoma Indian conditions. This report, which was published by Mr. Moorehead in March, 1913, and which has received considerable publicity in the interim, was referred to in certain papers as corroborating a story in which Miss Kate Barnard, commissioner of charities and corrections of Oklohoma, alleged a conspiracy to despoil the minor Indians of $4,000,000 through the pending Indian appropriation bill. But while this report is regarded as fairly accurate as to conditions then existing, the Indian bureau's efforts to correct them have been ignored by Miss Barnard, which Mr. Sells feels is an injustice, and he explained for the Monitor in detail the causes and history of the abuses.

At the commissioner's request, also, information was given to the Monitor correspondent by D. H. Linebaugh of Muskogee, Okla., United States district attorney for the eastern district of Oklahoma, and B. A. Emloe, United States marshal for the same locality.

New Rules Came Later

The new rules of procedure were promulgated, apparently, after Miss Barnard made her charges. If she had known of them, the officials think, she would not have taken her stand.

All are in agreement that bad conditions prevail in Oklahoma in this respect. The difference is only in degree. Commissioner Sells contends that important progress has been made toward correction, while Miss Kate Barnard charged that a conspiracy is afoot, supported by the Oklahoma delegation in Congress to perpetuate the condition.

She charged that the politicians have hampered her department by depriving her of funds with which to work; that the Indian appropriation bill weakened the federal Indian service in Oklahoma by combining the offices of commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes and the superintendent of the union agency; that inspectors and supervisors are taken out of the civil service and put on the patronage list of the Oklahoma delegation in Congress; that the appropriation bill carried $85,000 for employment of 29 political attorneys to replace efficient civil service employees; that the provision in the bill for cash allotment to Creek Indians of $4,000,000 of their tribal funds was merely to turn this money over to the Indians that it may find its way quickly into the hands of lawyers, "professional guardians" and others who prey on the Indians who are incompetent to protect themselves.

Charges Answered

These charges are answered as follows by Mr. Sells, Mr. Linebaugh and Mr. Emloe:

Miss Barnard's department was deprived of funds and other support by the Legislature to legislate out of office an assistant whom Miss Barnard would not discharge.

The officers of commissioner of the five civilized tribes and superintendent of the union agency should be consolidated, as provided in the present bill, because the change would promote efficiency by removing a conflict of authority.

Inspectors are taken out of the regular civil service by the bill, on request of the commissioner of Indian affairs, because he needs a corps of confidential inspectors who have had no previous connection with the service, whom the commissioner knows personally and can depend upon to report true conditions to him which he could not be sure of knowing through the present service.

High Standard Set

These inspectors are retained in the civil service however. A high standard of qualification has been set which candidates for inspectorships must pass.

The commissioner of Indian affairs nominates inspectors and the civil service commission decides in each case whether the nominee measures up to standard. This means even more rigid examination than by the regular civil service procedure, but allows the commissioner to pick his men.

They will not be subject to political patronage in the usual sense, though the commissioner may nominate from his political party so long as his nominees can pass civil service scrutiny.

The 29 probate attorneys the commissioner wants to help clean up the very conditions of which Miss Barnard complains. They are not to be political appointments.

Entitled to $4,000,000

The Creek Indians have long been entitled to receive the $4,000,000 and should not be deprived of it merely because attorneys may get it. The Indian bureau is making this special effort to protect the Indians from these attorneys.

Regardless of Miss Barnard's charges and the political phases of the situation, however, it appears that in Oklahoma is a class of men who are trying to get from the incompetent Indians the money and other valuable property they have inherited. The oil discoveries in that state have been made largely on Indian lands, making members of certain tribes wealthy. It is cited that in 1904 when Congress removed the restrictions on the sale of surplus lands by Creek Indians almost no time had elapsed before most of the proceeds were in the hands of waiting attorneys. Mr. Moorehead makes the plea that to prevent the Indians from becoming paupers not another acre of their lands should be transferred without permission of the secretary of the interior.

In the case of minors who inherit valuable property the despoilment is accomplished largely through unscrupulous guardians, Mr. Linebaugh explains. Many are "professional guardians." Through them the property is soon dissipated into the hands of friends—sold at prices to suit the purchasers or used up by lavish personal expenditures by the guardians.

Lack in Probate Courts

"The practise has grown up because of lack of proper procedure in our probate courts," said Mr. Linebaugh. "When Oklahoma was a territory we borrowed our probate laws from the California statute, which fitted our needs adequately. When we became a state Congress provided that the territorial laws should be retained under the state government until changed by the Legislature. But when Congress authorized the Indian minors to dispose of their inherited lands no procedure was specified and the courts had to adopt individually their own procedure. This has not been adequate to protect them. The regulations prepared by Commissioner Sells and just recently adopted by the courts are adequate and will put a stop to the bad practise to a great extent.

"Recently a bill was before the Legislature which if enacted would have given protection to these minors. It failed, not because of political motives as has been charged, but because there were some features in the bill which were opposed for honest reasons. Some doubted the authority of the state to provide procedure under a federal statute.

"The county court dockets are crowded with these probate cases, averaging from 800 to 6000 in a court, which means that they cannot get proper attention."

Protection First Task

Protection of these minors was one of the first tasks undertaken by Commissioner Sells when he assumed office last year. He prepared the rules of procedure and sent copies to all the judges in Oklahoma, the district attorneys, probate attorneys and others concerned. Later he went to Oklahoma and held conferences with the judges of the various courts, including the state supreme court, the Governor and other officials, with the result that by July 15, 1914, all the courts of the state had adopted the rules. The commissioner had no official authority to promulgate rules of procedure. He merely acted as a cooperator in correcting a bad condition, the courts adopting the rules voluntarily.

These rules require guardians to make annual or semi-annual reports under oath showing fully the description and value of property held for their wards. Specific dates are set by courts for hearing these reports. Notices of hearings are sent to the persons having custody of the ward, to the interior department's representative and probate attorney, and all persons interested may appear and make objections. Presence of the ward in court for final accounting is made necessary.

Specific dates are set apart for hearing petitions for the sale of land of minors and incompetents. Presence in court of the ward, if over 14 years of age, and the guardian is imperative. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by certified check for 10 per cent of the purchase price.

Strict Accounting

Full accounting in detail by guardian to the court is required in every sale. Maximum attorney fees in land sales are fixed as follows: 10 per cent on the first $500; 5 per cent on amounts between $500 to $1500; 2 per cent from $1500 to $3000; 1 per cent on amounts above $3000; maximum fee in any case $300, and minimum $25, unless the court stipulates that the fee shall be paid by the purchaser.

Oil, gas or mineral leases on lands owned by minors or incompetents will not be approved by the courts except after sale in open court to the highest and best responsible bidder. Safeguards are provided in case of deeds conveying these lands, detailed descriptions, hearings, advertisement, court appraisement by disinterested parties, presence in court of contracting parties all being required. The court reserves the right to require deposit of proceeds in trust for the Indian, to be expended subject to approval of the court.

Expenditure of ward funds by guardians is restricted to approval of the court. Trust funds must not be carried in the guardian's personal account. Guardians are required to invest ward funds in real estate first mortgages approved by the court. Filing of wills and their probate is protected. The rules apply to all Oklahoma courts of record from July 15, 1914.

Mr. Valentine's Views

"Miss Kate Barnard, commissioner of charities and corrections in the state of Oklahoma knows what she is talking about I am inclined to think," said Robert G. Valentine of Boston, formerly United States commissioner of Indian affairs, in regard to her widely discussed report in which she makes public the conditions among the Indians of Oklahoma and declares the present Indian appropriation bill the result of political intrigue and an attempt to deprive the Indians of their property. "In depriving Miss Barnard of her power," said Mr. Valentine, "the grafters have won a signal victory. I believe there is a conspiracy on foot in Oklahoma, and the biggest scandal of all is yet to come. Miss Barnard is a thorough friend to the Indians and if her department is so badly smashed by the local politicians as I understand it to be, it has been made absolutely useless and I believe it will be a great loss to the Indians.

"In passing the law which becomes effective Sept. 1 of this year the door has been opened wide to political graft and the passage was undoubtedly effected by politicians."

Provisions of Law

The law provides for the union of the commissioner of the five civilized tribes and the superintendent of union agency in Oklahoma, and the appointment by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a superintendent who shall combine the duties of the two former offices, with authority to reorganize the department and eliminate all unnecessary clerks, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior. Mr. Valentine believes thoroughly in the consolidation of the two offices under the civil service but he does not believe in the making of appointment for office by the President and the Senate and he thinks that the policy recommended by the present commissioner on Indians affairs, Mr. Sells, to take inspectors outside the regular civil service is a mistake.

Calls Move "Unwise"

"Under Mr. Sells reasoning the whole United States civil service would go down," said Mr. Valentine. "Up to the present time," Mr. Valentine said, "he had agreed with Commissioner Sells' action, and he believed that he was doing his best to better the Indian conditions. Mr. Sells should, however, stick closely to the civil service in making his appointments for inspectors as that is the only means by which they can be appointed outside the jurisdiction of the local Oklahoma politicians and the politicians at Washington. I don't question Mr. Sell's honesty or enthusiasm of purpose but I don't believe the steps he has taken are wise ones," concluded Mr. Valentine. "Political conditions in Oklahoma are so deplorable and the entire state is so honeycombed with graft that Commissioner Sells cannot prevent political graft through his present system, though he may think he can. Hitherto the situation in the local state courts has been such that Indians have received no protection. The federal probate attorneys which Mr. Sells intends to put in have no regular standing in the local state courts of Oklahoma at the present time."

DISTRICT GETS INFORMATION ON JITNEY TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Several months ago the commissioners of the District of Columbia requested the district attorney to visit several western cities for the purpose of investigating the jitney bus situation. That official has returned, after making inquiries in New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Kansas City and St. Louis, and has filed a written report which expresses his judgment as to the jitney and its future as a means of transportation in American cities.

It is the opinion of the district attorney, Conrad H. Syme, that the jitney has come to stay, and that it will make for itself a place in American cities generally. This being the case, he says, speaking with regard to the desire of a local street railway company to extend its trackage in the down town part of the city, that "any further extension of street railway tracks in or near the business section of the city may be very unwise. Another of Mr. Syme's conclusions is that the jitney strikes directly at the short haul revenues of street railway companies, that it has not produced serious traffic congestion in any city, and that it is dependent on a minimum of restrictions, if it is to be operated at a profit.

On the question of what the jitney is doing in western cities Mr. Syme, speaking after careful official examination, expresses views which will be of interest everywhere. He says:

"There is no question in my mind that the jitney service has become exceedingly popular in all the cities I visited. While I think this popularity may to some extent be accounted for by local dissatisfaction with the street railways, yet this, of itself, is insufficient to explain the large popular support the jitneys are receiving. The novelty of the service also accounts for some of its popularity.

"I am convinced that the jitney has demonstrated the fact that for the first time in the history of modern transportation there has come into practical use a vehicle which certainly for short haul and possibly for long haul transportation, by reason of its speed and cheapness of operation, comfort of transportation and flexibility of service has rendered possible a competition with street railway transportation which must be given serious consideration.

"Looking upon the jitneys as a class, they are, of course, embryonic motor bus lines operated without any regular franchise under little, if any, regulation and upon capital which, amounting to considerable in the aggregate, represents but little in the individual instance. These embryonic lines can be started and stopped with little, if any, loss when they cease to pay, at which time another, and, for the time, more profitable route may be taken.

"The service possesses that which the street car lacks—an infinite flexibility. It can be bent and directed acording to the flow of traffic from hour to hour in every possible direction. It can be made to meet all the emergencies of unusual conditions. It holds out many possibilities of usefulness providing it maintains its ability to keep running at five cents a ride.

UNIFORM LAWS HELD NEED FOR LINCOLN HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—In the effort to standardize the Lincoln highway, as the new motor roadway across the continent is called, the promoters of good roads are meeting with the hindrance which comes from lack of uniformity among the several states on the question of highway laws and regulations. Dissimilar city ordinances, police regulations and state laws have been taken into account in the 10 states across which the highway passes, and a body of confusing and conflicting enactments found that even the traditional Philadelphia lawyer could not untangle.

Not only does the highway go across 10 states, but it touches about 400 cities, towns and villages, each with a traffic law all its own, and different from any other along the route. It is said that nobody can go over the highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and travel more than 25 miles under the same set of regulations.

The work of straightening out this network of confusing road regulations has been started in New Jersey, which has adopted a set of rules of the road which have been standardized, which means that they may with equal success be adopted by the other Lincoln highway states. Only a beginning has been made, but the matter has gone far enough to establish the fact that the new plan is workable.

Through a commission appointed by the Governor to investigate the inconsistencies and oddities of local ordinances, a model traffic act has been adopted and approved. This act abolishes local traffic ordinances and lays down a set of rules applying alike to city, town and country.

If a similar act can be adopted by each of the other Lincoln highway states, much will be done to put this new highway in the way of becoming not only the best in this country, but one of the most famous in the world.

It is understood that there is to be a conference of the highway officials of the 10 interested states, perhaps the coming autumn, for the purpose of seeing what can be done to advance the cause of uniformity of highway regulations. If there can be uniformity among 10 states as to a single highway, it is pointed out, there is no reason why there should not be uniformity between all the states as to all highways. The effort to secure a set of standard rules applying to all the states through which the Lincoln highway passes, thus takes on a general interest that will cause the effort to be watched from all parts of the country.

TEXANS URGE MORE COTTON WAREHOUSES

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—By the appointment of nine committees, composed of bankers and business men, the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce took active steps recently to wage throughout the 39 counties composing the second banking district a vigorous campaign for the building of adequate warehouses for the storage of cotton. The members of the committee will tour counties assigned to them and work for the warehouses, says the Dallas News. Four weeks will be devoted to the campaign.

Faith That Has Never Waned

Such is the reputation back of the Case "30." For over 72 years men and their children and their children's children have placed their confidence in the name—Case.

This alone signifies that the Case Car is one of reliable value. Such faith means much to thoughtful buyers. Yet men want this Model R for other reasons, too.

Some men know about our immense plants—how our long experience has taught us that quality, which keeps our faith, must come first. And how we can put values into the car because our resources enable us to save where others must spend.

THESE SAVINGS ARE YOURS

Some men know that the Case has no heavy burden of selling costs because our cars are sold by our own world-wide sales organization.

This enables us to save where others must spend.

Case owners are our greatest asset. Their enthusiasm is founded on fact. Its contagion is remarkable.

So when value is matched against price, and reinforced by performance and reputation—you can make no wiser step than being one of the few who can get this car this season. You will make an unusual investment.

WHAT CAR SO COMPLETE?

Consider the extra equipment that is included in the first cost of the Case—such as *extra tire and tube on rim with tire cover, Weed non-skid tire chains and 8-day clock.*

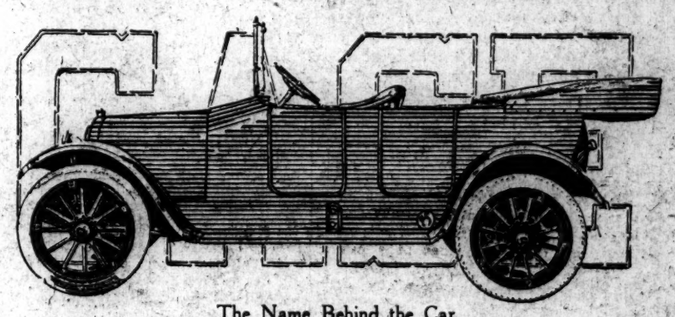
Let us prove by demonstration the worth of this world-praised car. Here on the floor and out on the open road, you can learn for yourself its vital superiorities—the features that insure you a quality car at the lowest possible price with the most modest upkeep.

"Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

J. I. CASE T. M. COMPANY, Inc., RACINE, WISCONSIN
Founded 1842

THE CASE COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS
Tel. Brighton 958 Commmonwealth & Brighton Avenues

The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over



The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

The Name Behind the Car

MANY VARIETIES OF BIRDS SEEN IN MICHIGAN PARKS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—A remarkable record of bird life in the Grand Rapids parks and playgrounds was presented to the board of park commissioners recently by Robert M. Teele, the park engineer. Accompanying his letter is a commendation of the work of Park Superintendent Goebel in placing bird houses, and a plea for more of them, says the Press.

Mr. Teele states that since Jan. 6 he has personally observed 137 varieties of birds in the city parks. He expresses deep disappointment that this count is 52 birds below his best record, which he has been keeping annually for 14 years. He appends a list of the different kinds of birds observed, together with the place seen and the date. The number of different varieties he has observed in the state this year was 159. Mr. Teele attributes the falling off in the number of varieties of birds observed this year to the temperatures during April and May, which prevented some birds migrating, and to the fact that from May 8 to 14, the period of greatest migration, the leaves on the trees were so thick as to make observation difficult.

CANADA IS TO USE UNEMPLOYED FOR CLEARING LAND

OTTAWA, Ont.—Settlers on Dominion lands in the west are to be given an opportunity to increase the amount of the tillable area on their holdings. This is by way of helping out the employment problem.

The federal authorities, with the consent of these settlers, will utilize the services of the unemployed to clear large areas of scrub land and make the cost a first charge on the land. The areas under cultivation would in this way be greatly increased and many men employed who would secure a useful knowledge of the work required as homesteaders.

Farmers who wish to have their land cleared are to notify the immigration authorities and those wishing employment will communicate with the same authorities or register at Dominion lands offices. The Dominion government's authority relates only to unpatented lands, but the scope of the work and the relief of unemployment in that part of the country will be greatly extended, if, as is expected, the provincial governments take the same action in respect to patented lands, says the Citizen.

Have the Monitor Sent to Your Summer Address

Subscribers who are to spend the summer months at mountain, seashore or country addresses may have The Monitor mailed to them daily by sending notice to the

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, Boston, Mass.

Chandler & Co. Tremont Street, Near West

July Mark-Down Sale

Chandler & Co. Tremont Street, Near West

July is the month for Mark-Down Sales—*the* month when the retailer closes out all stocks not to be carried over—*the* month when all manufacturers and wholesale houses must rid their show rooms of all remaining stocks in preparation for the autumn season—the *month of opportunities, of great values.*

MARK-DOWNS CONTINUE THE ENTIRE MONTH IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Mark-Down of Muslin Underwear

Left-over Lots of Large Special Purchases

Values 1.00 to 2.95 **55c** Values 1.50 to 4.00 **1.00** Values 2.25 to 5.00 **1.95** Values 3.95 to 8.00 **2.95**

American-made undermuslins, crepe de chine and lace novelties, and some hand-embroidered garments. This will be one of Chandler & Co.'s greatest underwear sales, both on account of the low prices, and because the trimmings on these garments are now practically out of the market.

Undergarments, values 1.00 to 2.95—A few higher—White Skirts, including pique and crepe, values 1.00 and 1.50; Drawers, values 1.25 and 1.50; crepe de chine skirts, value 2.95; Camisoles, small sizes, values 1.95 to 4.00. Chiffon Slips, two only, value 6.00. All priced........ **55c**

Undergarments, values 1.50 to 4.00—A few higher—White Skirts, flat styles and novelties, values 2.00 to 5.00. Combinations, value 2.25. Drawers, values 1.50 to 2.25. Camisoles, lace and net, values 2.25 to 2.95. Lingerie Slips, values 2.00 to 4.00. Silk Corset Covers, Drawers and Knickerbockers, values 3.95 to 5.00. All priced **1.00**

Undergarments, values 2.25 to 5.00—White Skirts, in staple and novelty effects, values 2.25 to 6.95. Night Gowns, values 2.95 to 3.95. Combinations, many styles, values 2.25 to 3.00. Lingerie Slips, small lot, value 8.00. Skirts of chiffon, batiste and crepe de chine, values 3.75 to 5.00. Odd pieces, values 8.00, 10.50 to 13.50 All priced **1.95**

Undergarments, values 3.95 to 8.00—A few higher—Night Gowns, French-American, value 3.95. Night Gowns, novelties, values 5.00 and 6.00. Crepe de Chine Slips, values 3.95 to 5.00. Silk Lace Bloomers, small lot, values 8.00 and 10.50. Three Night Gowns, values 13.50 and 15.00. All Silk Lace Skirts, values 10.50 and 12.00. **2.95**

Undergarments, values 5.00 to 10.00—Night Gowns, many novelties, values 5.00 to 10.00. White Skirts, values 5.00 to 8.00. Crepe de Chine Night Gowns, value 5.00. French Dressing Sacques, hand emb., value 7.95. French Skirts, hand emb., value 5.00. All priced **3.95**

Undergarments, values 6.95 to 14.50—A few higher—Night Gowns of crepe de chine, lace trimmed, values 9.00 to 14.50. White Skirts, novelties, values 6.95 to 7.95. Night Gowns, lace trimmed, values 8.50 to 11.00. One Paris Model Night Gown, 42.50. All priced **5.00**

Wash Skirts—More Than Six Hundred

The values, 3.50, 4.50 to 6.00

2.25 and 2.95

More of the new styles which are in such great demand. The very skirts you most desire at much less than the prices you expected to pay—*Linens, cords, gabardines* and *wash plaids.* All in the very *newest models.* Some are even being made as this advertisement is written—the materials and styles specially selected by us. Full range of sizes from 24 to 34 belt measure. Special models in larger sizes.

Laces

	Per Pce.
371 pcs. Trimmings, Braids, Laces, 1 yd. to 10 yd. pieces. Formerly .10 to 1.50 yd.	.10
117 pcs. Laces, Trimmings, Emby. ½ yd. to 4 yd. pieces. Formerly 1.50 to 5.00 yd.	.45
214 pcs. Laces, Trimmings, Embys., ¼ yd. to 2½ yd. pieces. Formerly 2.00 to 6.50 yd.	.95
121 yds. Flouncings and nets. Formerly 3.00 to 6.50	1.95

	Were	Now
450 yds. Imp. Mechlin Net	1.50	.75
221 yds. Imp. Silk Chiffon	1.00 to 1.50	.65
13¾ yds. Rajah Band, lace ins.	2.75	.65
22½ yds. Lyons Lace Edge	3.00	.65
38½ yds. Blk. Trim'g. steel beads	1.65	.25
37 yds. Russian Embroidery	1.50	.25
27 yds. Black Chantilly Edge	1.50	.25

Neckwear

	Were	
11 Organdie Collars	.50	10c
9 Black Top Collars	.50	10c
18 Dress Collars, hand emb.	.50	10c
38 Hand Emb. Dress Sets	.50	25c
25 Hand Emb. Vestees	.50	25c
31 Dress Collars	.50	25c

	Were	Now
19 Organdie Vestees	1.50	.95
7 Emb. Chiffon Fichus	1.50	.95
71 Lace & Organdie Vestees	1.95 to 3.50	.95
10 Hand Emb. Organdie Vestees	1.50	.50
2 Real Ermine Neck Pieces	12.50	4.95
5 Black Sleeveless Guimpes	5.50	1.95
3 Black Satin Medici Collars	2.50	.95
71 Sleeveless Guimpes	2.50	1.50
4 Lace Collars, with jabot	3.00	1.50
6 Large Maline Bows	1.50	.50
17 Lace and Organdie Cuffs	1.00	.50
18 Exposition Collars	.50	.25
13 Exposition Collars	1.00	.50
5 Stocks, with Jabots	2.50	.95
2 Stocks, with Lace Jabots	5.00	.95

Robes and Tunics

	Were	Now
8 White Net Robes	12.50	8.50
2 Silk and Chiffon Robes	35.00	12.50
15 White Emb. Voile Robes	12.50	6.95
4 Emb. Batiste Robes	10.00	4.95
5 Shadow Lace Tunics	16.50 to 25.00	3.50
25 Batiste Robes	28.50 to 38.50	12.50
2 Hand Emb. Pongee Suits	58.00	28.50
2 White Beaded Net Robes	55.00	19.50
4 Beaded Black Net Tunics	19.50	9.75
5 Braided Net Boleros	5.00 to 7.00	3.95
3 Net Tunics (soiled)	10.00 to 15.00	5.00
2 Spangled Chiffon Tunics	38.50	16.50
2 Spangled Net Coatees	19.50	9.75
10 Novelty Voile Robes	16.50	10.00
1 Tunic, Crepe and Net	38.00	10.50

60 Crepe, Pongee, Taffeta, Faille and Linen Semi-Made Suits—Coat ready-to-wear, skirt wholly made with exception of fitting at waistline; Eton, cutaway and sport styles. Values 16.50 to 28.50. All **13.50**

Lace Curtains and Upholsteries

CURTAINS

	Were	
2 prs. Novelty Lace	7.50	All 5.00 Pair
6 prs. Marie Ant.	6.00	
3 prs. Marquisette	7.50	
3 prs. Block Cluny	10.50	
2 prs. Novelty Scrim	7.50	
2 prs. Marquisette and Cluny	7.50	
3 prs. Cluny & Emb. effects	7.50	
4 prs. Marie Ant.	7.50	
5 prs. Cable Net	7.50	
5 prs. Imported Ren.	10.00	
6 prs. Ren. Edge	7.50	

50 pairs Scrim and Marquisette Curtains, white and ecru. Values 4.50 to 7.00. Price **3.00**

700 yards Fine Scrim and Marquisette, in white, cream and ecru. Values 35c to 65c. All .... **25¢**

SHORT LENGTHS

Couch Cover and Chair Lengths of Imported Upholstering Fabrics, in lengths of 1½ to 3¼ yds. Values, length, 7.00 to 22.50 .... **1.50**

1 lot of Scrim and Marquisette Remnants, 1¼ to 4 yds. To be sold per remnant. **10¢** and **25¢**

Imported Rose Tapestry	3.50	All 50c Yard
Moire Casement Cloth	1.75	
Wool Repp	3.50	
Imported Armure	2.25	
Plain Wool Tapestry	3.50	
Cotton Damask	1.25	
Blue Linen	1.50	
Imported French Stripe	2.50	
English Casement Cloth	1.65	

900 yards Imported Cretonne in chintz and light chamber effects. Values 35c to 75c. Price .... **25¢**

496 Pairs Three-Ply Scrim Curtains

12 beautiful new hand-drawn effects—borders and Grecian corners—some with Cluny edge, others with 2-inch band—all of a mercerized 3-ply scrim. **Usually sold for 3.00 to 4.25.** All.................... **2.00**

Oriental and Domestic Rugs

	Were	Now
1 Old Kurdistan, 8x2.10	18.50	9.85
1 Samarkand, 11.2x5.5	85.00	29.50
4 Mosuls (need repairs)	15.00	6.75
5 Persians	up to 18.50	12.85
1 Bijar	35.00	18.50
2 Chinese, 5x2.7	15.00	7.50
1 Kurdistan, blue center	35.00	19.00
1 Persian (as is)	18.50	9.85
6 Mosuls and Kurds	30.00	18.50
1 Samarkand, 9.9x5	85.00	29.50

16 Mosuls—Hamadans — Tellish — Kurdistans — Shiraz. Values 25.00, 30.00, 37.50. All **20.00**

	Were	Now
1 Tellish, 8x3.5	18.00	10.00
3 Hamadans and Mosuls	21.00	14.85
1 Oriental (damaged)	17.00	8.50
1 Camel's Hair	27.00	17.50
1 Hamadan, 6.8x4.1	35.00	24.50
1 Kurdistan, 9.9x3.4	25.00	14.75
1 Samarkand, 8.6x4.2	65.00	29.50
12 Kurdistans	up to 37.50	25.00

Large Oriental Rugs

	Were	Now
1 India, 17.1x13.1	385.00	145.00
1 Agra, 10.5x7.10	150.00	55.00
1 Laristan, 14.3x7	250.00	110.00
1 Turkey, 12x9	125.00	68.00
1 Kashgar, 18.4x14.1	745.00	195.00
1 Agra, 12x8.3	160.00	57.50
1 Austrian, 22x13	800.00	195.00
1 Indo Turkoman (as is)	200.00	57.50
1 Laristan, 11.7x8.9	250.00	145.00
1 Chinese, 8.6x6	65.00	35.00

Domestic Rugs

Discontinued Patterns

	Were	Now
14 Hartford Saxony, 6x9	34.50	19.85
12 Hartford Saxony, 3x5	8.00	5.00
7 Hartford Saxony, 3x6	9.00	5.50
8 Hartford Saxony, 3x3	5.00	3.65
4 Hartford Saxony, 9x12	50.00	37.50
2 Ardahans, 9x12	35.00	26.50
1 Imported Axminster	65.00	38.50
6 Two-toned Rugs, 3x6	8.50	3.95
3 Bath Room Rugs	4.00	1.55
2 Porch Rugs, 9x12	9.50	4.85

Furniture from the Casiraghi Sale

	Were	Now
1 Upholstered Chair	45.00	18.50
1 Chinese Chippendale Table	58.50	27.50
2 Chinese Chippendale Stands	41.25	17.50
2 Chippendale Side Chairs	22.50	11.50
1 Colonial Rocker	30.00	16.50
1 Queen Anne Table	67.50	27.50
1 Sheraton Rocker	27.50	12.50
1 Queen Anne Night Table	30.00	12.50
2 Pie Crust Tip Tables	18.50	9.75
2 Sheraton Chairs	42.50	22.50
1 Adam Side Chair	41.25	22.50
1 Hepplewhite Side Chair	31.50	20.00
1 Hepplewhite Side Chair	41.25	22.50
2 Adam Sewing Tables	55.00	20.00
2 Decorated Tip Tables	52.50	25.00
1 Decorated Oval Table	85.00	32.50
1 Sheraton Arm Chair	52.50	25.00
1 Sheraton Side Chair	42.00	21.50
1 Jacobean Arm Chair	58.50	32.50
1 Jacobean Side Chair	42.00	27.50
1 Queen Anne Arm Chair	58.50	30.00
1 Queen Anne Side Chair	33.75	18.50

The Season's Greatest Sale of Inexpensive Dresses

For Women and Misses

More than a thousand in the very latest styles brought out

Sold regularly at 5.95, 7.50, 12.50 to 16.50

All **3.85 5.95 8.50 10.50**

Many French and Ramie *Linen Dresses* in white and colors—some *Cotton Crepe and Eponge Dresses*—plenty of *Voile Dresses,* in striped, figured and plain effects—A number of white *Lingerie and Net Dresses*—Nearly all have the *latest features,* such as pleated skirts, ruffled skirts, bolero effects, coat models, organdie collars and cuffs, silk sashes, hemstitching and lace trimmings.

More Than 150 Silk Dresses

Sold regularly at 16.50, 20.00 to 25.00

All **7.50 10.50** and **13.50**

Crepes de Chine—Taffeta Silks—Meteors and Jap Silks. Practically the balance of our inexpensive summer silk dresses—Ruffle tunic dresses—coat dresses—bolero dresses—sport dresses, pleated skirt dresses. There are all sizes in the offering—including women's and misses'—but not all sizes in each style.

Misses' Dresses

Formerly 20.00 to 25.00

12.50, 16.50

Fine nets and laces—many in stock but two or three weeks.

	Were	Now
17 White Lingerie	10.50 to 25.00	3.50 to 7.50
25 Silk Afternoon	19.50 to 25.00	14.50
9 Net and Lace	30.00 and 32.50	19.50
15 Odd Evening Frocks	19.50 to 25.00	16.50
17 Serge and Satin	up to 30.00	9.50

Misses' Wool Suits

Formerly 25.00 to 50.00

9.50, 14.50, 19.50

Many in black and white checks, others in serge. All from regular stock; all in good styles.

	Were	Now
12 Odd Suits	25.00 to 35.00	5.00
9 Serge and Gabardine	30.00	12.50
15 Silk Tussah	35.00 to 45.00	19.50

Inexpensive Dresses

	Were	Now
97 Tub Dresses	5.00 to 6.50	1.50
102 Odd Tub Dresses	7.50 to 10.50	2.50
33 Odd Silk Dresses	16.50 to 25.00	2.50
27 Serge and Satin	10.50 to 16.50	5.00
19 Misses' Serge, Satin	20.00 to 25.00	9.50
15 Evening Dresses	15.00 to 25.00	5.00
17 Lingerie and Net	13.50 to 16.50	10.50

Mark-Down Silks and Dress Fabrics

	Were	Now
30 yds. Stripe Louisine	1.00	.48
25 yds. Pebble Back Charmeuse	3.00	1.25
26 yds. Broche Foulard	2.00	.95
19¾ yds. Rose Satin Regence	3.00	1.50
32 yds. Crepe Cascadeuse	2.50	1.00
200 yds. Shower Proof Foulards	1.00	.68
3 Dress Patterns, brown ripple crepe	17.50	7.00
12 Dress Patterns, silk and wool crepe	11.55	4.75
75 yds. Pongee Suitings	2.00	1.25
26¼ yds. Tailor Serge	1.50	.50
24 yds. Olive Satin Carre	3.75	1.25
26 yds. Blue Meteor	3.00	1.50

Remnants of Silks, Crepes, Meteors, Brocades, Foulards, Satins, Taffetas and Chiffons, 1 to 6 yds. each. Formerly 1.00 to 3.75 yd. Prices **35c** to **1.00** yard

Black Silks

	Were	Now
25 yds. Duchess Satin, 36 in.	2.00	1.48
7 yds. Dress Satin, 42 in.	3.00	1.95
16 yds. Crepe de Chine, 40 in.	2.00	1.48
18 yds. Satin Charmeuse, 40 in.	2.00	1.48
14 yds. Cheney Foulard, 24 in.	1.25	.98
10 yds. Messaline, 40 in.	1.25	.98
8 yds. Bonnet Taffeta, 44 in.	2.50	1.95
52 yds. French Taffeta, 40 in.	2.00	1.48
8 yds. Crepe de Chine, 42 in.	2.50	1.95
6 yds. Ripple Crepe, 40 in.	2.50	.85

Colored Dress Goods

	Were	Now
18 yds. Plum Wool Crepe	1.75	.68
7¼ yds. White Mohair, blk. line	1.00	.65
1 Suit Pattern, brown	10.00	4.75
10 yds. Gray Mohair	1.50	.75
10 yds. Navy Wool Crepe	1.50	.95
18¾ yds. Brown Mohair	1.50	.75
8½ yds. Blue Wool Voile	1.50	.48

Importers' Clearance of Sample Hosiery

From the sample lines and excess stock of New York's principal importer of fine hosiery—also other purchases and items from Chandler & Co.'s own stock.

Prices greatly below the values

35c and 50c Hose at **25c** 1.00 Hose at **65c** 1.50 Hose at **75c**

A great lot of 5000 pairs, including about 1200 pairs of "irregulars," of Pure Thread Silk Hose from the manufacturer who supplies Chandler & Co. once a month with these hose. Also a large quantity of fine Lisle, Silk Lisle and Cotton Hose. In addition to these purchases are more than 800 pairs of Chandler & Co.'s own fine quality hose.

Women's Hose at 25c—Black lisle and silk lisle, white lace clock lisle, colored lace ankle lisle, colored embroidered lisle, jacquard effect; colored silk boot hose, black outsize lisle, plain black cotton hose, plain light colors in lisle and silk lisle. **Values 35c and 50c Price** **25c**

Women's Silk Hose at 65c—Light weight ingrain black silk, with double lisle garter top, black silk with silk lisle wide double garter top; Colored Silk Boot Hose; thread silk with double garter tops, in tan, sky, red, apricot, old rose and pink. **Values 1.00 to 1.25 Price** **65c**

Women's Silk Hose at 75c—Black all silk, in light and medium weights, also black all silk with wide tops and in outsizes with lisle tops; light weight all silk with double garter tops—in pink, lavender, sand, bronze, sky, beige, gold, and Palm Beach color.......... **75c**

Men's Hose at 25c—Plain silk lisle, Paris lace clock lisle, colored emb. lisle, Jacquard weave, fancy effects in silk and part silk, lisle emb. with vertical stripes, plain lisle and silk lisle in colors. **Values 35c and 50c Price** **25c**

Men's Silk Hose at 35c — Plain thread silk with lisle soles, in plum colors, champagne, navy, white, sand, tan, Palm Beach, fancy crochet and two-toned mottled effects in a variety of colors. **Values 75c, 1.00 to 1.50 Price** **35c**

White Goods

	Formerly	Price
25 yds. White Emb. French Linen	2.50	1.00
25 yds. White Novelty Pique Suit'g	.95	.49
65 yds. White Cot. English Crepe	.50	.25
125 yds. White Brocade Eponge	3.00	.58
25 yds. White Plaid Eponge	1.00	.50
44 yds. White Seed French Crepe	1.00	.39
12 boxes Sea Island Nainsook, 12 yards each. Special		2.48
75 yds. White Sheer Crepe	.50	.29
60 yds. White Emb. French Voile	1.25	.75

Wash Goods

	Formerly	Price
195 yds. Floral Printed Batiste	.50	.25
7 Dress Patterns, Ratine	9.00	3.90
4 Dress Patterns, apricot linen	4.25	1.95
45 yds. Shadow Lace Voile	.25	.15
25 yds. Craquele Crepe	1.85	.89
15 yds. Navy Matelasse Ratine	2.00	.89
75 yds. Natural Linen, 36 in.	.75	.39

950 yds. Colored Irish Dress Linen, ramie weave, Copenhagen, light blue, heliotrope, lavender, tan, leather and black. 36 inches wide. Formerly 45c. Price **32c**

1200 Yards Fine Quality Wash Fabrics

Cotton Crepe, plain, fancy and brocaded effects—Novelty Voiles—Silk and Cotton French Crepes—Brocaded French Ratines—Chiffon Crepes—Brocaded Eponges—Mousseline de Soie—etc. Values 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.50 to 3.00 yard.......... **29c, 39c, 58c**

Hats

	Were	Now
15 Imported Panama	7.50 to 10.00	5.00
22 Semi-Dress	10.00 to 12.50	5.00
5 French Sailors	10.00	5.00
12 French Turbans	10.00 to 15.00	5.00
10 Wing Trimmed	12.50 to 15.00	7.50
15 Dress Hats	15.00	7.50
15 Flower and Ostrich Dresses	18.00	10.00
2 Paradise Dresses	100.00	45.00
6 Net and Velvet Dresses	18.00 to 20.00	10.00
3 Gourah Trimmed	30.00	15.00

Sport Hats

Wicker Hats—Crepe and Straw Hats—Italian Milan Hats — Cretonne Hats — Panama Hats — Bangkok and Italian Straw Hats—Linen Hats, Special at **5.00** and **10.00**

Gloves

	Were	Now
30 prs. Washable Fabric	1.00	.49
24 prs. Washable Doeskin	1.50	.75
15 prs. Washable Ivory	1.25	.85
55 prs. Nat. Chamois'te, 16-button	1.00	.79
64 prs. French Kid, 2-clasp	1.50	1.15
60 prs. Real Kid, 1 and 2-clasp, also 12 and 16-but'n length (slightly imperfect). Values 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00		85c
36 prs. Washable Gauntlet	1.00	.85

300 pairs Women's Milanese Silk Gloves, 16-button length, re-enforced finger tips. Value 1.00. Price .... **69¢**

Parasols and Umbrellas

	Were	Now
50 Folding Umbrellas for men and women	4.50	2.95
1 Tango Parasol	6.50	2.50
2 Chiffon Trimmed Parasols	7.50	1.95
10 Colored Parasols	3.50	1.95
1 Imported Parasol	13.50	7.00
1 Arcadia Parasol	7.50	2.50
3 Palm Beach Parasols	4.00	2.50
1 Light Blue Parasol	4.50	1.95
1 Blue Messaline Parasol	10.00	3.00

Handkerchiefs

	Were	Now
91 Madeira Glove Handkerchiefs, rose scallop	.37½	.25
217 Real Armenian Lace Handkerchiefs, hand-drawn and emb.	1.50	.75

Jewelry

	Were	Now
10 Pendants and Chains	6.00	2.50
24 Powder Vanities	1.00	.79
27 Gold Filled Earrings	2.00	.50
18 Pearl Beads	3.50	2.00
2 Amethyst Necklaces	20.00	12.50
8 Imported Necklaces	5.00, 7.50	3.00
6 Imported Jet Pendants	3.50	2.50
9 Pearl Earrings	2.50	1.50
2 Imp. Rhinestone Necklaces	10.00	6.50

Bathing Suits

	Were	Now
1 Black Satin Bathing Suit	22.50	9.95
3 Jersey Bathing Suits	5.50	2.95
7 Mohair Bathing Suits	5.50	3.95
1 Navy Satin Bathing Suit	16.50	9.95
5 Mohair Bathing Suits	5.00	3.95
2 Satin Bathing Suits	5.00	3.95
10 Bathing Caps	.85 to 1.75	.50

Silk Bathing Suits, in taffeta and satin, V-neck, butterfly sleeves. Special **5.95**

Leather Goods

	Were	Now
4 Party Cases, fitted	5.00	1.50
5 Men's Fitted Cases	12.50	7.50
4 Pin Seal Hand Bags	3.50	1.95
3 Black Moire Bags	3.50	1.85
6 Silk Gate-top Bags	3.95	1.95
34 Leather Watch Straps	.50	.25
3 Silk Hand Bags	5.00	2.50

Small Wares

	Were	Now
Reldnahc Garment Shields	.50	.39
Reldnahc Brassieres	1.00	.79
Bone Hair Pins	.25	.15
Colored Skirt Braids	.15	.05
Eng. Hair Pin Cabinettes	.15	.10
Eng. Tape, best quality	.15	.10
Boxes Darning Cotton, 12 spools	.30	.10
Wash Cloth Cases, with cloth	.39	.25

Pure Thread Silk Sweaters—Small lot, V-neck, with and without belts; colors, cream, gold, sand and one each of gray, navy, yellow and black, cream and navy. Formerly 19.50 to 22.50. All at.......... **9.75**

Women's Underwear

	Were	Now
120 Silk Vests	1.50	1.15
14 Size 40 Silk Vests	1.95	1.15
2 Emb. Silk Vests	3.00	1.95
65 White and Pink Bloomers	3.25	1.45
45 Union Suits	3.00	1.95
12 White Lisle Union Suits, (size 4)	.69	.39
41 White Lisle Union Suits	1.00	.69

116 Summer Gowns and Dresses

For Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear

Sold Regularly at 25.00, 35.00 to 65.00

All **15.00 19.50** to **25.00**

This lot represents the best values of the season in the more expensive dresses. It is composed mostly of dresses selected from our own stock, one or two of a kind, which have been marked very low for immediate clearance. There are silk dresses, lace dresses and net dresses.

Afternoon Dresses

	Were	Now
1 Model Gown, black taffeta	95.00	15.00
1 Black Taffeta Gown	45.00	15.00
1 Broadcloth Street Dress	95.00	15.00
1 3-piece Costume, black meteor	65.00	25.00
1 3-piece Costume, black silk faille	65.00	25.00
1 Model Costume, black taffeta	150.00	65.00
1 Black and White Radium Gown	85.00	45.00
1 Navy Charmeuse Gown	68.00	25.00
1 Black and White Striped Taffeta	85.00	35.00
1 Navy Taffeta Gown	75.00	45.00
1 Striped Chiffon Gown	65.00	45.00
1 Purple and Gray Gown	65.00	35.00

Evening Gowns

	Were	Now
1 Satin and Lace Evening Gown	50.00	19.50
1 Pompadour Chiffon Gown	65.00	19.50
1 Chiffon and Crystal Evening Gown	95.00	19.50
1 Yellow Satin and Tulle Evening Gown	55.00	25.00
1 Turquoise Satin Evening Gown	78.00	25.00
1 Satin Brocaded Evening Gown	95.00	25.00
1 Chiffon Taffeta Dress	45.00	25.00
2 Net Evening Gowns, over satin	40.00	15.00
1 Model Evening Gown, emb., chiffon with lace	95.00	35.00
10 Odd Dance Dresses	25.00	10.50
3 Chiffon and Lace Dance Dresses	35.00	15.00
2 Satin Evening Gowns, net overdress	35.00	15.00
1 Purple Satin Dinner Gown	55.00	25.00

Beautiful Expensive Materials in Cotton Dresses at Inexpensive Prices

Dresses which would cost from your dressmaker 25.00, 30.00 and up to 40.00.

At **9.50 12.50** and **16.50**

Embroidered Voiles, all imported; beautiful sheer Batistes, emb. on hand looms; fine emb. Crepes, filmy Tissues, with dainty embroidery, and emb. Swisses—materials which retail at from 75c to 2.00 and 2.50 the yard, higher in price than many silks.

43 Silk Suits at 25.00

Values 35.00, 45.00 to 55.00

Pongee in natural color. Taffeta Silks in black and navy. All in the new and most desirable models of the season. All have been marked at one price and included in this sale.

Tailored Linen Suits—about thirty in all—belted styles—some with self-colored collars—others with collars of white linen. **Values up to 20.00, all**.......... **14.50**

Wool Suits

	Were	Now
1 Gray Alpine Cloth Suit	39.50	22.50
1 Fancy Navy Serge Suit	45.00	25.00
1 Blue Hairline Stripe Suit	35.00	19.50
1 Navy Wool Poplin Suit	45.00	25.00
1 Dressy Navy Serge Suit	35.00	14.50
1 Tailored Hairline Stripe Suit	35.00	19.50
1 Tailored Navy Serge Suit	60.00	25.00
1 Tailored Navy Serge Suit	30.50	19.50
1 Gray Gabardine Suit	45.00	29.50
1 Silk and Serge Suit	50.00	25.00
1 Gray Faille Suit	60.00	35.00
1 Black Faille Suit	45.00	29.50
1 Black Taffeta Suit	39.50	25.00
1 Tussah Silk Suit	55.00	29.50
1 Sand Faille Suit	58.00	29.50
1 Black Gabardine Suit	29.50	14.50
1 Blue Eponge Suit	29.50	19.50
1 Large Size Serge Suit	25.00	14.50
1 Braided Black Gabardine Suit	48.00	10.00

Women's Coats

	Were	Now
1 Rose Broadcloth Evening Coat	30.00	15.00
1 Blue Broadcloth Evening Coat	45.00	9.00
1 Coral Faille Silk Evening Coat	40.00	10.00
1 Purple Satin Coat	45.00	19.50
1 White Serge Fancy Coat	45.00	25.00
1 White Gabardine Cape	29.50	19.50
1 Fancy Pongee Coat	45.00	15.00
1 Red Eponge Coat	25.00	10.00
1 Blue Gabardine Coat	55.00	22.50
1 Black Marquisette Coat	35.00	19.50
1 Flowered Navy Taffeta Coat	45.00	25.00
1 Black Diagonal Serge	10.50	9.50
1 Black Vicuna Cape	45.00	15.00
1 Blue Faille Silk Coat	45.00	25.00
5 Navy Street Coats	25.00	15.00
6 Dressy Silk Coats	29.50	19.50
4 Evening Coats (Misses)	25.00	15.00
4 Black Gabardine Street Coats	15.00	7.50
1 Navy Gabardine Suit	50.00	25.00

New Sport Coats—White Chinchilla

In three most attractive models

Special at **12.50 16.50 19.50** each

Just the styles for outing, vacation and all sport wear. New models just brought out—swagger loose-fitting backs—buttoning high at neck—two styles are belted—one silk braid bound.

600 New Blouses—Batiste and Voile

Values 3.00, 4.00 to 5.00

1.95 and **2.95**

Every one made after a specially selected model. The sales in this department have been very large, so large that we found ourselves in position to purchase a large quantity of new waists and blouses. The makers co-operated with us in bringing out these waists at a great saving in price. Trimmings include Val. laces, hemstitching, embroideries, organdie.

317 Silk and Chiffon Blouses, colored messaline, black crepe de chine, Georgette crepe, mostly odd sizes and colors. Formerly 6.00, 12.00 to 15.00. All **2.50 to 5.00**

221 Lingerie Blouses, batiste, voile and crepe, some hand emb. or lace trimmed; broken lot or sizes; all from regular stock. Formerly 6.00 to 13.50. All **2.95 and 3.95**

	Were	Now
9 Tailored Linen Waists, large sizes	3.50	1.50
15 Colored Georgette Crepe Blouses	16.75	5.50
11 Colored Net Waists	6.75	.85
10 French Blouses, Voile & Crepe	20.00	3.95
1 Model Crepe de Chine	25.00	13.50
1 French Blouse, emb. net	35.00	12.75
Colored Crepe de Chine	8.50	3.95
1 Plaited Georgette Crepe Blouse	25.00	11.50
2 Black Net Blouses	22.50	9.75
2 Lace Blouses, col. bodice	22.50	13.50
3 Shadow Lace Blouses	10.50	3.95
2 Strip'd Georgette Crepe Blouses	17.00	6.75
7 Tailored Voile Waists	6.75	2.95
3 Crepe de Chine Waists	29.00	10.50

Emb. Silk Kimonos from Japan

Hundreds of beautiful silk kimonos, embroidered by hand and in the right weights for summer wear. They were bought from a prominent importer of Oriental merchandise far below their worth.

Regular prices 10.00, 12.50, 15.00, 22.50 to 40.00

Prices 5.95, 7.50, 10.50 to 22.50

Fine Damask Table Linens

At 33 1-3% to 50% Discount

Cloths at 33 1-3% Off

	Value	Price
Table Cloths, 2x2 yds.	7.00	4.65
Table Cloths, 2x2½ yds.	9.00	6.00
Table Cloths, 2x3 yds.	11.25	7.00
Table Cloths, 2¼x2¼ yds.	9.00	6.00
Napkins, 25x25 in.	11.00	7.00
Napkins, 25x25 in.	13.50	9.50

Cloths at 50% Off

	Value	Price
Table Cloths, 2¼x2½ yds.	12.00	6.00
Table Cloths, 2x3½ yds.	13.00	6.25
Table Cloths, 2½x3 yds.	15.00	7.50
Table Cloths, 2½x4½ yds.	23.00	11.50
Napkins, 27x27 in.	13.50	6.50
Napkins, 27x27 in.	17.50	11.50

Table Cloths Specially Priced

Cloths, 2x2 yds. Price	2.25
Cloths, 2x2½ yds. Price	2.85
Cloths, 2x3 yds. Price	3.50

Napkins to Match

Size 22x22 in. Price	2.25
Size 24x24 in. Price	2.75

Ornamental Linens

	Were	Now
5 H.S. Lunch Cloths, 54x54	5.00	3.95
4 H.S. Lunch Cloths, 45x45	3.75	2.75
12 Cluny Doylies, 12 in.	1.50	1.00
8 Madeira Towels	3.25	1.95
7 Madeira Scarfs, 18x54 in.	3.50	3.00
3 Venetian Centrepieces, 24 in.	11.00	6.50
3 Bruges Pillow Tops	15.00	5.00
3 Cluny Dresser Scarfs	7.00	3.95
2 Cluny Buffet Scarfs	12.00	7.50

Towels

	Were	Now
240 H.S. Towels	.37½	.29
180 Guest Towels	.25	.21
120 Bath Towels	.29	.25

Cotton Sheets, Hemmed

	Were	Now
170 Sheets, 63x90 in.	.78	.65
98 Sheets, 63x108 in.	.80	.69
180 Sheets, 72x90 in.	.80	.68
160 Sheets, 72x108 in.	.89	.79
120 Sheets, 81x90 in.	.89	[illegible]
84 Sheets, 81x108 in.	.98	.87
196 Sheets, 90x108 in.	1.05	.92
220 Pillow Slips, 36x38½ in.	.15	.12½
360 Pillow Slips, 42x38½ in.	.20	.17
380 Pillow Slips, 45x38½ in.	.21	.18

Bed Spreads

	Were	Now
14 Damask, 4 ft. 6 in. bed	4.50	3.75
8 Dimity Double Bed Sets	3.50	3.00
15 Damask, Double Bed	3.25	2.75
12 Scalloped, 3 ft. bed	3.75	3.25

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915

EMANCIPATION OF RUMANIA IS DUE TO RUSSIA

Parliamentary Government of Country Really Ushered in When King Carol Acceded to Throne—Liberation Traced

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The present kingdom of Rumania was called into being in the year 1859, when the Danubian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia united under the government of Prince Alexander Couza. These provinces were originally part of ancient Dacia, conquered and colonized by the Roman Emperor Trajan about 106 B. C., and evacuated by the Emperor Aurelian about 274 A. D. For some time afterward they belonged alternately to barbarian invaders and the Greek emperors, and later to Hungary, which still possesses Transylvania.

It is generally conceded that Wallachia and Moldavia were founded by the sturdy and civilizing Daco-Roman element, which survived nearly 1000 years of invasion, and rose to a certain degree of prosperity in the fourteenth century; but Wallachia in 1396 and Moldavia in 1511 were obliged to submit to Turkish suzerainty under capitulations which Rumanian historians aver "secured to each principality the election of its own voyvode, and much freedom of administration." At a later date the Porte appointed Hospodars, and the native Voyvodes were superseded by foreign influence, especially in the eighteenth century, when Phanariote governors, who were Greeks from Constantinople, were supreme.

Neither province, however, became a Turkish pashalik. Michael the Brave, Prince of Wallachia from 1593-1601, defeated the Turks, annexed Moldavia and Transylvania (formerly part of Dacia), and ruled the three divisions of the Rumanian race as "Prince of all Wallachia, Transylvania and Moldavia." The independence of this Daco-Roman realm did not survive the eight years of his reign, but the "big Rumania" has never been forgotten, and the memory of the national hero and his golden age still lives in the heart of the nation.

In 1711 the Tsar, Peter the Great, began the long connection with Rumania which eventually led to the intervention of the "European Concert." Russia's efforts in the Balkan peninsula, either as the champion of orthodoxy, or as "the savior of nationalities akin to her own," is well known, and too intricate to summarize briefly. Suffice it to say that if the western powers saved Rumania from permanent Russian annexation, her final emancipation was due to Russian activity "on the path which leads to the Bosphorus," as a much quoted phrase somewhat harshly epitomized the Russian struggle in southeastern Europe.

Rumania, however, suffered many disillusions in the course of her liberation, as, for instance, in 1777, when Austria obtained from the Sultan the cession of the Bukowina, the then northeast portion of Moldavia, and in 1812, when the treaty of Bucharest gave Russia the Moldavian province of Bessarabia. In 1829 Russia secured certain autonomous rights for Rumania, but practically placed the provinces in the position of a Russian protectorate. Nearly 25 years later the Russian occupation of Rumania fired the first guns of the Crimean war, and at the succeeding treaty of Paris the status of the principalities was clearly defined as "under the suzerainty of the Porte and under the guarantee of the contracting powers," no one of which was to enjoy any "exclusive right of protection over them." At the same time the southern part of Bessarabia was restored to Moldavia and the delta of the Danube to the Porte, but the international commission (on which Rumania is represented) first created by this treaty, has ever since controlled the navigation of the river.

In 1821 the Greek war of independence broke the Phanariote ascendency, national aspirations awoke once more, and after 1848 the Rumanian people definitely demanded political rights and a share in the government. A strong desire for unification grew apace in both provinces, but was opposed by Turkey and Austria, who, however, agreed at the Paris convention of 1858 to a complex and hybrid scheme, neither union nor separation, which provided for two princes and two national assemblies, with a joint commission "to devise the common law," a joint high court and a joint militia. But the principalities gained their way by both electing Alexander Couza as their Hospodar, and after some delay the powers recognized the union for his lifetime only.

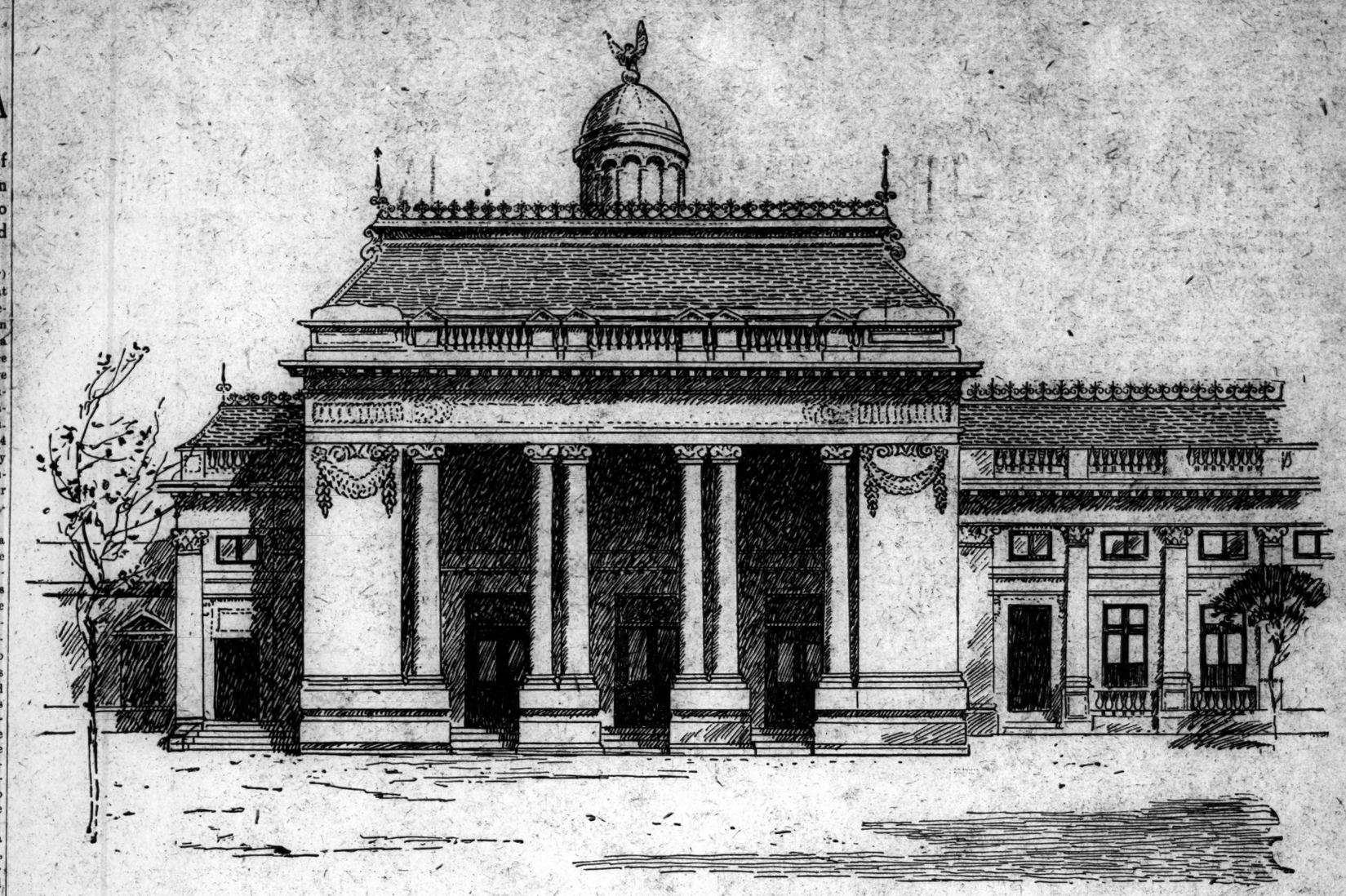
Within a few years the Prince was deposed, having alienated nobles, priests and people, in turn, by a series of coups d'état. To avoid party strife and with the consent of the leading nobles, who patriotically waived their claims to the post, it was decided to elect a foreign prince. Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was elected by plebiscite in April, 1866, and arrived before the powers had signified their assent. The following October, however, Prince Charles received investiture in Constantinople, as "hereditary prince of the United Provinces," diplomatic recognition of the name Rumania being withheld. In 1877 Rumania's indignation was so great at the promulgation of Midhat Pasha's "Ottoman constitution" that she secretly granted a free passage to the Russian armies through her territory on the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war. A few weeks later she also declared war, and her army, magnificently reorganized by Prince Charles, rendered such efficient aid to the Russian offensive that, as has been truly said, Rumania won her independence on the Grivica redoubt at Plevna. The treaty of Berlin formally recognized Rumania's independence and so destroyed, as Prince Charles is reported to have said, "those ill-defined ties known at Constantinople as suzerainty, at Bucharest as vassalage." Three years later Rumania proclaimed herself a kingdom, and by vote of both Chambers the Prince became King Carol I.

Parliamentary government only commenced in good earnest after King Carol's accession, when a Constituent Assembly (replacing the former "Divan" of each province) drew up a new constitution. This, with some amendments (notably in 1879 and 1884), is the constitution in force today. Under it the executive is vested in the King, with a cabinet of eight and the prime minister, the King having a veto on all measures passed by the two Chambers of the legislature. The latter consists of a Senate of 120 members, indirectly elected for a term of eight years by two colleges representing the propertied electors, and a Chamber of Deputies, 183 in number, elected for a term of four years by three classes of voters, the third class comprising all Rumanian subjects of full age. Education is free and compulsory, and the constitution grants religious equality, freedom of the press and of public meeting. The annual session is convened from November to February, but is frequently prolonged to the end of March, or even April. The Chambers do not meet under the same roof, the Senate being at present lodged in the University of Bucharest opposite the statue of Michael the Brave.

A fine new building is in process of construction, designed by the Rumanian architect, Mr. Maimarolu, and situated on the Dimbovitza river, which runs through the town. The deputies meet in an old building situated on the Dealul Metropoliei, the hill overlooking Bucharest. The Lower House was remodeled some years ago by a Rumanian architect, and the interior is considered very fine, superior, in fact, to the exterior, which is less imposing than some of the neighboring buildings, especially the Metropolia (cathedral), and the residence of the primate of the Rumanian (Greek) church.

Rumania took no part in the first Balkan war of 1912-13, but in the second war she joined forces with Greece and Serbia against Bulgaria. By the Petrograd arbitration award, and subsequently by the London-Bucharest settlement, she gained an extension of the Dobrudza boundary, which now includes the former Bulgarian town of Sillistria. The Dobrudza district was, by the terms of the treaty of Berlin, received by Rumania in exchange for the cession to Russia of South Bessarabia, which had been restored to Moldavia in 1856. Since this exchange the Dobrudza has increased immensely in value and importance; Rumania's general prosperity has made rapid strides, and her political and diplomatic accomplishment may be gauged by King Carol's words when opening his Parliament in 1912: "Rumania is an important factor in the European concert, and when the questions raised by the Balkan crisis come to be finally settled, her voice will be heard."

In October, 1914, King Carol was succeeded by the present King, his nephew, Ferdinand I., son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Parliament House in Bucharest, the capital city of Rumania

OLD TRAILS NATIONAL ROAD FOLLOWS WAY THAT IS HISTORIC

Travelers over the National Old Trails road, opened now across the continent of North America, will follow in the path of a mighty throng for whom motley seems to have been indeed the wear. Here went Indian warriors, grotesque in feathers and warpaint; Spanish adventurers with glittering armor, French coureurs de bois, blue-clad continentals and British soldiers in conventional red, frontiersmen in fringed doeskins, Mexican plainsmen, their bronchos ever brightly caparisoned, English settlers in canvas-topped wagons, pony-express riders on their sturdy mounts, traders, cattlemen, goldseekers, with the trick of the sombrero and the hip-high boots.

Fancy may thread these paths side by side with Chateaubriand's Atala, with Evangeline or Minnehaha, with Leatherstocking or Ramona or perhaps with the cheerful Mark Tapley; but the young George Washington, or the tall boyian Lincoln, axe on shoulder, Daniel Boone, Crockett or Aaron Burr, Houston, Sacajawea or Audubon in his theatric woodsman's garb, even Washington Irving, making his adventurous tour of the prairies, are hardly less picturesque in the thought of today than these figures of romance. Indeed, to trace the story of these trails is to review most of the history of the new world, down to the time of the railroads.

At present the highway falls roughly into four divisions: First the early routes from Boston to New York, on to Philadelphia—thence to Baltimore and Washington if one wishes, and straight west to the Pennsylvania frontier; second, the Cumberland trail across the middle states to St. Louis; third, the Santa Fé trail over the southwestern plains, and last, the long pull through the Arizona deserts—now beginning to blossom as the rose—on into California.

The Boston post road reached New York by way of Springfield. A party arriving at midnight at a Connecticut postmaster's house, might find him unwilling to rout out fresh horses for them till he heard that they brought news. It was over this route that Washington rode to take command of the Continental army at Cambridge, and over this road came his Virginia riflemen to be received by him with open arms. The path from New York to Philadelphia was the most traveled, for these were the cities most in the public eye, as the chief port and the capital of the young nation, and Baltimore lay beyond them, the door to the South.

At first the roads were of course Indian trails, whether east or west. It is a well-known fact that when the engineers sought the best pass for the railroad through the Rocky mountains they followed the path of Lewis and Clarke, chosen by them at the advice of Indian guides, as the best way over the "Great Divide." Pennsylvania is threaded with these Indian trails, some of them now marked and connected with the main National trail. During the colonial period a "main road" near the center of the state was probably what was later called the Frankstown path, along the Juniata to the Alleghany mountains, and on west. The Great Warrior's path ran from Old Shawnee Town on the Potomac. Christopher Gist, who traveled to the forks of the Ohio in 1750 and was later Washington's guide on that memorable first visit to the French forts, followed the Warrior's path and left a description of it, and of lands farther west, in his diary. The Frankstown path was the easier, however, and the Pennsylvania railroad follows it today.

The son of a pioneer of Kentucky tells how as a child he made the adventurous voyage down the Ohio. The travelers would combine resources to provide a boat. The writer recalls being lifted over the crowd to see the buffalo splashing in the river. The family settled near May's Lick, and Daniel Boone lived within a few miles. Their house was on the old buffalo trace, through the cane fields to the Blue Licks, where the animals went for salt. The buffaloes used to travel in single file, like wild geese following a leader, no matter how large the drove. They often cut the trace shoulder high to the horses of the settlers, who later followed these strange trails.

Soon this family went into Ohio to take over some lands, and of course found not an inn on all the way. Indeed, their own cabin was once taken possession of by a strange family. Often at night their cabin floor would be laid full of travelers.

Of famous names among pathmakers in the West none perhaps deserves more and has received less recognition than Zebulon M. Pike. He was one of the first Americans to reach Santa Fe. After finding out the sources of the Mississippi he penetrated farther west, explored the Kansas river and found the headwaters of the Arkansas. In 1806, at what is now Cortland, Kan., Pike raised the first American flag displayed west of the Mississippi river bank. He named the famous peak in Colorado, Grand peak. The name Pike's peak began to be used about 1830.

News of Santa Fe and of people who would trade with the American frontier was brought to St. Louis by Pike, and various expeditions across the plains followed; but regular trade with Santa Fe was not established until 1822. Josiah Gregg's "Commerce of the Prairies" tells of his eight expeditions across the great western plains, from 1831 to 1840. He started out with a caravan of nearly 100 wagons, hauled by oxen and mules. On the Cimarron river they encountered "a countless host" of mounted Indians. When the traders and their men formed in line and marched towards the Indians to the sound of fife and drums, the feathered warriors seemed more delighted than alarmed. Thinking the thing a complimentary salute rather than a hostile array, they came to meet the white men with every token of friendly conciliation. The Indians followed along with the caravan for several days, exchanging gifts and attempting talk.

At last the caravan met on the plains a Mexican buffalo hunter or cibolero, armed with lance and bow and arrows as well as a gun. He had come out from Santa Fe. These men were as free of the plains as the Indians, as hardy in their knowledge of the hunting life, skilled in riding and of course in many instances actually Indians themselves. On Gregg's second expedition over the Santa Fe trail his goods amounted to $25,000 worth, for the Mexican ports were then blockaded by French men-of-war, and American trade flourished.

Thus each section of the National Old Trails road has its distinctive character. The eastern roads are thronged with memories of the building of the nation as a political power, even down to the days of Gettys'urg. That the head of the nation, the capital city, is still on the eastern seaboard seems fitting, since it was the 13 Atlantic colonies that established those ideals of liberty and union that underlie the whole fabric of the nation.

The trails from Pennsylvania through the great processions of states to the westward as far as the Mississippi, roughly outline the second great period of American history, when the first new states were being formed. These frontiersmen pushed the Anglo-Saxon civilization over lands which, explored by the French, had once been included in New France. The English settlers redeemed the land for homesteads, and history indicates that it was this home-making instinct, stronger than the mere desire for conquest, which finally established the Anglo-Saxon rather than the Latin dominion in North America.

Next the trail from St. Louis to Santa Fe, traced by adventurous feet of traders, recalls the great rising impulse to go in and possess the land and develop all its mighty resources for the benefit of the whole world. Speedier riches than those afforded by the clearing of virgin forests and the slow culture of the soil beckoned the frontiersmen across the deserts and over the mountain wall.

Thus from Santa Fe to the Pacific, the road, bright with anticipations, tells how the long-sought, long-dreamed of American El Dorado became a reality, amid the abounding riches of the Pacific coast. This year two wonderful new cities stand by the western sea, built for beauty and as places to signalize the interdependence of all the nations. They are like visible signs of the faith of the fathers, long ago signed and sealed in the City of Brotherly Love.

FARMERS ADVISED HOW TO IMPROVE PERSONAL CREDIT

Methods calculated to enable farmers to improve their personal credit by means of cooperation are outlined in Farmers' Bulletin No. 54, issued by the United States department of agriculture, one of the means proposed being the cooperative credit association.

There are many farmers, the bulletin states, who realize the importance of improving their equipment and farming methods, but who lack the capital required to make the desired change. At the same time the terms on which they may be able to borrow the necessary funds are not such as to encourage the negotiation of a loan. Their honesty and industry may be unquestioned; nevertheless their individual security does not command the desired confidence. Where a group of neighboring farmers are thus situated, a cooperative credit association may supply the needed additional security by making the collective good will of the group apply to each of the members.

The bulletin says that membership in such an association should be limited to individuals who live so near together that all are personally acquainted with one another and can keep in touch with one another's work. This makes it necessary to limit the territory to a relatively small area, such as a township or a district. The funds of the association may be secured through share capital, through deposits, and by borrowing. If share capital is provided the shares usually are issued in small denominations ($5 is a customary amount) and should be withdrawable at any time. Each member is then required to purchase at least one share.

The main functions of a credit association are to encourage habits of saving, to afford training in business methods, to establish a collective fund for common agricultural purposes, and to provide loans to the members on reasonable terms.

Another method by which farmers may improve their personal credit, according to the bulletin, is by temporary agreements with existing loan agencies whereby they may borrow money at reduced rates of interest and on more favorable terms of repayment than is usual. Three different plans are described, each of which already has been tried in some part of the United States.

One plan was tried in certain localities in North Dakota. The farmers entered into an agreement with local bankers or with other persons who supplied the loans, to adopt a uniform and approved system of dairy improvement. The parties furnishing the funds also brought the dairy stock, which they sold to the farmers at actual cost plus a certain percentage to cover incidental expenses. They took in payment the farmers' notes with or without indorsement, or with mortgage security on the stock purchased.

By another plan, which was followed in connection with an irrigation project in southern Montana, additional security was supplied by having the farmers collectively assume a certain guarantee for the notes given by the members under the agreement. By still another plan, in place of the limited guarantee supplied by the farmers themselves, a similar guarantee from a third party was substituted. Such was the system worked out in a locality in northwestern Wisconsin, where local business men realized their common interest with the farmers in the general improvement of agricultural conditions in their territory, and subscribed a certain percentage of the funds loaned.

NEW FACTS ON WOOD-OIL TREE OF CHINA GIVEN

Specimens Brought to Arnold Arboretum by E. H. Wilson Give Light on Various Points

The product which bears the name of the Chinese wood oil has long been known in America as a valuable quick-drying oil and it is imported in large quantities. The facts, however, about its origin, as well as about the actual uses to which it is put in various industries still remain in some obscurity.

It was, therefore, with much interest that an interview made possible by a visit to Boston was sought with E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum, who has made a special study of the subject. Mr. Wilson has made several botanical exploration trips in China and Japan and has fully availed himself of these opportunities to glean information with note-book and camera.

One rather important result has been the clearing up of a mistake of many years' standing about the name of the tree from which the wood oil of southern China is derived. Locally known as the Tung tree, it had always been assumed to be the same as the Japanese Aleurites cordata, but in his recent paper in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute of London (vol. xi.) he gave reason for doubting the correctness of the identification. But he had not seen the Japanese tree growing and his views were discredited by other experts. In his last visit to Japan, however, he came across the tree several times and was only strengthened in his previous opinion. Specimens which he brought home are at the Arnold Arboretum. There can be no longer any doubt that they represent a very different tree from the Tung tree and that Mr. Wilson is correct in giving to the latter a new distinctive name—Aleurites montana.

The oil obtained from the Japanese species is lacking in the qualities that have made Tung oil famous and it is important that there should be no confusion between the names of two products of such different value. Mr. Wilson's discovery is of special value to those interested in vegetable oils. He has shown that the principal source of the oil of commerce is yet a third tree, Aleurites Fordii, first known to natural science from a young tree cultivated by Charles Ford in the Botanic Garden at Hongkong. Those who are familiar with this beautiful tropical garden may remember the specimen near the top of the eastern side. In April, before the leaves appear, it is covered with bunches of large cream-colored flowers. But it is only a small specimen.

To see it in full splendor one must visit one of the areas in the interior of the country in which it is cultivated on a commercial scale. It was once the writer's good fortune to see it thus in the province of Fokien. In climbing the "Three-thousand-six-hundred-steps" pass—to anglicize the Chinese name—which leads straight up the Yenping mountains from the banks of the river Min, on a bright sunny morning in April, 1905, about half-way up, near the little hamlet of Buong-kang, there suddenly burst upon the writer's view a wonderful expanse of billowy white blossom. Turning to his servant he asked him in "pidgin" English, "What thing, Lo Quai?" "That b'long Tung tree, master," said the servant, "plenty number one flower, all same Hongkong side, have one tree in garden."

As Lo Quai's meaning dawned upon the writer he realized that a wood-oil grove in April must be added to his mental portfolio of Chinese memories.

This is the tree that the United States department of agriculture now has succeeded in introducing into some of the southeastern states, thereby adding a beautiful as well as a commercially valuable tree to the list of their Chinese introductions. As regards the uses to which the oil is put in America some reticence is observed in the trade. It is rather discredited in the ports of China in consequence of its use as a substitute for the more costly linseed oil in paint mixing, for which it is not suited. No doubt some process has been devised for converting it into oils and varnishes for which a fair sale is obtained in the United States, as increasing quantities are now being brought across the Pacific from year to year.

RAILWAY TO ALBERTA COAL LANDS PROMISED

ATHABASCA LANDING, Alberta—It is officially announced by a representative of D. A. Thomas, the well-known Welsh coal operator, and by the Hon. A. G. McKay, K. C., acting for the Athabasca & Ft. Vermilion Railway Company, that survey will begin at Athabasca soon preliminary to the actual construction of a railway from Athabasca to Ft. Vermilion, a distance of 300 miles. Mr. McKay intimated that an important statement in this connection would shortly be forthcoming from Mr. Thomas, who is backing the railroad, expected to open valuable coal fields.

Mr. Thomas has spent a large sum of money during the last two years prospecting and surveying natural resources along the big waterways north of Edmonton, says the Manitoba Free Press. The first step will be a survey for a bridge over the Athabasca river. The survey will be completed this season with a view to starting construction next March, and Mr. McKay states the road will be completed in two years.

PUBLIC CALLED READY FOR $2 PICTURE HOUSE

Higher Priced Film Show Outcome of Progress Within Business and Appreciation Without, Declares Head of Big Combine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK—"The development of public taste to the point where the patron of the motion-picture drama is willing to pay $2 to witness an example of that art is the inevitable outcome of progression within the business, and the cultivation of appreciation without," said H. E. Aitken, president and organizer of of the Griffith-Ince-Sennett combination formed to produce and exhibit motion pictures at the price named, to a Christian Science Monitor representative.

The new organization is a $4,000,000 concern that has but recently come into being for the express purpose of giving to the public the very best that the motion-picture industry can produce in the line of cinematograph productions. It will have for the presentation of these pictures about 600 theaters in various parts of the United States, Europe and South America, and it will turn out not more than four complete pictures a week.

In the motion-picture world no more comprehensive plan has been evolved, and persons familiar with the dramatic affairs of the last decade or two assert that no greater development of enterprise has been achieved, not even in the formation of organizations for the exploitation of the spoken drama.

The three men whose names are mentioned above have achieved individual recognition because of the various types of motion-picture drama they have become identified with. David W. Griffith, the man who produced the colossal presentation, "The Birth of a Nation," has evolved a type of production all his own. Thomas H. Ince has become more closely identified with so-called western pictures, while Mack Sennett, the third member of the group, has for some years been the producer of a line of comedy pictures that have achieved an international reputation.

One of the main points in the plans of the new company is the acquisition of a first-class playhouse in each of a number of large cities. As an instance of the type of theater desired, and secured, it may be mentioned that the Knickerbocker theater in this city, situated at Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, will be the metropolitan home of the new picture group. This house, built some years ago by Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, eventually passed into the control of Alf Hayman, a partner of Charles Frohman, and has been identified with the appearances of the most eminent stars of the theatrical world. For some years Sir Henry Irving made his annual appearances here.

Public Ready for This Move

Mr. Aitken was asked what in his opinion had led to the appearance of the $2 motion picture.

"That is a somewhat difficult question," he replied. "I think we may set it down as a prime fact, however, that in the development of any enterprise no progressive step is achieved until the public consciousness is ready for it. The public is ready for the $2 picture, hence its appearance. We proved during the last few months that there is a ready reception for the picture that is comprehensive enough in its scope. As the projector of 'The Birth of a Nation' on the advanced price scale, I feel that that advancement was justified. I have watched the patronage of that picture with a view to gauging the public taste for bigger things. I have stood aside and observed the make-up of the audiences that have patronized it, and I have felt that the time was ripe for the very best that could be given.

"The three directors mentioned in connection with this new organization have proved their capacity to turn out the type of production that compels patronage. That is the reason for their presence in this new company. Mr. Griffith has peculiar talents for combination of ideas and individuals, with a very keen intuitive sense of dramatic fitness. He has been engaged in proving that during some years. Mr. Ince has a truly remarkable capacity for getting at the essential heart of things, and handling them in large group actions. His western pictures have shown him a master at this work. Mr. Sennett is simply a genius for comedy situations. He has the natural faculty for sensing a combination of actions that will produce laughter—wholly irrespective of language restrictions. His situations are as funny in Russia as in Canada, or in South America as in England."

Business to Give the Best

Mr. Aitken was asked what had led to the formation of this new company, and replied:

"The logic of events, I presume. It was simply a case of the public wanting something better than had been given it. Most men have an appreciation of the public needs; some are in advance of the need, and some behind it. It is impossible to force a demand, even when you have the supply all ready. Until the public is ready for something new it is impossible to get them to accept it.

"We believe that the public is now ready—not all of the public necessarily, for the public mind has not risen to that point yet—but a sufficiently large proportion of the public to support adequately such an enterprise as this, an enterprise that can supply four pictures a week. Our business will be to give the public that which its taste demands, and to see to it that the very best of its kind is supplied, and that only.

"During my association with the Mutual Corporation, close study of the sales conditions throughout the world has shown what obtained the greatest patronage. That knowledge is being used now. As I said, the plan is to find out just what the public does want, and to give them the very best of that kind that can be supplied. When the time has come for an advance we will endeavor to keep pace with it; to be just sufficiently prepared in advance, perhaps."

The Appeal of the Picture

"To what do your ascribe the popularity of the motion picture?" Mr. Aitken was asked.

"The appreciation of fundamentals of emotion, I should say," he replied. "There is nothing very complicated in motion picture production. The whole plan is taken in through the visual organism, and there is little to distract the mind. The motion picture is not subtle, but simple, and yet great possibilities are revealed by it. I think one of Mr. Griffith's greatest factors of success lies in his appreciation of the association of ideas. He is a remarkable selector of types to represent characters. Generally he fits these well together, so well in fact that when you first glimpse a character of one of his pictures you unconsciously deduce much of the sequent action of that individual. The observer doesn't analyze the matter that way, of course, for he is merely aware of certain effects, but he gains an understanding of the story, and gains it with a minimum of effort."

Highest Motive Is Needed

"In your opinion what is the prime essential for successful production of motion pictures?" was another question.

"The highest possible motive from the ground up," he answered at once. "You can't set your standards too high, and by this I do not mean to confine the statement to the mere studio work, or that of the author in preparation therefor; I mean that a constant succession of right ideas should prevail, everywhere. In the office, in the sales department, in the personnel from top to bottom. Perhaps we shall better say that rightness in all directions is the essential. I don't believe that much success—even of a transient character—is evolved from low ideas. I can't see how it should be so, and I am convinced that while the activity one may be engaged in may not be on the highest plane, there is no reason why the constant effort should not be made to put it there. Human affairs generally are responsive to improvement, and I have become quite thoroughly convinced that success lies along the line of the right motive, with subsequent correlative action. That is the way this organization is to be run. We want to produce the best of its kind, and we wish to keep our eyes and ears open to the public demand so that we may supply the better thing when the time comes."

In this connection it is related that some years ago the projector of this new enterprise wished to leave the motion-picture field because of discouragement at the conditions he found, and that he consulted an acquaintance on the advisability of retiring from it. He was asked if he believed that it would be possible to improve the conditions, from the inside, and on acknowledging that such improvement was feasible, was advised to remain in it.

Details Are Vital

"Few people," said Mr. Aitken, "have much appreciation of the detail that goes to the production of high class motion pictures. They know nothing of the constant experimentation going on in laboratory and workshop; nothing of the time and skill expended in producing apparatus that will render a better result possible; nothing of the high degree of technical development required of camera men, laboratory workers, film producers, machinists, and the army of those hidden from the eye that views the screen, and yet these are vitally important in getting the finished product to the audience. It really takes a small army to turn out a great picture, and no small amount is needed to finance these essentials.

"There are camera men who have been with Mr. Griffith 13 years, and yet the world never hears of them. During that time they have been experimenting continually, striving for a higher result under the director's guidance. He is constantly calling for more difficult effects, and they have to follow. The public never hears of that, but it is highly important if we are to secure effects the public will pay $2 for."

"Is this a general $2 rate you are inaugurating?" Mr. Aitken was asked.

"Oh no," he answered. "You could not expect the smaller town to stand that price. We will get that in the cities where such prices are possible. Other prices will be graded to suit the locality. A group of cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco that are accustomed to getting the best in drama, opera or the like, can and will pay $2 prices—provided the offering is worth $2. I regard that last statement as furnishing the keynote of the whole plan we are working out. The plan is the logical development of a series of right ideas; the base of it and the apex is merely a question of just values. If we can furnish something worth a little more than $2 there will be no hesitation on the part of the public to pay us that sum for it.

Causes for Disfavor

"Much of the disfavor with which some people view the motion picture comes from inferiority of product and lack of definite value. I think that such ill-results as have attended the motion picture in the past—and perhaps in the present—are due to vulgarity and exemplification of questionable values. There is no reason why every picture should not have a definite educational value; that it should not leave a higher moral sense behind it, and when we reach this point as the test of picture values we will have gone far in elevating the whole industry to the point it can safely, and should logically, occupy.

"The $2 picture has arrived, and the patronage depends wholly upon the quality. When you can furnish a picture that brings motor cars to your theater doors; when you offer a picture that fills the galleries, and does this for night after night, it would indicate that the value is there—from an entertainment view-point at least. The ethical values depend upon the producer, and here his responsibility rests.

Ideas Are Given Freedom

"We will obtain the best in every direction. We have signed contracts with many of the famous people identified with the spoken drama, not because they may be counted upon to know more of the needs of the pictured drama than others, perhaps, but because they have an established value to the purchaser of clean and decent entertainment. We have, through Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger, through the office of Charles Frohman, and others, secured contract privileges with the greatest figures of the dramatic world. As an example we hold a contract with De Wolf Hopper for his exclusive services for a year. Mr. Hopper believes he can express more by the motion picture than he can upon the stage. There is less limitation for his talent.

"This indicates in some degree why the motion picture enjoys the popularity it does; there is greater freedom for expression of the idea. Instead of being held rigidly within four scenes, or even 10 or 15, for that matter, the motion picture may expand here and there through 50 or even more. A variety of location gives freedom to the idea, and perhaps if people are willing to pay a stipulated sum for a definite number of ideas expressed through the spoken drama they will be more willing to pay that sum for 10 times the number of equally good ideas expressed in pictures. In any case, that is the plan upon which we are proceeding."

"To what do you attribute the organization of this particular plan for presenting motion pictures?" he was asked.

"Let us say to a logical development of a series of right ideas," he replied. "And I am using the word 'right' in its ethical sense."

Mr. Aitken has retired from the presidency of the Mutual Motion Picture Corporation, in which he still remains the largest stockholder, in order to devote his entire time to the newer organization. Three studios are now in operation under the direction of the three producers named, turning out the new pictures. At present all studios are on the Pacific coast.

LONDON THEATER NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, June 24—The theatrical season is on the wane, and to the St James theater, already announced as closed, may now be added the Strand, with "Henry of Navarre," the Shaftesbury, with the revival of "The Arcadians," the Prince of Wales' with "The Laughter of Fools," and the Comedy with "Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby," this last play only having a six nights run. At the end of next week, on July 3, to these withdrawals will be added "The Only Way," at the New, and Keble Howard's comedy, "The Green Flag" at the Vaudeville. This theater will, however, remain open, J. R. and M. Gatti having arranged to put on Francis Coutts' new play "Enterprising Helen," tried with success at Brighton a few weeks ago. Herbert Waring, E. Dagnall, Lennox Pawle, Ben Webster, and Miss Jessie Winter are engaged with other artists to appear in it.

At the all-star performance of "King Henry VIII.," at His Majesty's on July 5, Arthur Bourchier will play the King; Sir Herbert Tree, Cardinal Wolsey; H. B. Irving, Cardinal Campeius; Lewis Waller, the Duke of Buckingham; Miss Violet Vanbrugh will appear as Queen Katharine; Miss Marie Löhr as Anne Boleyn, Lady Tree as An Old Lady, and Miss Constance Collier as Patience. Even the smallest parts are to be played by actors and actresses of position.

A new play by W. Somerset Maugham will be presented at a West End theater in the early autumn. The play was to have been written for Charles Frohman, and was set aside while Mr. Maugham went on medical service to the front. He completed it in Rome the other day, and has now returned to his sterner duties.

Miss Constance Collier announces a trial matinée performance on July 15 of a dramatization by J. M. Raphael of George du Maurier's novel "Peter Ibbetson." The performance will be in aid of the allied base hospital, but if the experiment is a success, the play will be put on for a run. The cast will include Owen Nares as Peter, O. B. Clarence, Nigel Playfair, and Henry Ainley. Miss Constance Collier will play The Duchess of Towers, and Miss Lillian Braithwaite Mrs. Deane. The Dreams and Visions of the play will be reproduced by the help of moving pictures and cinemas, and the play, which is in four acts and a short epilogue, is laid in act one, at Mrs. Deane's in Hopshire, in act two at the Tête Noire at Passy (near Paris), in act three, at Colonel Ibbetson's, and in act four, in a cell in Newgate. Mrs. W. H. Kendal is helping Miss Constance Collier to cast the play.

Sir Herbert Tree will appear for one month only, commencing on July 5, at the Moss Empires, Ltd., in a condensed version of "Trilby." He will be supported in his famous part of Svengali by a strong cast from His Majesty's theater.

IMPERSONATOR TO SHOW FILM LIFE OF LINCOLN

The literature of romance and history have proved fertile fields for the film-maker in search of new ideas, but until now biography as picture material has remained in the background. The novel, the comedy and the historical play have found their way to the screen without obstacle; the film producers have not been so eager to place the famous man there.

Yet this is a branch of the motion picture business which is bound to assume larger importance in the future. The educational value of a picturized biography provided it be accurate is so great that the good resulting from it must bring about an increased attention to this field. The Edisonian conviction that the film is a most important adjunct of the school finds justification in picture stories of great men's lives; so does the recent statement of a noted picture director, that some day a pupil assigned to study a certain period of a great man's life would sit in a booth at the public library and see that period acted out upon the screen.

What is practically a pioneer journey into this little traveled field is just announced by Benjamin Chapin, Lincoln impersonator. Under the management of the Charters Features Company Mr. Chapin will appear in a cycle of Lincoln plays. There will be 29 in all, each one telling a separate story about a distinct period in the life of Lincoln. One will be released every six weeks. The first release, to be announced shortly, will deal with instances in the life of Lincoln's grandfather; the parts of Lincoln and his grandfather will both be taken by Mr. Chapin

A large part of Mr. Chapin's life has been devoted to the study of Lincoln. His impersonation has been called wonderful by those who saw Lincoln. The Chapin company is now busy interesting various historical and educational organizations throughout the country in the Lincoln cycle.

THEATER NOTES

With the closing of the Majestic theater this week Boston is left for the rest of July with but one legitimate playhouse open, the Castle Square theater. Here the Crain players next Monday will leave the g and uproar of "Shenandoah" behind them and take up the Fitch comedy, "The Blue Mouse." Eleanor Gordon will stay on for her second week; the cast will also include Kate Ryan and Mrs. George A. Hibbard. The following Monday Mary Young will return in "Baby Mine."

At Keith's next week the bill will be headed by Belle Blanche and Ben Welch.

A new Mat Ott musical review, "At Palm Beach," and a feature picture, "England's Menace," will be seen at the Norumbega park open air theater next week.

Alexander Walcott, dramatic critic of the New York Times, lost a point Friday in his litigation to establish his right to enter the theaters of the Shubert Theatrical Company from which he was barred some time ago because of alleged unfavorable criticisms. The appellate division of the supreme court handed down an opinion which in effect permits the Shubert company to exclude him until his suit against the company is decided. The opinion reversed a decision of the lower court which granted Walcott the continuance of a temporary injunction.

Application for letters of administration of the estate of Charles Frohman, naming Daniel Frohman, a brother, and Alf Hayman, general manager of Mr. Frohman's theatrical affairs, as administrators, was filed Friday in the surrogate's court here. The value of the personal property was estimated in the papers as "not exceeding $350,000." The value of the real property was said to be unknown.

Misses Tempest and Sunshine have been engaged by Charles Dillingham for an autumn production of a musical review by Irving Berlin.

Adelaide and Hughes, dancers, will appear next month at the Century, New York, in a review called "Town Topics."

A screen production of "Romeo and Juliet" is being prepared by the Headline Amusement Company.

At the Cort, Atlantic City, July 12, a new farce, "A Live Wire," by C. A. de Lima and Legrand Howland, will be brought out by Leffler and Bratton. The company includes Helen Lowell, Marguerite Randolph, Maud Sinclair, Sadie Duff, Margaret Seddon, Louise Murray, Charles Abbe, Frank Hatch, Walter Lewis, Gilbert Clayton and Harry Tighe.

Dion Boucicault's old melodrama, "After Dark," was presented in New York this week as a motion picture.

Lawrence D'Orsay will soon appear in a Universal film version of "The Earl of Pawtucket."

Marguerite Clark's next picture on the Famous Players-Paramount program is to be "Seven Sisters."

Norma Talmadge is to appear in a picturization of Henry Sydnor Harrison's novel, "Captivating Mary Carstairs."

A Pathé picture is being made of William J. Locke's novel, "Simon the Jester."

William Faversham makes his first appearance in the films this week in a picture version of Sir Gilbert Parker's "The Right of Way."

Weber and Fields have signed a contract to appear in Keystone Film comedies.

REPORTS TELL OF CHICAGO CIVIC MUSIC RESULTS

Association's Teachers in Their Summaries of Work for Second Year Describe Details of the Satisfactory Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—What cheer and broader vision is being brought into the lives of hundreds of humble Chicagoans through the Civic Music Association is revealed in reports of the association's teachers. The organization's second year closes with a most satisfactory record.

In her report Albie Sladek, a Bohemian girl who directs the Civic Music Club of Dvorak park, writes:

"Two years ago when Mr. Kodl, the director of Dvorak park, asked me to come to the park to teach the children singing, I didn't think I could do it, but he said to try and so I did. It went very well from the first. The children liked it so much that soon more than 100 were coming to the park every Saturday afternoon. The first work was often to wash their faces and then to get them to sing softly. At first we sang only Bohemian songs, the lovely old folk songs that the children and their parents all knew. Afterwards it was not hard to get them to learn some English songs, so that now they sing both equally well.

"That same year Mr. Kodl had invited the young Bohemian serving maids who were alone in Chicago to come to the park every Thursday and Sunday. On Thursdays they had gymnasium classes and on Sundays English lessons, followed by refreshments. One day when they heard the children's chorus practicing they asked Mr. Kodl if they couldn't sing, too, and he asked me to direct them. Soon we had chorus practice every Sunday, always using the Bohemian songs, because the girls had not yet learned English. However, by spring we had learned every verse of 'America' well enough to sing it at a concert, and the girls and their friends were very proud. It is surprising to hear the improvement in the quality of their voices; they were really beautiful when they gave their last concert in the spring.

Concerts Feature Season

"The second year, 1914-1915, the Civic Music Association asked us to join in their work and we became the Civic Music Club of Dvorak park, with a children's chorus and young women's chorus. We continued our work as before with the added interest of belonging to a large organization. The children learned many new songs that the other children were learning and the young women were all supplied with white dresses for their first concert of the year. We gave four or five programs each year, because the choruses liked to sing and their parents and friends liked to hear them.

"Every child went to the spring festival at the Harrison high school and the young women came from all over the city and even from out of town, as some of them had already gone for the summer with the families where they worked. We were so proud that one of the two songs to be encored at the festival was our little Bohemian song, 'Who Am I?'"

Another angle of the socializing influence of the music association is given in the report of Anna McPherson. She says:

"When I was appointed teacher of singing at Seward park I began visiting the homes in order to encourage the attendance, and it certainly worked wonders. And then, I derived such pleasure from these visits I made, I came in touch with a phase of life I had never dreamed of before.

"In May 82 children presented a program, an interesting part of the group being a band of 20 Italian boys, who sang with more zest than purity of tone, it is true, but who had the real spirit after all.

"We were represented at the May festival by a class of 70 and in another year we are going to double our numbers, for we are so happy to think we have done as much as we have. I now know all the mothers, and a sweet and pleasant lot they are, and they are all willing to cooperate, for they appreciate to the full all the Civic Music Association has done for their children."

Carols Sung in a Play

Of the Deutsche Frauen Volkslieder Verein at Mark White square, Mari Ruef Hofer reports:

"This group of singers met once a fortnight at Fellowship House for an afternoon of German Volkslieder several years before they were dignified by name or place. Songs were frequently needed for social occasions, birthdays and club meetings, Christmas and picnics. A great deal of good will and natural song power was expended on these occasions. The invitation to take part in the Civic Music Association and become a chorus, found a group of women, old and young matrons, eager for the opportunity to really sing. We had sung Christmas carols for the joy of it, now we must work for technical betterment. We compromised and gave the carols in a nativity play. Dramatization combined all our artistic ability and produced a worthy result.

"The year before we had a Schubert evening. One of our members gave a sketch of Schubert's life; a program of Mueller Lieder and other compositions was sung. This program was amplified and reproduced this year and we hope will be given many more times.

"From mere native song ability we hope to bridge into something of musicianship and building of parts and sureness of work. The festival of the massed choruses was a great event and will urge to better efforts another year. We are all working for a larger membership, and in a few years we hope to bear out the significance of our name. A thorough community singing spirit has been added to a German desire to sing. German Volkslieder are yet our best effort. We hope to increase these with songs of other nationalities, Russian, Polish, etc. Miss Margaret McArthur has been an all-efficient assistant and accompanist."

Music in the Parks

Fieldhouses in the public parks have been the rallying places of the civic music clubs. Of the effect of the association's concerts T. J. Smergalski, director of B. A. Eckhart park, writes:

"The overwhelming success of your concert at Eckhart park compels me to send you some statement of appreciation and acknowledgment, and in doing so I not only give my own personal views, but also voice the sentiments of the public that had the pleasure of attending the concerts.

"These concerts drew large audiences, the most intelligent, attentive and appreciative in the history of the park. Never before have I seen here such an intelligent assembly of both young and old. Your photograph of one of the crowds is a prize picture of a park audience, as it shows a type of people that are not usually attracted to a park by the ordinary activities. I attribute all of this to the high grade of your entertainments which filled a need which the regular entertainments did not supply.

"Many came to me after each program to express their sentiments and appreciation. The lack of sober, serious and strained faces appealed to me as very significant, and, therefore, indicative of a wholesome influence produced by the music."

Among testimony of musicians of the inspiration they have felt in the presence of these fieldhouse audiences, Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler contributes the following:

"Make no mistake, this civic music idea is a very great one, and it is worthy the support of all high-minded musicians. All my life—always, I have dreamed of the time when good music should be given freely to all the people—everywhere, and when this civic association plan was unfolded to me I jumped into it eagerly. I fairly threw my enthusiasm into it, and there is nothing I would not do to further it in Chicago. When I gave my recitals at Stanford park and Mark White square, my feeling in the matter was borne out in the audience. They followed me intelligently and responded with an enthusiasm that was inspiring."

MUSIC NOTES

What is announced as the final week of the Pop concerts this season will begin Monday night and will end next Saturday evening, July 17. During this last week Ernst Schmidt will be the conductor. For his last week Mr. Schmidt has arranged a series of excellent programs. He opens Monday night with a "Wagner Program," which is to say, the middle section will be given to excerpts from Wagner's music dramas. His "Wagner Nights" have been among the best attended of the season. Monday night he will play the Meistersinger prelude, the charming "Forest Scenes" from the second act of "Siegfried," the Grail scene from "Parsifal" and Siegfried's Rhine journey from "Götterdämmerung." The rest of the program will be light.

No special feature stands out on the program for Tuesday evening unless it is the performance of Liszt's "Pesther Carnival," one of the most brilliant of the set of rhapsodies written by Liszt and seldom played even by pianists. The program for Wednesday night is decidedly light and among its varied features will be an organ solo by J. P. Marshall.

For his program Thursday evening, July 15, Mr. Schmidt has attempted an ingenious scheme by which he will divide his program into three periods, all of it music of the lighter sort. The first part will be given to music written between 1650 and 1750; the second from 1750 to 1850; and the last from 1850 to the present time. Gluck, Handel, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Richard Strauss and John Philip Sousa will be among the composers represented.

For the last two programs of the week and of the present season Mr. Schmidt has brought forward some of the most popular things of the past weeks. The program for tonight is as follows:

March, "Second Connecticut" .....Reeves
Waltz, "Estudiantina" .....Waldteufel
Ballet music, "Sylvia" .....Delibes
(a) Valse Lente, (b) Pizzicato, (c) Le Cortege de Bacchus.
Selection, "Chin-Chin" .....Caryll
Overture, "Mignon" .....Thomas
Reve angelique .....Rubinstein
(Violin, Mr. Hoffman; organ, Mr. Marshall)
Selection, "Madama Butterfly" ....Puccini
Rhapsody, "Espana" .....Chabrier
March, "Pomp and Circumstance" ..Elgar
(Organ, Mr. Marshall)
Quartette from "Rigoletto" .....Verdi
Waltz, "Tales from the Vienna Woods" Strauss
American fantasy .....Herbert
(Organ, Mr. Marshall)

For Monday, July 12, the Wagner program will be as follows:

March from "Tannhauser" Act II. .Wagner
Overture, "Stradella" .....Flotow
Ballet music from "Orpheus and Eurydice" Gluck
Solo flute, Mr. Brooke
Second polonaise.....Liszt
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg .....Wagner
Forest murmurs from "Siegfried" .Wagner
Grail scene from "Parsifal" .....Wagner
Siegfried's Rhine journey from "Dusk of the Gods" .....Wagner
Academic overture .....Brahms
(a) Evening song .....Schumann
(b) Hunters' chorus from "Der Freischütz" for eight horns.....Weber
Waltz, "Mon Rêve" .....Waldteufel
Exposition march .....E. Schmidt

Tonight will be "Tschaikowsky night" at the Pops in Symphony hall. The program is as follows:

March, "Pomp and Circumstance"...Elgar
(Organ, Mr. Marshall)
Selection, "The Prince of Pilsen,"...Luders
Entr'acte valse.....Hellmesberger
Overture, "Oberon" .....Weber
Suite, "Nutcracker" (Overture Miniature, Trepak (Russian Dance), Danse des Mirlitons, Valse des Fleurs).....Tschaikowsky
Andante Cantabile.....Tschaikowsky
Song Without Words.....Tschaikowsky
Selection, "Eugene Onegin"..Tschaikowsky
Overture, "1812" .....Tschaikowsky
(Organ, Mr. Marshall)
March from the "Pathetic" symphony, Tschaikowsky
Ave Maria.....Bach-Gounod
(Violin, Mr. Hoffmann; harp, Mr. Holy; organ, Mr. Marshall)
Waltz, "Tres Jolie".....Waldteufel
March, "From Maine to California"..Sousa

The program of the concert to be given on the Boston embankment on the evening of July 12, by the ninth infantry, M. V. M. band, Barrington Sargent, chief musician, is as follows:

March, "Progress" ..... Sargent
Concert waltz, "Blue Danube".....Strauss
Songs for cornet, (a) "Good Night".Kjerulf
(b) "My Little Dream Girl"..Friedland
Popular melodies.....Schultz
Grand opera selection, "Giralda"....Adam
Overture, "Light Cavalry" .....Suppe
Light opera selection, "Chin Chin"..Caryll
Remick's Hits ..... Lampe
"Teddy Bears' Picnic".....Brattan
Finale

Baltimore's Prize Song

The mayor of Baltimore, James H. Preston, announces the offer of $250 in gold for the best original poem on "Baltimore," suitable for musical setting. Later a similar prize will also be offered for the best musical setting of the prize-winning poem.

The judges of the competition will be: Virginia Woodward Cloud, author; John C. French, associate professor of English at Johns Hopkins; Robert M. Gay, professor of English at Goucher College; Wilbur F. Smith, president of the Baltimore City College; Edward Lucas White, contributing editor to the Nation.

The following rules will govern this contest:

1. The poem must be distinctly Baltimorean in sentiment and suitable for musical setting.
2. The poem must be typewritten in black and on one side of the paper only.
3. The poem must not exceed four stanzas. The stanzas must not contain less than four nor more than eight lines. In addition to these stanzas a refrain will be permitted.
4. The writer must not sign his or her name to the manuscript, but must use a private mark on the same. The manuscript must be accompanied by a small envelope, containing this private mark, and the full name and address of the writer. These envelopes will not be opened until the judges have made their decision. In case an unsuccessful competitor should not wish to be known to the judges, he should write on the sealed envelope containing his name, the direction: "To be destroyed unopened, together with my manuscript, in case of failure to win the prize."
5. The judges reserve the right to reject all poems submitted if, in their opinion, none has sufficient worth to merit an award.
6. No manuscript mailed after Aug. 7 will be considered.
7. No poem shall be submitted of which any part has appeared in print.
8. The successful poem is to be the property of the city.
9. Manuscripts will not be returned except upon written request of the writer, accompanied by sufficient postage.
10. Manuscripts containing evidence of not being entirely original will disqualify the writer from the competition.
11. All manuscripts must be addressed to the municipal song contest, care of Frederick R. Huber, Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.

GERMAN THEATER NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The theater season is drawing to a close, and performances are, for the most part, confined to repertoire productions.

The Schiller theater has announced the last performance of the season of Grillparzer's "Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen."

At the Thalia theater Herr Hans Fischer of Dresden is appearing in "Der Raub der Sabinerinnen," and "Heine's junge Leiden," a comedy.

AMUSEMENTS

NANTASKET BEACH
HOURLY SERVICE - ONE HOUR'S SAIL
PLYMOUTH
Daily at 10 A.M.
STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

NEW YORK $2.25
By Trolley and Boat via Providence
Lv. Postoffice Sq. (Daily and Sunday) 2:45 P. M.
Tickets—Bay State St. Ry. 15 Milk St.

GLOUCESTER & NORTH SHORE
Large Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave Boston Week Days 10 A. M., 2 P. M. Sundays and Holidays, 10:15 A. M. Leave Gloucester Week Days 2:15 P. M. Sundays and Holidays 3:15 P. M. Central Wharf, foot of State St., Boston. Take Atlantic Ave. Elevated to State St. ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
E. S. MERCHANT, G. Mgr. B. & G. S.S. CO.

FOLLOW THE BLUE FLAG to NORUMBEGA
Auditorium Concerts Mats 3:00 Eves 8:15
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100 MILE DAILY ROUND TRIP $1
On the Dorothy Bradford, leaving wharf 400 Atlantic Ave., Daily 9 A. M., Sunday and holidays 8:30 A. M.
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The Original 88-Note Player-Piano
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BOSTON EXHIBIT TELLS PROGRESS OF OCEAN TRADE

Models and Photographs of Early Types of Ships Shown by Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities

Looking at the model of the sloop Cyrane the original of which dates back to the war of 1812, and the photographs of the vessels of the American merchant marine of early days, which are included in the summer exhibition of antiques at the rooms of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 9 Ashburton place, the visitor is brought face to face with the great changes that have been recorded in the maritime progress of the last century.

The model was made by a member of the crew of the original ship, William A. Matthews of South Braintree, Mass., whose daughter Mrs. E. S. Hawes presented it to the society. In the ship, from which the model was patterned, Mr. Matthews made a voyage to Europe in 1835. It was of English make having come into American possession in the war of 1812. The type of marine architecture shown in the photographs is fast becoming extinct.

Most interesting among them is that of the schooner Polly which was launched from the shipyard in Amesbury in 1805. It was turned into a privateer during the year 1812 and because of that, was marked, in 1910 by the National Society of the Daughters of 1812, with a tablet containing the history of the ship. Originally the boat was a packet carrying passengers and freight from Maine ports to Boston, afterward it served as a fisherman, then as a coaster, and in 1913 the present owner was using it for a houseboat. Both model and photographs show examples of vessels which may be considered typical of their periods.

The coastwise trade represented by the Polly is a story in itself, although perhaps not so interesting as that which surrounds the Cyrane or any other trans-ocean going ship of the early days. From the very beginning, the history of shipping and ship building in the Colonies and later in the United States is filled with incident, history and adventure.

The United States, which formerly had the finest merchant vessels in the world, has now for many years depended for transportation largely upon ships owned, at least in part, by European countries. Steamships have taken the place of the clipper ships of 1848 and the years following which are known as the "golden age" of the American merchant marine, and which passed before the quick development of steam navigation.

Looking back into the records and newspapers of the various periods many a curious custom characteristic of early shipping days is brough to light. Quaintly worded advertisements of sales to be made, of the receipt of a cargo, of transfer in the ownership of a vessel, of launchings, or reports of voyages made by captains, to the ship's owners, and calls for young men to complete the crews afford a panoramic view of the romance surrounding those early voyages.

One of the main articles of export and of food in those days was fish found along the north shore of Massachusetts. Just how common an article of food it was, can be judged by a clause in the indenture of apprentices of the period which provides "that they shall not be compelled to eat salmon more than three times a week."

It was in fact due to the fishing industry in New England that the first steps in the development of a merchant marine were taken. When the colonists first came to these shores, they fashioned Indian canoes in order to obtain fish for food, and in a few years, they constructed small sailing craft for the same purpose. One of the first of which there is an authentic record was the Blessing of the Bay built on the Mystic river in 1631 for Governor Winthrop. Its capacity was 60 tons. The next year a vessel of 100 tons and later one of 200 tons was built on the same river.

Gradually shipyards were located on the Massachusetts coast where the fishing industry was carried on. At this time salted fish products made up most of the freight to Europe and the West Indies. The low prices of colonial ship builders brought many orders for ships from merchants abroad. By 1740 there were three shipyards in Manhattan in addition to those in New England. Great quantities of mast timber were exported to the English navy yard, and a contract for naval vessels for the King is reported to have saved him £15,000 a year in masts and yards.

By 1668, ship building in New England had grown to such an extent that it attracted the attention of Sir Josiah Child, sometime chairman of the court of directors of the East India Company, who in a discourse on trade made formal protest against continued growth in this direction in the following words: "Of all the American plantations, His Majesty has none so apt for building of shipping as New England, nor any comparably so qualified for the breeding of seamen, not only by reason of the natural industry of that people, but principally by reason of their cod and mackerel fisheries and in my poor opinion, there is nothing more prejudicial and in prospect, more dangerous to any mother kingdom than the increase in shipping in her colonies, plantations, and provinces."

Until the revolution, with the exception of Boston and New York, Salem, Beverly and Marblehead had most of the shipping. In the private records of ship owners, frequent mention was made at that time, of merchant vessels fitted out as privateers. It has been estimated that 158 vessels built originally for commercial purposes were used as ships of war. Some of these were built during the war, so that at the end, the merchants found themselves with many swift sailing ships larger than any they had formerly. They were too large for domestic commerce or for the short European trips such as were taken hitherto, so the merchants began to visit the more distant ports and open trade with their peoples.

What were considered dangerous voyages were the most attractive to the seamen who had participated in the activity of sea battles. The names of Salem, and other specific ports of the New England coast became almost as well known in far-away countries as that of America. Oftentimes the captains of the vessels would be no more than 19 years of age. They had not only the responsibility of the navigation of the ship, but also the selling of the cargo and purchase of the return cargo. As there was no means of communication during the year and a half that it usually took to make a long voyage, the whole financial success of the trip depended upon the captain.

That the shipping furnished many other employments at that time, can be seen from the variety of the advertisements in the papers. On one page, a sail maker advertises his ability and deftness in making sails, warranted to be durable, and next to him, a maker of mathematical instruments promises to supply any mechanical device to help in navigation, upon demand. Notices of cargoes received in port, include the announcement of parrots and monkeys for sale, and curios from strange lands.

The ports which received the ships also served as centers of distributions, sometimes for the European countries as well as all parts of the United States. Teams and drays gathered at the taverns which contain a story in themselves. They became in turn the centers of political discussions and of current news. The first new trade of this era seems to have been started with Russia in 1784. The Cape of Good Hope trade opened in 1784, and China trade in 1785. East India trade was begun by the ship Atlantic commanded by the son of Elias Hasket Derby of Salem in 1788 or 1789. This was the first vessel to display the United States flag in Bombay and Calcutta. Soon after, this ship was followed by one called the Peggy, which brought from Bombay the first cargo of cotton ever imported into Massachusetts bay.

The ship Franklin of Boston was the first to enter a Japanese port although real trade was not begun until half a century later. Several old papers between the dates of 1795 and 1846 advertise cargoes of pepper. The first cargo of pepper came into Salem from Sumatra and sold at a 700 per cent profit. For many years, the place from which the pepper was procured, was kept a secret by the first importers who distributed it to all Europe from New England. Some of the cargoes of pepper are reported of 600-tons weight.

Trade with all distant shores was firmly established when in 1808, the embargo was placed upon our ports and the trade suddenly stopped.

After the war of 1812, the merchants attempted to supplement their commercial records by opening trade with new ports, among them those in Australia. Shipbuilding was renewed with vigor and regular lines between England and the United States were established. The New York and Liverpool packets came to be trusted with mails, government dispatches, and money in 1816. A few years later saw the opening of packet lines under Thomas Cope of Philadelphia, equipped with the finest ships on the Atlantic and the Red Star line of Liverpool packets from New York. Opening of the Erie canal in 1821 gave an impetus to commerce causing New York to become the eastern gateway of the United States and from then, until 1850, the packet ships of the Atlantic reached their zenith of fame. A year after the canal was opened a packet line to Havre was established, and nine years later the first packet line between New York and New Orleans came into existence.

The ships gradually increased in tonnage, but did not much exceed 1000 tons until the New World was built by Donald McKay in 1846, with a capacity of 1404 tons. Discovery of gold in California started shipping around South America, and in 1849, 775 ships are reported as having sailed from Atlantic ports for San Francisco with passengers. The ordinary time consumed for the voyage, by the sailing vessels, was from 200 to 300 days, but clipper ships of that period, so called because of their speed, made it in 100 days.

In the important ports were centers at which the ship owners would meet to wager on the speeds of their various ships. In Boston it was in front of the old Merchant's Exchange building; and in New York, the now demolished Astor House, and there was reason for their pride, for many of the clipper ships excelled the steamships of the same period. Among the records of fast ships, are those of the Flying Cloud and the Andrew Jackson, which went from New York to San Francisco in 89 days, the Sea Witch which completed a trip from Canton to New York in 74 days, 14 hours, the Lightening commanded by James Nicol Forbes, which voyaged from Boston to Liverpool in 13 days 19½ hours, and the Rainbow of 750 tons, probably built in 1843 and considered the fastest boat in the world.

Discovery of gold in Australia also greatly accelerated clipper ship construction, and English competition in 1851 led to the building of the famous clipper schooners Minna and Brenda of 300 tons each, very swift, and well armed to meet Chinese pirates. They were constructed by George Raynes of Portsmouth.

Efforts to reproduce large clippers on the same lines as the small vessels which were first developed from the French lugger, were made in Baltimore. Many of the ships which cost $70,000 or $80,000, paid for themselves on their first voyage, the prices of goods depending upon the speed of their delivery.

Repairs on ships sometimes cost almost as much as the ships themselves, if one can judge from the account of the ship Witchcraft, which on a voyage from San Francisco to Hong Kong in 1852 lost her main and mizzen masts in a storm. Being unable to find suitable spars, the captain had them made of teak wood at $1.50 a foot, the total cost of repairs amounting to $28,832. Numerous accounts of other ships are to be found in the printed matter before the time when the civil war and opening of the Suez canal drove the clipper from the seas.

Old church in French village painted by Walter Griffin and exhibited at summer show of Portland (Me.) Society of Art

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PORTLAND, Maine—One of the pictures by Walter Griffin at the summer exhibition of the Portland Society of Art is a study of a village in France, with an ancient church as the center of interest. The work is remarkable at once for its severity of conception and its geniality of treatment. It is an absolutely accurate piece of draftsmanship and at the same time a profound interpretation of the history and manners of a little rural community.

The scene is wanting in any sign of human stir and yet it glows with life. There is not a child in the street of the village, there are no workers, gossipers or passers-by anywhere. Nevertheless there is an implied joy of existence, a retrospective and a promised come-and-go that vitalize the picture to the imagination of every observer. Mr. Griffin has a talent for centering his story in foreground, middleground or background, according to the demands of his subject. Here he has made the middle of the scene important, setting the church with its broad roof, its sharp gables and its tower firmly against the skyline and relating nearby houses and distant hill to it in a perfectly convincing manner. Color and light assist in the whole effect, red roofs and dark green foliage uniting with bright sky, shining walls and gleaming field and street to give tone and value.

CALLED FROM SHIPS TO BE REAR ADMIRALS

WASHINGTON—Capt. Albert Gleaves of the battleship Utah and Capt. H. O. Dunn of the Wyoming, Admiral Fletcher's flagship, Friday were ordered detached from their commands to await assignment as rear admirals, which rank they soon take. Captain Gleaves' advancement comes through the retirement of Rear Admiral Moore July 11, and Captain Dunn will receive his commission on the retirement of Rear Admiral Badger Aug. 6.

Commander D. E. Dismukes, on duty at the Canal Zone several months, has been assigned to command the battleship Kentucky.

JOHN NICOLET TABLET TO BE DEDICATED

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich.—A bronze tablet in honor of John Nicolet at Arch Rock, Mackinac island, will be dedicated July 13 under the auspices of the Michigan historical commission, Mackinac island state park commission and the city of Mackinac Island.

John Nicolet is supposed to have been the first white man to come into the old northwest territory in 1634, says the Grand Rapids Press. This territory now comprises Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The governors of these several states have been invited to attend.

U. S. IMPROVING GULF BORDER WIRELESS

BROWNSVILLE, Texas—The United States government has arranged for an early increase of the power of the army radio station at Brown, near here, so that wireless communication will be possible from here with battleships anywhere in the Gulf of Mexico from Key West to Veracruz.

The material for increasing the station reached Galveston Friday and is due to be installed by Aug. 1. The navy department's radio plant at Point Isabel, on the Texas Gulf coast, is due to be completed within five months.

OMAHA GIRLS SING BESIDE LIBERTY BELL

OMAHA, Neb.—Blowing of factory whistles and ringing of bells signaled the arrival here Friday of the Liberty Bell on its journey from Philadelphia to the Pacific coast.

The train bearing the relic reached Omaha at 5 a. m. Between that hour and 11 a. m., when the special train resumed its westward journey, thousands of persons passed by the bell. Just before the train departed a chorus of 48 Omaha girls, representing the states of the Union, sang "America."

BERKELEY LECTURES EXPAND

BERKELEY, Cal.—Prof. Stockton Axson's lectures at the University of California have been so well attended that it was announced today they would be held hereafter in the Greek theater in order to accommodate all.

BERLIN ART NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—An exhibition of modern portraits is being held in the large hall of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet at the instigation of the Countess von Schwerin-Löwitz. The proceeds are to be used for philanthropic purposes, and many people have already visited the exhibition which includes works by Lenbach, Feuerbach, Böcklin, Liebermann and so forth.

At the Neumann gallery works by Erich Büttner and Bernhard Hasler are being exhibited, while a few pictures by Heinrich Gehri are to be seen at the Künstlerhaus, and an exhibition is also being held of Karl Wendling's productions.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

A "Doctrine of Lawlessness"

SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN—A committee of the American Bar Association has turned in its annual report on that "doctrine of lawlessness," the judicial recall. "The contest between the advocates and opponents of judicial recall," this report declares, "has been a contest between prejudice and enlightenment." Fifty-four lawyers signed this committee report. Practically all of them, it is safe to assume—Who's Who bears out the assumption—get a considerable part of their income by acting as legal representatives for corporations. If they are like other men, of flesh, blood, bones and predispositions, the corporation point of view with regard to political and economic questions must be their point of view. This view is notoriously partisan. . . . Men who make their living by defending special privilege look upon the judicial recall a "lawless." Others, not so bound, look upon corporation-made judges, enacting, repealing and distorting public law, as being at least equally lawless and far more dangerous to public peace and prosperity. There is enlightenment and there is prejudice. But has either side had a monopoly of it?

Why Zinc Is So High

LITTLE ROCK GAZETTE—As is generally known, the war demand has caused zinc production to boom and the prices to mount. But according to the London Statist the high prices for zinc are in large part due to the fact that the Germans hold Belgium and to the fact that the Russians have not been able to occupy Silesia. The Statist says that normally not only does Belgium produce largely of spelter from native ores, exporting refined material to Great Britain, but Belgian refineries also treat considerable quantities of Australian concentrates, the product of which also reaches England. In peace time the German spelter went largely into English consumers' works and the deficiency had to be made good from the only available source, the United States, which is also called upon to supply Russia. That country ordinarily draws largely upon German spelter from Silesia.

Rural Routes

PORTLAND (Me.) EXPRESS—Recently the postoffice department announced that without any impairment of service certain adjustments had been made in rural routes with large increases in the number of patrons served. Now comes a Pennsylvania postmaster who loyally issues a letter to the press explaining that "the department is forced to cut the service somewhere," and that it was only natural that the rural routes were selected to stand the greatest cut. "We regret that it was necessary to interfere in any way with the service," continues the peace-making postmaster, who, in order to retain local friendships, assures his neighbors that "the local postoffice authorities had nothing whatever to do with the change." . . . The local postmaster is entitled to sympathy, for he must deal with postoffice patrons every day while the department head in Washington is too far away to hear and can let a clerk read, answer and file the complaints.

The Individual and the State

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE—With each day of the great war's progress, the individual finds himself more and more completely under the thumb of the state. The worker in the munition factories, like the soldier in the trenches, must obey orders and keep silence. Even in England, where individualism has for ages been the rule of life, new needs beget new ideas and Lloyd-George is doing in the industrial precisely what Kitchener has done in the military sphere. . . . How far will the process go, before the war ends? And to what extent will the process be reversed, after peace comes? These twin questions cannot be answered with the slightest approach to exactitude. But we know that revolutions move with the lightning's speed in time of war and that peace never undoes all of war's work. Whatever may be the issue of the present conflict, the individual's relation to the state has been altered for good and all. Nor should we Americans delude ourselves with the hope of immunity from this political and social metamorphosis. For we shall, sooner or later, have to face the problems which Europe is facing today. And, when that hour strikes, we shall perforce imitate Europe, by casting classic theories and cherished prejudices aside. A people fighting for life must empty its soul, as well as its purse, at the fatherland's call.

LUMBERMEN TO ENCOURAGE THE USE OF WOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—Organization of a department of trade extension to encourage the use of wood will be the object of a gathering of prominent lumbermen from all parts of the country called for in this city July 14. Chairman of the advisory committee handling the matter is R. H. Downman of New Orleans, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, under which the trade extension work will be conducted. It is planned to spend $50,000 a year for five years in publicity.

Members of Mr. Downman's committee include Everett G. Griggs of Tacoma, Wash.; F. E. Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul, John Barry of Cedar Rapids, Ia.; F. S. Underhill of Philadelphia, A. L. Fleweling of Spokane, Wash.; W. A. Gilchrist of Chicago, R. A. Long of Kansas City, George X. Wendling of San Francisco, A. T. Gerrans of New Burn, N. C.; C. H. Worcester, Chicago, and F. A. Hofheins of North Tonawanda, N. Y.

LOWER RATES FOR N. Y. PHONES ARE PUT IN EFFECT

Regarded as Remarkable Instance of Appreciation by Company of Value of Public Good Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK—This city enters now upon an era of mutuality and cooperation in the conduct of its telephone service, for on the first of this month the New York Telephone Company put into effect its remarkable reduction in rates, and at the same time has begun to realize on its own account that the good will of a community is of actual cash value in the operation of any enterprise. The net saving to the users of telephones in this city alone is $5,000,000 per annum.

It is considered here that this reduction evidences one of the most remarkable instances of intelligent appreciation of an economic situation that any corporation has given in recent years, and that it is but the precursor of a much loftier understanding of the relationships existing between vendor and consumer of any form of product. Both residential and business subscribers benefit by a horizontal cut in the rates, for the whole rate schedule of the company is shifted to a lower basis. The old maximum message contract rates were for the 600 call per year service fixed at $48 a year, or 8 cents a message. This has been cut to straight 5 cents per message on small contracts—the top rate now is at that figure, and from this as a starting point the rates scale down to about 2¼ cents.

The most appreciable reduction, or change, has come in the wiping out of the old telephone toll gates between the five boroughs comprising the city. Heretofore there has always been an extra toll charge in telephoning from Manhattan to Brooklyn, or from Brooklyn to Staten island, or any combination of such two-borough talks. All this has been eliminated, and as an example, where it formerly cost 15 cents to telephone from Manhattan to Coney island, a distance of 16 miles, the rate is cut to 5 cents from pay stations, and no extra charge for subscribers stations. The toll taxation has worked hardship on much inter-borough commercial intercourse. Formerly the Brooklyn toll was 10 cents in addition to the regular message rate from Manhattan, making a charge of 18 cents; today it is just 13 cents less than that. Some idea of the net saving that will result may be gained from a comparison of the message figures for last year. The telephone company states that in 1914 it handled from Manhattan and Bronx to Brooklyn 20,500,000 calls, and in the reverse direction, from Brooklyn to Manhattan and Bronx 18,700,000 calls.

The telephone officials, after their decision to accede to the recommendations of the public service commission, found an almost instant reaction as soon as the new rates and the date they were to go into effect became known. The engineering department has been forced to make great extensions of equipment in order that the vast increased traffic may be handled. In many cases subscribers have doubled the amount of their contracts; in others the contracts have been trebled, and almost over half the system there have been marked increases asked for. The greatest preparations have been forced, however, in the pay station and suburban toll business, and in order that this increase may be handled additional trunk lines have necessarily been installed between Manhattan, where centers the bulk of the business, and the transriparian outposts.

The standard contract is now on the basis of 800 messages annually for $40 for direct line, while two-party service of 720 messages for $36 per annum is also supplied. The private-branch exchange service is now to be provided for at the rate of $132 per cord board, and $126 per annum for monitor-board service to include 2400 messages. Extensions are to be charged for at the rate of $6 per annum for the first 10, $4.80 for the second 10, and $3.60 for all extensions over 20.

An official of the telephone company has stated that the company has come to appreciate to the full the actual value in such concessions as have been made, and while the New York telephone service is now the largest individual plant in the world, with over 520,000 telephones connected within the greater city, a greater growth is looked for. Commercially the reduction will mean much more than the surface $5,000,000 saving, as has been pointed out, for while the city has spent many millions for the purpose of drawing its component parts closer together by building under-river tunnels, over-river bridges and the like, the sole reason has been to make contact with each borough more easy. Wherever a double fare on car lines has existed the aim has been to wipe it out, and now the last barriers are down for commercial and social relationships; a reduction in costs that will, it is understood, make for much greater commercial expansion.

COMPANY ENCOURAGES EMPLOYEES TO SAVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO — To encourage saving among the employees of the Consumers Company, big dealers in ice and coal, President Fred W. Upham has arranged to pay his men 1 per cent on every dollar saved. By this means Consumer employees will receive 4 per cent instead of 3 per cent. For the facilitation of saving the company will receive deposits and transfer them to the banks agreed on under this plan.

BOSTON CALLED PIONEER IN FREE PICTURE SHOWS

Committee Believes New Park and Playground Feature Never Has Been Presented as It Is in This City

Boston has become one of the pioneers in the use of motion pictures in parks and playgrounds for the free entertainment of its people. The pictures are presented on the basis on which the municipal band concerts have been run for years.

The "Boston Park Shows," as the movement is denominated, were quietly inaugurated at the recreation centers. The first show was given as a part of Boston's Fourth of July celebration, and a program was prepared for each evening during the past week.

For next week another schedule has been mapped out by the "committee on park shows," the performances starting at 8.15 o'clock. Monday the exhibition will be at the North End park; for Tuesday the location is to be announced later; Wednesday it will be at Sullivan Square playground, Charlestown; Thursday and Friday, First Street playground, South Boston.

These free evening civic and educational entertainments are for adults as well as the younger folk. They are not especially for the children, although boys and girls show great enthusiasm for the more serious pictures, and seemed to catch the lessons quite as well as their elders.

So far as the committee has been able to learn, the undertaking has not been tried in any other city in the United States. Motion pictures of special propaganda character have been used in the parks of Chicago and Providence, playgrounds of Newark and New York and elsewhere, but the Boston plan is more extensive than any of these, providing balanced and varied programs in which the special propaganda is but a part. So far, the committee asserts, the project has been a complete success.

The programs given in Boston parks are varied frequently and the same program is not given twice in one place. Motion pictures of known merit are used as well as current weekly news and humorous films. Music in some form accompanies each entertainment. A special feature to be introduced will be pictures showing the resources of the city for recreation, civic progress and good living.

The experiment has been entered into by a group of several local organizations whose representatives have combined in this new form of public service. The chairman of the committee in charge is Seymour Stone. The secretary is D. M. Claghorn, who also is director of social work of the Boston Y. M. C. A., the treasurer being Dr. George W. Tupper of the state Y. M. C. A., to whom credit is given for originating the "Boston Park Shows." A program committee is charged with the arrangements for the entertainments and carrying them out. It consists of Mr. Claghorn, Dr. Tupper and E. B. Mero, the latter being secretary of the Public Recreation League and social and civic secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. U.

Also associated with the work are the following: Mrs. W. L. Putnam, representing the Women's Municipal League; R. K. Conant, the Massachusetts child labor committee; Dr. R. C. Bedinger, Milk and Baby Hygiene Association; Dr. Francis H. Rowley, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, poster campaign committee of the Associated Charities. Other organizations are interested also.

Considerable assistance from business houses and officials has greatly helped the committee in inaugurating the service.

What changes may be made in the plan, if any, will be determined from experience and recommendations of the public, which are invited. It is the one intention to make each evening's program a good entertainment. The programs will not be the same as those of the regular theaters, so far as possible presenting only outdoor features, such as travel scenes, nature studies and the like, with cartoon subjects to inject variety.

Assurance is given that no commercial element enters into the undertaking, the free admission being possible since the exhibitions are given on the parks and playgrounds. The support of the shows comes from the 10 organizations which have joined hands in trying the experiment of providing this form of open-air popular entertainment.

CHICAGO TO HAVE GREAT MARKET DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—Emphasis is to be laid on this city as the "great central market" through the holding of "Chicago Market Week," for which Mayor William Hale Thompson has designated the days of Aug. 2 to 7. At this time it is planned to hold a big fashion show at the Midway Gardens, to arrange special sales and novelty exhibits for merchants not directly interested in the style review, and to bring out a number of novel amusement features.

Promoters of the week plan to impress visitors with Chicago's market advantages and its weather and recreation attractions making it, so many Chicagoans feel, a very pleasant "summer resort," and to develop the city's remarkable entertainment facilities.

Reviews of Books and News of the Literary World

UNDERCURRENTS IN AMERICAN POLITICS

"Undercurrents in American Politics." Arthur Twining Hadley. Yale University Press, New Haven. $1.35 net.

President Hadley of Yale University gave several of the earlier chapters of this book on the Ford Foundation, Oxford University, England. Other chapters were first addressed to the students of the University of Virginia. Though thus separated in point of time and place of delivery they have a certain unity, which, as he says, might best be summed up in the title, "Extra-Constitutional government in the United States." The admission from such a source that this sort of rule exists and tends to increase is interesting, for Yale's president is one of the more conservative of the academic leaders of the country, even as the university itself is, compared, let us say, with Columbia University in the East, and the University of Wisconsin in the interior.

In his tracing of the gradual development of the American democracy, President Hadley pictures the essentially aristocratic structure of the colonial governments, which did not alter much when independence from Great Britain came. For universal suffrage was not adopted, the franchise depended upon high property qualifications and the new national leaders in the main were aristocrats. Quite as freely as Professor Beard of Columbia University, though only dealing in generalizations where the Columbia professor gives facts, President Hadley describes the constitution as far from democratic in its letter or spirit. Indeed, he does not begin to see any signs of genuine democracy in the national development until after the war of 1812 and until the land laws were framed and became operative under which the Mississippi valley began to fill up with settlers from the coast colonies and with new arrivals from Europe. The adventuresome folk who thus became freeholders in virgin country created a type of man and of civilization distinctly American, men who never had known crown governors and crown grants, and who accepted fully the fine sentiments of the Declaration of Independence as to human quality. Under Andrew Jackson this new population in 1828 came into political control of the nation and set up what President Hadley describes as the distinctly American characteristics of democratic government: universal suffrage (male), multiplication of elective offices and a complex party system. Nor was there ever a reaction to more conservative and unrepublican forms during the last century; and there are no signs of such a reversion now.

This is not the only interesting admission of Yale's conservative president. He frankly concedes that for a long period during the last century, contemporaneous with evolution of a radical kind in forms of political and civil liberty, there was naught but legislation and judicial decision legislating for the property owner and not against him, for capital and not against it. Democrats, Whigs and Republicans vied with each other in protecting the rights of property. The rights of man were unguarded. Not until 40 years ago did Massachusetts, as a pioneer in social legislation, begin to protect labor. Germany and England, under monarchical forms of government, were much more concerned with human welfare than the western republic was. The constitutional position of the property owner in the United States has been stronger than in any country of Europe.

Why? Because "the whole American political and social system is based on industrial property right." In Europe industrialism, to gain its supremacy, had to combat the traditions and powers of a military caste which preceded it, and by the process of combat was challenged step by step in all that it did. In early America there was no such division. "The landowner held his property by a title which was at once military and industrial. He was prepared to defend it; he also was prepared to work upon it or at any rate to direct the labors of others who worked upon it. There was no excuse from military duty except physical weakness. There was no excuse from industrial duty except public service." Consequently when the colonies separated from England, respect for the industrial property right was a fundamental idea in the law and public opinion of the land. Realizing this the makers of the constitution so framed it that property rights were guaranteed in ways most difficult to alter save through the courts. Moreover, quite unwittingly, so President Hadley thinks, certain provisions were inserted in the process of adjustment and compromise, which made legislative or congressional action hostile to property well-nigh impossible.

That vested rights of property have not been attacked in the slow but certain way of amendment is attributed by Yale's executive very largely to the land laws of the nation, which, while they promoted political democracy also conserved industrial standpatism. Men, hitherto landless, who came into possession of 160 acres or more of land that cost them little or nothing, and who set up their homes upon the new soil were not likely to favor any policy of state weakening their tenure, once it was confirmed by patent or by occupation. Hence the new state constitutions of the middle west were as conservative with respect to property as was the national constitution. Nor was this all. The new settlers needed capital with which to develop their lands, to establish manufactures and to begin the process of merchandising. Hence capital as such was sought and capitalists as such were not bothered with restrictive legislation. "No community would enforce a usury law which limited the rate of interest to 6 per cent, when people who borrowed capital at 8 or 10 per cent made large and legitimate profits above the interest rate." So when the "corporation" form of doing business came, there were only a few leaders of the people who intimated that it might be well to place checks upon it. There was far more tendency to help the corporations by subsidies and special privileges than to limit them by laws whose immediate necessity was not obvious.

This inconsiderate attitude of the public plus the Dartmouth College decision of 1819, followed later by the supreme court's interpretation of the fourteenth amendment made in 1868, clinched the power of property, since, as President Hadley says, though not specifically dealing with economic or industrial issues, both of the court's decisions have placed "the American industrial corporation in a constitutional position of extraordinary advantage." Which is precisely what contemporary radicalism and progressivism say in their twentieth century propaganda for judicial reform and substitution of human for property rights as prior in their claims on the state and on persons who make laws and execute them.

As for the share that a theory of individualism and unrestrained competition in business had in fixing this high regard for property in the popular thought and will, it is argued by President Hadley that under the new conditions of the virgin continent and with the necessity of rivaling Europe and as fast as possible ceasing to be indebted to her for capital, probably there could have been no other way to equalize the struggle and multiply wealth in the hands of the strong and efficient. But a time came when abuses of the system forced a halt for inspection; and that remedial process is now under way.

The war of 1861-65 taught the people that government as such could extend its powers without harm. It made the people suspicious of some of their ancient traditions. When capital began to build great railway systems in the middle West it so conducted itself toward the farmers who reared the crops and owned the lands that an agrarian movement began the revolutionary effects of which are still powerful. In due time litigation in the courts and laws in Congress came to challenge some of the fundamental assumptions of investors in and owners of railways. Later monopoly in manufacturing and in the services rendered cities by lighting and transportation companies reared its head portentously, and then standards of "natural monopoly" with popular governmental control or ownership began to be framed by reformers, fought for by parties and made effective by laws. To the humanitarianism of the middle class town and city element of the population was added the distinct aggressive class propaganda of the wage earner and artisan of the cities. Of all the factors of the electorate loyal to the older ideal of property's supremacy there were two main groups, the farmers and the capitalists. The farmers early in the present century ceased to be conservative, and since then have aided in framing reformatory legislation and in supporting officials who insist that such laws shall be enforced.

While President Hadley sees signs of a temporary reaction against some of the restrictive legislation affecting property and some of the popular assaults upon the older competitive system, it is plain that he expects no permanent retreat. The trend is the other way; and since extension of state authority is coming, he urges with force the necessity, if democracy is to survive, of popular recognition of the expert as an adviser, and a civil service that is fixed in its tenure and based on merit. Else the American, like other democracies, will decay. "Demand for state control of industry and for trained civil service must go hand in hand," he says.

It is when President Hadley comes to deal with the new methods of carrying on government which are now either urged or being experimented with in many of the cities and states that his conservatism appears. While fully admitting the defects and perversions of the party convention and the caucus system by which the "machine" first gained control of state and national politics and then lost it as the result of the recent political uprisings and the newer forms of direct nomination, it is plain that he has not much sympathy with the more insistent schemes for direct nomination of officials, for direct legislation, resort to the initiative and the referendum and the "recall." They imply that unorganized public opinion can be effective in practical politics in all emergencies. This President Hadley doubts, save in times of utmost gravity and unanimity of feeling.

To a journalist the most interesting chapter of the book is the discussion of the political significance of the shift of power in creating public opinion which has gone on so that, to quote his words: "The telegraph and the printing press have deprived parliaments and congresses of their functions as agencies for making public opinion. . . . The power of molding public opinion had passed out of the hands of the party leader and into those of the editor." That is a somewhat extreme claim which many journalists would hesitate to make. But President Hadley welcomes it as "predominantly better" for the public, though a transfer of power not without its perils. He sees that if the direct primary, the referendum and other similar agencies of modern democracy are to be helpful, then journalism must be increasingly independent, intelligent and serviceable to citizens who are to follow its lead. Such substitution of the editor for the political leader he approves because "it involves a more direct appeal to reason." It summons voters to formation of a decision in the open, not in secret conferences. Government by newspapers is government by discussion and perhaps the only form of discussion now open in large urban communities. A journalistic appeal for votes for a man or for measures oftener will appeal to men's judgment and less to their selfishness than did the party managers of old.

Where the editor is likely to err is in an appeal to emotion and not to reason. Journalistic prosperity depends upon popularity, and popularity involves going with rather than against the crowd, hence the temptation to pander to its prejudices. Too many journalists of today succumb to this temptation of making emotion take the place of reason. Others are too impatient of reform and its slow victories; they are chronically critical in a destructive and not a constructive form of appraisal of men and measures. Last, but not least, they are too often "omniscient," and too seldom use the expert.

Contemporary American journalism has not had wiser discussion and sounder counsel in recent literature than is found in President Hadley's chapter on the "Seat of Power Today."

JOHN HUSS AFTER FIVE CENTURIES

"John Huss, His Life, Teachings and Death After 500 Years," by David S. Schaff, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1915. $2.50 net.

It is a task that one must perform with great care if he attempts to present the character and achievements of a man in a perspective of 500 years. For Huss' career belongs to a movement that was taking place in the two centuries preceding Luther's theses—a forward impulse of men's thought breaking away from the compulsory authority of the church and hierarchy of medieval times and leading up to the intellectual and religious freedom of modern times.

Little is known of Huss' boyhood and of his university life. At the University of Prague he studied the arts and philosophy and theology. He supported himself by singing in the streets and in churches. His piety and poverty are attested by his purchase of indulgence with his last four pennies at the Wyssehrad in Prague, 1393. By 1401 he was ordained to the priesthood and in the year following began preaching in the Bethlehem chapel in Prague, where he soon became the chief ecclesiastical figure of his country.

It is reasonable to assume that Huss' career as a preacher would have been much like that of his predecessors in the pulpit of Prague had not a new force in the thought of the time come into Bohemia from an outside country. Huss became interested in the personality and teachings of John Wyclif, and in considering the former's position it must be understood that he was the Englishman's disciple. "As important as the influence of Paul upon the mind of Luther, and more important than the influence of Calvin upon John Knox, was the influence of Wyclif upon the opinions and career of Huss. Wyclif was the original and bolder mind—the pathfinder. Huss came after, was receptive, but, as it proved, made a deeper impression upon his people." And so when the teachings of Wyclif involved the university in a turmoil that lasted for more than a decade Huss assumed their defense. Because the official decree of the university branded them as containing the seeds of heretical error Huss was sent to the stake.

Dr. Schaff credits Wyclif with being the man of the middle ages most independent in thought and fearless in utterance, if Marsiglius of Padua be excepted. He either questioned or flatly denied almost all the doctrines elaborated by medieval theology. He insisted that the Bible—the book of life, the whole truth—should be put into the hands of the people. Its authority alone is supreme and its precepts are to be obeyed. In this respect and in regard to the assertion that every Christian should have the Bible in his native tongue, Wyclif was entirely out of accord with his times. In 1403, 25 years after Wyclif's time, his teachings had wrought dissension in Prague and the university forbade all to hold, preach or assert them in private or in public. Huss began by attacking clerical vices. In 1410, after the council of Pisa, the papal bull was issued which denounced Wyclif as an arch-heretic and forbade his ideas being spread. Preaching was also forbidden, but Huss continued to address his audiences and protested that the pope had been misinformed. Thereupon he was cited to Rome; excommunication followed refusal to obey. Two years later his bitter denunciation of the sale of indulgences brought aggravated excommunication and he withdrew from Prague. When the magnificent council of Constance was finally arranged in order to settle numerous religious controversies including the Hussite problem in Bohemia, Huss eagerly awaited it, for he looked for vindication.

Huss was charged by the council with disobeying the discipline of the church and with rejecting various doctrinal tenets. Of his orthodoxy he himself was assured. His books were full of statements that jarred against the dogmatic system of the day. In the eyes of his theological contemporaries there was no doubt of his heresy. According to Dr. Schaff: "How is it that he did not perceive this? The explanation is that his mind was so wrought upon by a certain class of texts of Scripture that he forgot that, in order to be a heretic it was only necessary to combat the current system held by the church, Scripture or no Scripture. Nay, Huss insisted that his views were in accord with Augustine and the other Fathers and also in accord with the canon law, which he often quoted. The trouble is that he did not quote everything."

But the author declares that Huss' views as to the Scriptures were the right views; those which must be held by those who take the position that the church is a spiritual institution, that its doctrines and usages must be in accordance with the law of Christ. This, however, was not held in the fifteenth century. Huss was a heretic not because he was proven to be one, but because the council of Constance declared him one. Individual opinion in ecclesiastical government of the middle ages stood for nought. To Huss the final seat of authority is not the visible organization called the church, but "the Scriptures as interpreted by the individual invoking the guidance of Christ."

Only within comparatively recent years has Huss become a truly national figure. No more loyal Bohemian can be found in the history of the Czech race and in southern Bohemia his patriotism is celebrated with bonfires.

Dr. Schaff's treatise is thorough and scholarly, and he has attempted to give a just presentation of Huss and his contemporaries.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON—It was time that the Welsh aspect of the wars of the roses was considered from an historical point of view, for it has suffered neglect too long. Howell Evans in his book "Wales and the Wars of the Roses" has now remedied this omission. He is a Welsh genealogist who is well acquainted with the intricate pedigrees of the Welsh knights and squires of that day, and he has given the world the benefit of his close study of the part they played in the conflict between the partisans of York and Lancaster. Mr. Evans shows how for Wales, the wars of the roses was the effort to wipe off old scores which had originated long before the question of Henry the VI.'s succession to the throne was raised. Feuds had blazed and smoldered alternately in Wales since 1416, and when the York and Lancaster parties arose in England, each immediately got its following in the mid-west. Mr. Evans, with the aid of the Welsh annals and his own keen patriotism in writing of national heroes, has supplied interesting biographical sketches of men whom the British chronicler has hitherto been ready to dismiss with but scanty consideration.

John A. Hobson will shortly publish a new book entitled, "Towards International Government."

A book entitled "Sonnets of the Empire Before and During the Great War" by Archibald T. Strong, is in the press.

A book to be published shortly is "The Industrial and Commercial Schools of the United States and Germany," by Dr. Frederick W. Roman, professor of economics in the Syracuse University.

Mr. Masefield has written a play of Old Japan entitled, "The Faithfulness: A Tragedy in Three Acts," which will be published shortly. The period of the play is the beginning of the eighteenth century.

"Court Life from Within," by the Infanta Eulalia of Spain, will be published in a few days. It contains impressions of royal personages whom the author has visited, including the Kaiser and the Tsar. Some aspects of English life are also considered.

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, the president of Harvard University, has published an abridgment of a work upon the "Government of Parties in Continental Europe" which he wrote about 20 years ago. The new book is entitled "The Governments of France, Italy and Germany," and describes, in detail, the machinery of government in the three countries named.

Havelock Ellis has reprinted his book, "Affirmations," which first appeared in 1898. The book has a special interest now, containing as it does a long criticism on Nietzsche, probably as interesting a biographical sketch of the German writer as any which has appeared either before or since in the English language. The book also contains essays on Casanova, Zola, St. Francis and others.

Under the editorship of Douglas Southall Freeman, a new volume of "Lee's Despatches," throwing further light on his military genius as well as on certain disputed points in the history of the war, will be published shortly. The letters written by General Lee to Jefferson Davis and the war department of the confederate states will be included for the first time. It is believed that they were originally kept as a private file by General Davis and carried or sent South upon the fall of Richmond, when they were probably lost on the journey with other papers since recovered.

George Green has written a most practical and educating manual entitled "I Serve," on the social conditions of the hour, on the problems which confront the would-be reformer in tackling the difficulties and disadvantages under which the poor are laboring in the great industrial centers and in the overpopulated cities. The object of the book is to lead "boys and girls to take an interest in social conditions and problems," but it contains a great deal of useful information for all desirous of ameliorating the lot of the poor. Promiscuous and ignorant philanthropy has been practised too long and has succeeded too little, not to have awakened thinking people to the realization that some more methodical system is required in dealing with conditions which are in crying need of redress. Mr. Green, without laying down any hard and fast laws, has indicated some of the ways in which better results might be attained in tackling this vast and complicated problem. Society, he writes, is "a great club or association of men and women working together." All are or should be bent upon achieving the best results for themselves and for each other, to insure freedom of opportunity to each individual to develop along the lines which will make him or her a useful and contented unit of the state. The book indicates very clearly that the would-be social reformer must be prepared to abandon all prejudices and theories, and must approach his task equipped with a competent grasp of the circumstances and a practical knowledge of how to deal with them, in a way which will insure the most permanent good.

FRENCH NOTES

PARIS—The cause of freedom and the independence of peoples, for which Italy has elected to take up arms in conjunction with her sister nation, France, and the other Allies, inevitably recalls the time in 1859 when she roused the enthusiasm of all lovers of liberty in her struggle for independence. Her greatest champion in France, at that period, was George Sand, who liberal by natural inclination and by her contact with Pierre Leroux and Michelet, had consecrated herself to the cause of peoples against their oppressors, of freedom against tyranny. It was inevitable that, holding the democratic ideal in reverence she should espouse the cause of Mazzini and Garibaldi. She was the means of popularizing the writings of the former in France by her translations. In "République et Royauté en Italie," she prefixed an introduction in which she eulogized Mazzini as not only a great man and a great mind, but also a great writer. He was, she said, one of the most misunderstood and the most calumniated of men, and yet one of the greatest figures of modern times. She drew attention to that great fundamental basis of Mazzini's, which years have only served to confirm, that nations can never achieve anything by standing for themselves alone and that the selfish policy of each man for himself leads to annihilation. In "La Guerre," which she wrote in May, 1859, she apostrophized Garibaldi, asking him whether those who spoke of politics at that hour, or who had a system, a scheme, or a thought outside of the crusade were not disloyal and unworthy brothers? On May 26, 1860, after the deliverance of Milan, she wrote an analysis of Garibaldi's character and of the secret of his ascendancy over men. "He is a man to command," she says, "but to command by means of persuasion, he can only govern free men and such men express the genius of a nation." George Sand who knew and rejoiced in the day of Italy's deliverance also witnessed the dark hour in her own country's history which was to lead to its regeneration. She was at Nohant between July, 1870, and February, 1871, and the diary which she kept at that time, written in large note books, has been published for the first time in the June 15 issue of the Revue de Paris.

M. Gaston Gallard has written a book on the inevitable subject, "Culture et Kultur." Alfred Costes, 2fr. 50. The Mercure de France singles out the chapter "Papisme et Kultur" as particularly interesting, since it shows the vitiation of the ideal of authority in Germany and Austria. It is on the side of this warped conception of authority that Roman Catholicism has ranged itself, continues the Mercure, and this attitude has produced antipathy for liberal countries such as France and Great Britain, and the lamentable attitude of the Vatican in the present war.

In the "Cahier Vaudois" edition, Tarin, Lausanne, M. Louis Dumur has brought out a book on "Culture Française et Culture Allemande," and here we get the difference of meaning in the same word as used on each side of the Rhine. "Culture," in France, from the original meaning to cultivate the land, which it still bears, came to be used figuratively in the sense of intellectual work. It stands for education, literature and principally indicates a mode of civilization. In Germany, however, "Kultur" is an organizing factor which makes use of arts and literature and of knowledge, as a means of bolstering up the claim of race superiority; assimilation in every direction and then monopolization. "The true genius of the Germans," says M. Louis Dumur, "consists in their power of imitating the civilization of other peoples."

AMERICAN NOTES

"Pollyanna" has been dramatized and will be first given in August.

C. Mildred Thompson has written on the "Reconstruction" period in Georgia in one of the Columbia University studies in history.

The philanthropic agencies and service of early Wesleyanism are described in "Early Methodist Philanthropy" by Eric McCoy North.

The Technical Book-Review Index, No. 1 of which has just appeared, is sponsored by the technology department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and is published by the Index Office, Incorporated, Chicago. It lists the titles of technical and similar books reviewed in journals, American and foreign, and is to be used as a guide to purchases or to reading.

Prof. Ethan Allen Cross of the State Teachers College, Colorado, has written a technical study of "The Short Story" as a form of literature.

St. John G. Ervine writes in the July North American Review on the immediately adverse and ultimately incalculable effect on all imaginative literature of a great war.

The current Publishers Weekly contains a selected list of fiction, made by Elizabeth L. Foote of the New York public library, which has to do with country life in the United States.

Prof. Merle Thorpe of the University of Kansas has edited a book on "The Coming Newspaper," to which many of the leading journalists of the country have contributed.

Alfred A. Knopf, 220 West Forty-fourth street, New York city, announces that as a publisher he intends to specialize in English translations of the leading Russian authors, including contemporary novelists and dramatists.

Confidential data obtained from 43 publishers in the United States by the United States bureau of education show that their annual sale of textbooks was valued $17,274,030. Cost of textbooks amounts to 2 per cent approximately of the maintenance and support of the public schools of the country.

The National Economic League, Boston, is sending forth in pamphlet form the addresses on "The Terms of Lasting Peace Among the Nations" recently given before the Economic Clubs of Boston and New York by Talcott Williams, Edward A. Filene, Louis D. Brandeis, Prof. George Grafton Wilson and Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard University.

Franklin Hichborn in "The System" has told, from the "progressive" and reform side, the history of California's recent political and social changes as related first to a triumphant and now somewhat curbed organization of "big business." Mr. Hichborn is the free lance chronicler of the doings of the successive legislatures of the state. He tells facts not ordinarily reported in newspapers.

John Muir left much unpublished manuscript material which his publishers are having edited and soon will publish. A biography of the naturalist and explorer together with his letters to many correspondents also is forthcoming. Persons having any letters or other data which they are willing to contribute to making this a complete collection of facts about California's nature lover and interpreter are requested to forward them to Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

GERMAN NOTES

BERLIN—Among recent publications is "Bismarck, the Great German," by Erwin Rosen, which sets forth both the serious and lighter side of the great chancellor's life. It is published by Robert Lutz in Stuttgart.

The same publisher announces "Music of the Lonely," a volume of poems oy Hermann Hesse.

Another book dealing with the same subject is "Bismarck, His Life and His Work," by Adolf Matthias, from the press of E. Salzer, Heilbronn.

The twenty-first volume of Peter Rosegger's "Collected Works" has appeared from the press of L. Staackmann, Leipzig.

A new translation of Cornelius Tacitus' "Germania" by Paul Stefan has appeared published with a map by the Leipzig Inselbücherei.

Published by the Bibliographisches Institut, Leipzig, a third edition of W. Sievers' "South and Central America" has appeared, newly revised and corrected.

Theodor Siebs has written a life of Hermann Allmers, the poet whose birthplace was near Bremen and who is especially known for his poem "Feldeinsamkeit," which Johannes Brahms set to music.

Some of the journalists who have been at the front have published in small volumes the results of their observations. Among these are Paul Schweder, Heinrich Binder and Col. Richard Foerster.

As a contribution to the literature of the war Mittler & Son in Berlin have published some of the diaries kept by German officers during the progress of the campaigns.

From the press of Erich Reiss, Berlin, comes a little volume called "Chinese Evenings," which consists of stories and romances translated into German by Tson Ping-Shou and Leo Greiner.

"The Province of West Prussia in Word and Picture" by P. Gehrke, R. Hecker, Dr. H. Preuss and W. Schwandt has been published by A. W. Kaufmann of Danzig with excellent illustrations.

The Berlin Evangelical Missions concern has issued "From Besieged Tsingtau" by the mission superintendent in that place, C. J. Voskamp. The book consists of the diary kept by Herr Voskamp from Sept. 21 to Nov. 9 while the siege was going on.

THE CHILDREN OF FRENCH ROYALTY

"Children of France." By E. Maxtone Graham. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City. $2 net.

This is not a study of the juvenile life of democratic and republican France. Far from it. Here is chronicled a much more limited tale of a very exclusive group of youth, sons and daughters, nephews and nieces of the sovereigns of France from the days of the Renaissance to the downfall of the Bourbons. "Later royal children were the children of the French nation, chosen and supported by the will of the people," says the author. But when the Revolution did away with Louis XVII., "the kings and the children of France were gone forever."

The author has consistently held to one purpose in writing this book. Enough of the history of the time and the doings of the court and the marital felicities or infelicities of the sovereigns and their wives is told to furnish a background; but, so far as possible, the child who is meant to be made a living figure in the reader's imagination is so depicted as continuously to command attention and sympathy. For it is in this mood or temper that the reader soon finds him or herself. Read in the light of the educational, disciplinary and domestic ideals of royal families today there is so much of this ancient record which seems barbarous and cruel that the heart goes out to princes and princesses who were virtually prisoners of state, pawns on the chessboard of diplomacy and dynastic ambition when it came to marriage, and inheritors of vast executive responsibilities which neither by inherited talent nor training were they able to assume or live up to. When compared with the theories of parental and filial relations that obtain in the best circles of democratic France today there is nothing in this general record of royal and princely home life within palace walls to excite a moment's regret that another era has dawned. Of course charming and fascinating figures like Marguerite d'Angoulême and her brother François, and a youth of ability and native power like the dauphin who later was to be Louis XIV., now and again emerge to make the interest keen in watching what womanhood or manhood do for the promising youth. But a majority of the "children of France," born to mothers prematurely betrothed and wed had brief careers, or if they became adults often merely existed subject to bonds forged by their station.

The author incidentally but none the less effectively, in dealing with the child-life of the court at Versailles under the later Bourbons, has shown how events within as well as without the court circle prepared for the dynastic overthrow and the downfall of the monarchy. He makes the limitations of the parents as heads of families shed light on their defects as heads of state. He shows how the odds were against great descendants coming from men and women so ignorant of the life of humanity in general.

The pathetic aspect of it all cannot obscure the moral lesson implied but never paraded. For it is a pictorial narrative and not a formal homily that has been written. Sixteen illustrations of dauphins and princesses adorn the book, reproduced from famous paintings.

POETS AMONG THE WORKERS

Miss Gertrude Corby, whose published poems have earned a handsome sum for the Belgian relief fund, is probably the first domestic servant, a writer in the Daily Chronicle (London) says, to gain literary laurels, but there are many working men, or women, poets. To Matthew Tate, the pitman, Lord Ridley recently granted a free house for life; Mr. Alfred Williams, of Swindon, works at the forge by day and studies the classics and writes poetry of quality at nights. Mr. Patrick McGill, since famous as a novelist, published his first volume of poems whilst still a working navvy, and a well-known publisher told me the other day of a brilliantly gifted young scavenger whose verses he will shortly be issuing. On the female side we have quite a notable poet in Miss Ethel Carnie, whose "Songs of a Factory Girl," written whilst working as a Lancashire mill hand, have reached a second edition.

POETRY OF THE MONTH

The July number of Poetry, published in Chicago, has Padraic Colum, John Gould Fletcher, Hermann Hagedorn as contributors from among the ranks of the "wellknowns." Of newcomers there are Clark Ashton Smith of California, Leyland Huckfield—English born but now working as a head gardener in Minneapolis—Max Michelson, who is Russian born, and Rebecca Lawrence of Galesburg, Ill. Poems by "mere children" also are included, showing precocity in the art.

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Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Another large sale in Allston is reported through the office of W. J. McDonald, 95 Milk street, Boston, of the Market Trust Company building located on the corner of Brighton and Harvard avenues, to E. Willard Frost for an investment. The building is considered one of the finest mercantile buildings in suburban Boston and is erected from plans and specifications by George N. Meserve, architect. It is of tapestry brick with granite trimmings and a coping of Spanish green tile. It has a frontage of 75 feet on Harvard avenue and 135 feet on Brighton avenue, is two stories high and of Grecian style architecture. The property was conveyed by W. Stanley Tripp and is assessed for $96,400 of which $26,400 is on the 8669 square feet of land, but the price paid was considerably in excess of the assessment.

J. Edward Kirker has sold the three-apartment houses numbered 1-2-3 on Parker hill terrace, Roxbury. There are three modern houses of 18 rooms each with all improvements, together with a lot of land containing about 11,000 square feet. There is an undivided assessment on this property, the land being rated at about 25 cents per square foot, and the part of the property sold represents about $24,000. Title to No. 1 Parker Hill terrace was taken by Walter Ford, No. 2 being sold to Timothy O'Farrell. James Ford purchases house No. 3. Title passes from Philip Kresser.

BACK BAY AND BEACON HILL

Back Bay property changing hands consists of a five-story swell front brick residence No. 45 Bay State road near Raleigh street together with 3098 square feet solid land, also the rear extending beyond the harbor line, carrying a total assessment of $30,200 with $15,700 of that amount land value. Reginald H. C. Vance et al trustees conveyed title to Elizabeth A. Riley.

Papers also went to record from Horatio A. Lamb et al, trustees, to Sarah C. Sears, conveying title to the four-story brick stable property at 140 Chestnut street near Brimmer street, assessed for $34,000. The $4560 square feet of land carries $18,200 of that amount.

SOUTH END PROPERTY SALES

William N. Ambler has taken title to a small estate at 172 Kneeland street, near South, consisting of a 3½-story brick and frame building owned by Margaret Holley and assessed for $12,400 including $9900 carried on 900 square feet of land.

Another parcel sold in the South End district is taxed in the name of Robert Siegel at No. 21 Rochester street between Albany street and Harrison avenue, comprising a four-story and basement brick building standing on 900 square feet of land. Total taxed value is $6500, of which the land carries $1800. Abraham Rottenberg is the buyer.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

William J. Stober has sold a lot of land to Thomas W. Kennedy fronting on Armandine street, containing 7500 square feet, assessed for $1500. Frederic Viaux, Exchange building, was the broker.

George W. Swan is the new owner of a single frame dwelling house at No. 170 Callender street, corner of Don street, valued by the assessors at $3400, which includes $900 carried on the 4500 square feet of land. Property was conveyed by Lizzie H. Lewis.

The Roxbury parcel is a 5 story brick building and 3200 square feet of land, numbered 1191 to 1195 Tremont street corner of Riverside street. All taxed on $21,500. Land value $8000. Lilly Hancock conveyed to Charles Warner.

SALE AT JAMAICA PLAIN

Charles F. Curtis and Charles H. Curtis, trustees of the Seaverns Land Trust, have sold to John J. McNamara and Annie L. McNamara a lot on Arborway, containing 5607 square feet of land assessed for $2200. The purchasers intend to erect a house for their own occupancy. Robert T. Fowler of Jamaica Plain represented the buyers and the owners were represented by Joseph Balch, Columbian Life building.

SOMERVILLE ESTATE SOLD

The Chapin Farm Agency has sold for Mrs. Nettie M. Gould a frame residence at No. 2 Windsor road, corner of Hancock street, Somerville, together with 3300 square feet of land. The price was $6500. The estate was sold to James J. Smith of Boston who buys for investment.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY SALES

Through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc., sale has been made for J. Henry Woods of the two-family frame house, together with 4376 square feet of land, numbered 11 and 15 Littell road, Brookline, carrying a total assesssent of $11,000, of which amount the building is assessed for $9000. The purchaser was Janet A. W. Corl of Brookline.

The same brokers have sold the residential property at 52 Winthrop street, West Newton, consisting of 20,578 square feet of land and a large 2½-story frame dwelling house and frame stable. The total assessment is $10,100, the land being rated at $4100, house $5200, stable $800. Alice E. Whitmore conveyed to Dr. Henry S. Fitts, a retired physician of the United States navy.

They have sold to Mrs. Maud Adams a new colonial house, now under process of construction, located on Waban Hill road in the Chestnut Hill district of Newton Center. The lot contains 6857 square feet. The purchaser is Della Edmon Willion, who bought for a home and will occupy upon completion.

The same firm have sold for E. W. Atwood and others the property at No. 14 Porter street, Malden, consisting of a frame house and 7094 square feet of land, assessed in all at $2800. The purchaser was Mary J. McDuffie.

Henry W. Savage, Inc., reports the sale of an estate situated on Edgell street, near the center of Framingham, consisting of 20 acres of land with a long frontage on Edgell street, shaded by magnificent elm and maple trees. There is a large 15-room house and two large stables. The property is one of the best located and appointed estates in town, and was conveyed by Wilbur J. Sanborn, to Webb Donnell and Annie Hamilton Donnell. The advertised price was $15,000.

These brokers report they have sold for Henry G. Fiske an estate situated on Pond street, Natick, consisting of three acres of land, ornamented with shade trees, shrubbery, etc. The property adjoins Lake Cochituate and the buildings are set back about 200 feet from the street. The large house has modern conveniences and the stable and garage are both well appointed. The purchaser is Georgianna D. Brown.

In connection with the above sale, they have sold for Georgianna D. Brown an estate situated on Lincoln street, Natick, consisting of half an acre of land, a 10-room modern house, together with two stables, poultry house, etc. The property is well laid out with lawn, shade trees, shrubbery, etc. Henry G. Fiske took title.

Another sale was made through their offices of the George Torrey estate situated on Pleasant street, South Weymouth, consisting of a large 12-room house together with a large lot of land. Final papers have gone to record conveying to H. C. Jesseman.

Henry W. Savage, Inc. have also sold for Ella F. Lawrence, a property situated at 44 Tower avenue, South Weymouth, consisting of about 10,000 square feet of land, and an 8-room modern house. The purchaser was Ethel G. Taylor.

COUNTRY ESTATES AND LOTS

Through the Edward T. Harrington Company, sale was made of the William McCarthy property No. 17 High street, Marlboro, comprising a modern 12-room two-apartment house and 8434 square feet of land. Blanche S. McCarthy administratix was the grantor; the purchaser was Lydia S. Cronkhite.

At Woodside, Winchester, George W. Fitch has purchased lots 24 and 25 on the north side of Surrey street, near Pond street, with a frontage of 440 feet and a combined area of 100,000 square feet. Francis H. Benson was the grantor.

At Rawson's Garden, Arlington, Guy A. Hain, trustee, has sold to Peter Harvey lot 68 on the east side of Bowdoin street, containing 4500 square feet.

Robert Jordan has purchased lot 105 on the west side of Cornell street, containing 4500 square feet.

Quincy A. Stone has purchased lot 9 on the north side of Rawson road containing 4145 square feet and adjoining lot 10 containing 3908 square feet has been purchased by George Pierce.

Lot 137 on the west side of Dartmouth street, containing 4500 square feet was bought by Rupert Goding, and John Hemenway purchased lot 142 on the west side of Exeter street containing 4500 square feet.

The Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers in the above transactions.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Greaton rd., 58, ward 23; Jas. H. Wood, Woodbury & Stuart; frame dwelling.
Hillside av., 1, ward 23; Albert Brackett & Sons.; frame coal storage.
Binford st., 52, ward 13; Factory Bldg. Trust, S. D. Kelley; brick lumber storage.
Central sq., 25-29, ward 1; C. De Simone; alter stores, offices, etc.
Cambridge st., 66 rear, ward 4; F. C. Ayer; alter storage.
Washington st., 326, ward 20; Norfolk Lodge, I. O. O. F.; alter stores and halls.
Columbus av., 1341, ward 19; Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.; alter factory.
Cambridge st., 154, ward 11; est. Wm. K. Porter; alter stores and tenements.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Ida S. Mann to Georgie E. Mann et al., Columbia sq.; q.; $1.
Margaret M. Holly to William N. Ambler, Kneeland st.; q.; $1.
Frances D. Oliver et al., trs., to Eben D. Jordan et al., trs., Essex st., Oliver pl., Oliver pl.; d.; $1.
Horatio A. Lamb et al., trs., to Sarah C. Sears, Chestnut st.; d. $1.
Reginald H. C. Vance et al., trs., to Elizabeth A. Riley, Bay State rd.-ats adj.; d.; $1.
Robert Siegel to Abraham Rottenberg, Rochester st.; q.; $1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Catherine Moffett to Mary E. Downes, Fourth st.; w.; $1.
Annie E. Dwyer to Thomas Kelley, Sixth st.; q.; $1.
Alexander Levis to Cornelius Harrington, Gold and Eovis strs.; q.; $1.

EAST BOSTON

Rebecca Zintz to Elizabeth Goldberg, Marion st.; q.; $1.

ROXBURY

George W. Warwick to Max N. Gilman, Newburn st.; q.; $1.
Lily Hancock to Charles Warner, Tremont and Riverside sts.; q.; $1.

DORCHESTER

Joseph J. McWeeny to John McWeeny, Hubbard rd and Rockdale st.; q.; $1.
Thomas F. Foley to Dominick Brackett, Dorchester ave.; w.; $1.
Lizzie H. Lewis to George W. Swan, Don and Callender sts.; q.; $1.
Wolf A. Blumenthal to Minnie Blumenthal, Rosseter st.; q.; $1.
Cornelius Hurley to Frederick J. McVey, Dorchester ave.; w.; $1.
Frederick J. McVey, to Cornelius Harley et al. Dorchester ave.; w.; $1.
Patrick H. Murphy to Michael J. McCarthy et ux., Kimball st. and Greenwich pl.; q.; $1.
Alice S. Pinea to Michael Casey, Vesta rd.; w.; $1.
Bernard Dorcett et al. to Nellie J. Regan et al., Newhall and Coffey sts.; d.; $3800.
David M. Hoffeker to Cornelius Bechtholdt, Burrell st.; q.; $1
William J. Stober to Frederic Vlaux, Armandine st.; q.; $1.
Frederic Vlaux to Thomas W. Kennedy, Armandine st.; q.; $1.

WEST ROXBURY

Bernard Gaffney to Rosie A. Nolan, Baker and Perham st.; q.; $1.
Bernard Gaffney to Rosie A. Nolan, Baker and Perham st.; q.; $1.
Linen Thread Co. to Kinney Mfg. Co., Washington and Keyes st. and proposed st.; q.; $1.

BRIGHTON

Brookline Building Trust to Mary Murphy, Orkney rd.; q.; $1.

HYDE PARK

Mabel H. Slater to Emil Knab, passway from Milton st.; q.; $1.

CHELSEA

Alfred N. Robbins to George I. M. Hayes, Cottage and Bellingham sts.; q.; $1.
George I. M. Hayes to James Jaynes, Bellingham st.; w.; $1.

SHIPPING NEWS

Swordfish are scarce, and those taken are unusually small, according to fishermen. Two trips were on hand for business at the fish pier today. The Motor with 62 fish and the sloop Sylvester four. The fish run to a 175 pound average just now, while the usual weight is 200 or more. Dealers were asking 19½ cents per pound for the fish.

One trip of groundfish arrived at the fish pier today, the schooner Genesta having 16,000 pounds. Wholesale prices per hundredweight: Haddock $4.25, steak cod $8.75, market cod $3.75, pollock $4.50, large hake $3.75, and medium hake $2.75.

Gloucester boats remained in port Friday, but started out today with more favorable conditions. Arrivals today were: Schooner Ralph Brown from Boston 50,000 pounds fresh fish, and Teazer 10,000 salt fish.

Unnamed purchasers have bought the five-masted schooner Helen W. Martin of the Percy & Small Company of Bath, Me. The schooner will go to New York and there take on a cargo of guncotton and other military supplies which are to be taken to Archangel, a port in northern Russia. The vessel will at once surrender its American registry and will doubtless change its name. A coastwise vessel for the transportation of coal, etc., has been the work of the Martin since her launching 15 years ago.

It is reported in Providence shipping circles that the four-masted schooner Marguerite has been sold and that the present crew will leave when the vessel changes hands. For 25 years the vessel has plyed up and down the coast under steady charter in the coal service and has been a Boston visitor many times. It was also said to be the highest sparred schooner on the coast and when passing under Brooklyn bridge it was necessary for the crew to strike the topmasts.

Transatlantic shipping interests report that after a general lowering of rates on nearly all commodities it is difficult to fill vessels with capacity cargo. Because of the small demand for grain by foreign purchasers the bookings for future grain shipments are at a standstill, according to the shippers.

A cargo of fruit, the first to come into this port this season from Guatemala is due here next Wednesday on the United Fruit Company's steamer Verona. Efforts to develop Guatemala into a productive fruit region are proving successful, according to the United Fruit Company, and regular sailings will doubtless be established with this port.

Members of the coast and geodetic survey party now engaged in wire dragging along the coast, report a large bowlder between Boston and Plymouth, which constitutes an obstruction to navigation. The rock is three and a half miles off shore and nearly six miles southeast of the unused Scituate lighthouse, and is four and a half fathoms under water.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Bunker Hill, Crowell, New York.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Rockland, Linscott, Bath, Me.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str. City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester.
Str Governor Cobb, Clark, St. John, N. B.
Schr Warren B. Potter, Pierson, Rockport, Me.
Stm lghtr Hercules, Johnson, Scituate.
Tug Watuppa, Almey, Parkers Flats.
Tg Lehigh, Clark, Perth Amboy, twg bgs 705, 741 and 702.
Tg Mars, Blizzard, Portsmouth, N. H., twg bg Tabor.
Tg Petrel, Decker, New York, twg bgs Marion, Rondout and Scranton.
Tg Vesta, Ford, Salem.

Cleared

Str Herakles (Rus.), Fernberg, Manchester, E.
Str Halifax (Br.), Doyle, Halifax, N. S., Hawkesbury, C. B. and Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Str Howard, Chase, Norfolk.
Str Persian, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str Bunker Hill, Holmes, New York.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor.
Str City of Rockland, Linscott, Bath.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Strout, Portland.

Sailings

Strs Beatrice (Nor.) Port Antonio, Jam.; Cibeo (Nor.), for Porto Plata; Bunker Hill, New York; City of Atlanta, Savannah; H. F. Dimock, New York; Howard, Norfolk; Katahdin, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville; Persian, Philadelphia; Ruby, New York.
Tgs Lehigh twg bg 702, 765 and 791.
Libby Purdy, do., twg lghtr Lynn; E. L. Pillsbury, Lynn, twg bg No. 21, Lynn; Mars, Philadelphia, twg bgs Tabor, Ephrata and Henry Clay; Waltham, Eastern Point, New York.
Stm lghtr Leviathan, Scituate, Mass.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Kirkoswald, Marseilles; King Howell, Dartmouth; Antilla, Cienfuegos and Progreso; Urbino, Hull, E; St. Gothard, Cardenas; Sjoa, London; Lutetian, Rouen; El Paso, Galveston; Cheltonian, Halifax, N. S.; Tapajoz, Santos, Rio Janeiro and Para via New Orleans; Principe di Piemonte, Medtrn ports; Jar, Archangel; Dunclutha, Bordeaux; Homer City, Havre.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today: Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 3d cavalry, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report to commandant, United States disciplinary barracks for duty, relieving Chaplain George J. Waring, 11th cavalry, who will proceed to Fort Jay, N. Y., and report to commandant, Atlantic branch, United States disciplinary barracks, for duty.

Capt. Raphael R. Nix, ordnance department, will report to Governor of Panama canal for duty as armament officer, Panama armament district. Maj. John T. Nance, United States army retired, detailed as senior instructor, camp of instruction for regular troops, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated: Capt. Charles F. Andrews, thirteenth infantry, Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, eighth infantry, First Lieut. Joseph E. Borzynski, eighth infantry, Second Lieut. Robert F. Hyatt, seventh cavalry, and Second Lieut. Stephen M. Wolmsley, seventh cavalry. The officers will report to commanding general, western department. First Lieut. Charles E. Swartz, tenth infantry, relieved from assignment that regiment, will report to port to the adjutant general of the army orders. Capt. Franklin P. Jackson, first infantry, relieved from assignment to that regiment, will report to commanding general, western department.

Navy Orders

Lieut. (junior grade) C. W. Wright, to Columbia.
Ens. R. E. Kerr, to South Dakota.
Ens. E. P. Elger, to Yorktown.
Ens. R. W. Cary, detached Maryland to San Diego.
Mid. Ralph Kiely temporary duty naval academy, Annapolis.
P. A. Surg. G. B. Whitmore detached New Orleans to Wisconsin.
Asst. Surg. Henry McDonald, detached Wisconsin to New Orleans.

Movements of Vessels

Nereus, at Cristobal.
Cyclops, Terry, Perkins, Sterrett, Roe, and Monaghan, at Newport.
Tennessee, at Barcelona.
Henley, at Rosebank, N. Y.
Albany, at San Francisco.
Warrington, at New York yard.
Stewart, Paul Jones, Perry and Preble, at Mare island.
Sandoval, at Rochester, N. Y.
Ranger, Cristobal for Havana.
Potomac, Cristobal for San Blas.
Uncas, Norfolk for Charleston.
Kanawha, San Diego for Melville, R. I.
Maryland, Tiburon for Long Beach, Cal.
Standish, Norfolk for Boston.

The Waban, now at Charleston, has been ordered to Guantanamo bay as the relief of the Osceola. The Uncas will escort the Waban. The Osceola will proceed to Charlestown yard for docking and repairs.

PERTH COUNTY, ONT., ADOPTS PROHIBITION

LISTOWEL, Ont.—Perth county recently voted for prohibition by a majority of about 200. The city of Stratford is not included, that municipality being separated from the county in municipal affairs. The act was defeated in only three municipalities, namely, Ellice, Logan and South Easthope townships. In Mornington township the vote was a tie.

Twenty-nine hotel and three shop licenses will be canceled as a result of the voting. The total vote polled was the largest in the history of the county, says the Toronto Mail and Empire.

TEXAS HIGH SCHOOL WRITERS ORGANIZE

WACO, Tex.—With 10 schools represented, the Texas Interscholastic Press Association was formed here recently, says the Dallas News. The officers elected are: President, E. H. Suhr of Baylor; vice-president, Lester Williams of Mart high school; recording secretary, Miss Frances Cummins of Hearne high school; assistant recording secretary, Miss Roberta Anderson of Baylor; corresponding secretary, Edwin Guthrie of Baylor; assistant corresponding secretary, M. N. McIntire of Waco high school; treasurer, Roy M. Porter of Baylor.

DETROIT PYTHIANS TO BUILD A TEMPLE

DETROIT, Mich.—Three years of effort are bringing to realization plans of Delray lodge, No. 177, Knights of Pythias for the erection of a permanent temple and clubhouse, says the Free Press.

The structure is to be erected on the north side of West Fort street, west of Rademacher avenue, at a cost estimated at $50,000.

WIRELESS NEWS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 490; to Cape Race, N F, 830; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable Island, 648; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 193; to Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 350.

Coast guard cutter Manning was in lat 49 48 north, lon 125 57 west, bound west, at 8 a m Friday.

SS St Paul, Liverpool for New York, was 1033 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship Thursday; time not given.

SS Grecian, Boston for Philadelphia, was 14 miles east of Fire island at noon Friday.

SS City of Augusta, Savannah for Boston, was 52 miles north of Frying Pan lightship at noon Friday.

SS Constwise, Boston for Norfolk, passed Nantucket lightship at 6 a m Friday.

SS Advance, New York for Cristobal, was 220 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Friday.

SS Antilles, New York for New Orleans, was 200 miles northeast of Jupiter at noon Friday.

SS Ponce, New York for New Orleans, was 490 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Friday.

SS Sixaola, New York for Belize, was 260 miles west of Fort Antonio at noon Friday.

SS City of Columbus, New York for Savannah, was 88 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Friday.

SS Olinda (Cuban), New York for Cardenas, was 375 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Friday.

SS Morro Castle, New York for Veracruz, was 295 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Friday.

SS Comanche, New York for Jacksonville, was 387 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Friday.

SS Iroquois, New York for San Domingo, was 275 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Friday.

SS Topila, Sabine for New York, was 94 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Friday.

SS Nueces, Galveston for New York, was 66 miles west of Sand Key at 6 p m Friday.

SS Apache, Jacksonville for New York, was 565 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Friday.

SS Comus, New Orleans for New York, was 40 miles north of Jupiter at noon Friday.

SS Powhatan, Providence for Baltimore, passed Beach Haven at 11:45 a m Friday.

SS Essex, Baltimore for Providence, was 2 miles south of Five Fathom Bank lightship at noon Friday.

SS Satilla, Philadelphia for Tampa, was 25 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Friday.

SS Sun, Philadelphia for Sabine, was 12 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p m Friday.

SS Currier, Philadelphia for Porto Padre, was 371 miles south of Overfalls at 7 p m Friday.

SS Paraguay, Sabine for Philadelphia, was 86 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 6 p m Friday.

SS Somerset, Jacksonville for Baltimore, was 21 miles north of Frying Pan lightship at noon Friday.

SS Cretan, Philadelphia for Jacksonville, was 12 miles north of Frying Pan lightship at noon Friday.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Trading in the naval stores market was still inactive as a rule. Thus far July has lived up to its traditional dullness and not much in the shape of an improvement is expected for August, says the New York Commercial. Painting operations in nearby and out-of-town points have fallen to a minimum and this is reflected in the hand-to-mouth buying now extant here and in the South. Turpentine prices closed easy on the basis of 42@42½c per gallon. Receipts included 173 barrels of turpentine from Jacksonville, and 31 barrels from Savannah.

Rosins—Concessions of about 5c per barrel have been named on all varieties of rosin excepting common strained grades, which are still held at $3.40 per barrel. Demand from home and export channels is still reported light, and the dominating feature is a somewhat easier tendency all round. Receipts included 800 barrels from Jacksonville and 191 barrels from Norfolk.

Quotations are for graded rosins per barrel ex-yard New York: Graded B $3.40, D $3.55, E $3.60, F $3.70, G $3.85, H $3.85, I $3.90, K $4.10, M $4.65, N $5.55, WG $6.75, WW $6.90.

Tar and pitch—The demand for these products is about up to the seasonal average. Receipts included 400 barrels pine oil and 5 barrels tar oil from Jacksonville; 15 barrels rosin oil from Savannah, and 71 barrels tar from Norfolk.

Kiln burned and retort grades are being held on the basis of $5.50@6 per barrel and finest grades of pine pitch at $3.25@3.50 per barrel. North Carolina grades of pine pitch are offering at $3.50 @3.75 per barrel.

SAVANNAH, Friday's market—Spirits firm at 39½c. Sales 265, receipts 273. Rosins firm. Sales 1697, receipts 939. Prices WW 6.35@6.60, WG 5.20, N 5.20, M. 4.15, K 3.70, I 3.30, H 3.30, G 3.30, F 3.30, E 3.25, D 3.15, B 3.

AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS EARNINGS

NEW YORK—Owing to war demand for benzol products, American Coal Products Company, according to banking interests, is now earning at the rate of about 45 per cent on its stock. The rise in stock can partly be connected with the advance in General Chemical Company to above 290, the two companies working in conjunction with Semet-Solvay Company in operation of development of Benzol Products Company, which is building a plant at Marcus Hook, Pa.

PARADE FEATURES OUTING

A feature of today's outing of the Middlesex County Republican Club at Lowell is to be an automobile parade of supporters of Adelbert B. Messer of Concord, who is campaigning for the Republican nomination for sheriff of Middlesex county. Mr. Messer has gathered around him many men of the county who have never before been active in politics and with them as a nucleus has begun an early campaign for the nomination.

SWISS LOAN

BERNE, Switzerland (via London)—The Swiss government has decided to issue a new loan of $20,000,000 to cover cost of mobilization. Loan will bear 4 per cent interest and will be issued at 99½.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Verona, for Naples-Genoa ..... July 10
*Stampalia, for Naples-Genoa ..... July 17
*St. Louis, for Liverpool ..... July 10
*Espagne, for Bordeaux ..... July 10
Baltic ..... July 14
*Rotterdam ..... July 15
*United States, for Copenhagen ..... July 15
*Czar, for Russia ..... July 16
*St. Paul, for Liverpool ..... July 17
*Duca d'Abruzzi, Naples-Genoa ..... July 17
Rochambeau, for Bordeaux ..... July 17
*New Amsterdam, Falm'th-Rot ..... July 20
Cretic, for Naples-Genoa ..... July 21
Orduna, for Liverpool ..... July 22
Sant' Anna, for Marseilles ..... July 22
Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow ..... July 23
*Ancona, for Naples-Genoa ..... July 24
*New York, for Liverpool ..... July 24
Amsterdam ..... July 24
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen ..... July 24
*Noordam, for Rotterdam ..... July 27
*Dwinsk, for Russia ..... July 27
Arabic ..... July 28
Dante Alighieri, Naples-Genoa ..... July 28
*Oscar II., Copenhagen ..... July 29
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool ..... July 31
*America, for Naples-Genoa ..... July 31
Saxonia, for Liverpool ..... July 31

Sailings from Boston

*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports ..... July 22

Sailings from Philadelphia

*Dominion, for Liverpool ..... July 10
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports ..... July 10

Sailings from Montreal

Megantic, for Liverpool ..... July 10
Sicilian, for Havre and London ..... July 11
Hesperian, for Liverpool ..... July 15
Corsican, for Glasgow ..... July 17
Carthaginian, Havre and London ..... July 18
Scandinavian, for Liverpool ..... July 22
Northland, for Liverpool ..... July 24
Pretorian, for Glasgow ..... July 31

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

New York, for New York ..... July 10
Northland, for Montreal ..... July 10
Tuscania, for New York ..... July 10
Arabic, for New York ..... July 14
Philadelphia, for New York ..... July 17
Saxonia, for New York ..... July 17
Adriatic, for New York ..... July 21
Megantic, for Montreal ..... July 24
St. Louis, for New York ..... July 24
Dominion, for Philadelphia ..... July 28
Lapland, for New York ..... July 28
St. Paul, for New York ..... July 31

Sailings from Glasgow

Cameronia, for New York ..... July 28

Sailings from Rotterdam

Noordam, for New York ..... July 10
Ryndam, for New York ..... July 17
Rotterdam, for New York ..... July 24
Potsdam, for New York ..... July 31

Sailings from Bordeaux

Niagara, for New York ..... July 10
Chicago, for New York ..... July 17

Sailings from Bergen

Kristianiafjord, for New York ..... July 16
Bergensfjord, for New York ..... July 30

Sailings from Copenhagen

Frederick VIII., for New York ..... July 22

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Siberia, for Hongkong ..... July 10
*Matsonia, for Honolulu ..... July 14
*Chiyo Maru, for Hongkong ..... July 17
*Lurline, for Honolulu ..... July 20
*Sierra, for Honolulu ..... July 20
*Marama, for Sydney ..... July 21
*China, for Hongkong ..... July 24
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu ..... July 28
*Manchuria, for Hongkong ..... July 31
*Manoa, for Honolulu ..... July 31

Sailings from Seattle

*Hilonian, for Honolulu ..... July 10
*Mexico Maru, for Hongkong ..... July 16
*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong ..... July 23
*Aki Maru, for Hongkong ..... July 27
*Ixion, for Manila, via Hongkong ..... July 27
*Hyades, for Honolulu ..... July 31

Sailings from Tacoma

*Mexico Maru, for Hongkong ..... July 15
*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong ..... July 15

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Nippon Maru, for San Francisco ..... July 13
Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma ..... July 16
Panama Maru, for Tacoma ..... July 19
Mongolia, for San Francisco ..... July 20
Sado Maru, for Seattle ..... July 27
Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco ..... July 27

Sailings from Yokohama

Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco ..... July 10
Montcalm, for Vancouver ..... July 13
Tamba Maru, for Seattle ..... July 14
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle ..... July 22
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco ..... July 24
Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma ..... July 29
Mongolia, for San Francisco ..... July 31

Sailings from Honolulu

Manchuria, for San Francisco ..... July 12
Sonoma, for San Francisco ..... July 15
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco ..... July 20
Niagara, for Vancouver ..... July 23
Sierra, for San Francisco ..... July 31

Sailings from Sydney

Ventura, for San Francisco ..... July 31

Sailings from Manila

Nippon Maru, for San Francisco ..... July 15
Panama Maru, for Tacoma ..... July 25

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Alexandra ..... Copenhagen, via Christiania ..... June 19
Sobral ..... Copenhagen ..... June 18
Herminius ..... Buenos Aires ..... June 7
Clan Farquhar ..... Calcutta ..... May 24

SUNDAY, JULY 11

Sachem ..... Liverpool ..... July 1
Bohemian ..... Liverpool ..... July 1
Sagamore ..... Liverpool ..... June 24

MONDAY, JULY 12

Esparta ..... Port Limon ..... July 3
Cretic ..... Naples ..... July 4

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14

Kasenga ..... Calcutta ..... May 29
Marengo ..... Hull ..... June 30

SATURDAY, JULY 17

Fridtjof Nansen ..... Runcorn ..... July

SUNDAY, JULY 18

Canadian ..... Liverpool ..... July 8

TUESDAY, JULY 20

Aeon ..... Australia ..... June 10
Idaho ..... Hull ..... July 8

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21

Invercyde ..... Manila ..... June 1
Riverdale ..... Calcutta ..... May 20
Rufford Hall ..... Calcutta ..... June 6

MONDAY, JULY 26

Tuscan Prince ..... Hongkong ..... June 19

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28

Etonian (Leyland) Liverpool ..... July 13

THURSDAY, JULY 29

St. Patrick ..... Colombo ..... June 23
Galileo ..... Hull ..... July 14

SATURDAY, JULY 31

Indian Transport ..... Calcutta ..... June 15

SUNDAY, AUG. 1

Lord Sefton ..... Liverpool

FRIDAY, AUG. 6

Ocean Monarch ..... Glasgow ..... July 24

OVERSEA MAIL DISPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 10, 1915

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P. O. Letters	*Other articles
Newfoundland, via Halifax	Halifax	Sat., 10, 11 a.m.	10 a.m.

*Except parcel post.

Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily, except Saturdays, 6:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcel post for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m., if forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m., Newfoundland Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.
China, Japan and Korea	Mexico Maru	Seattle	July 11, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Chiyo Maru	San Fran.	July 12, 6 p.m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Titan	Seattle	July 13, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook islands, New Zealand and Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe	Marama	San Fran.	July 16, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan islands, Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe, specially addressed for New Zealand	Sonoma	San Fran.	July 29, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

HIGHWAY EXTENSIONS PLANNED IN OREGON

OLYMPIA, Wash.—In addition to $1,000,000 worth of state highway work planned by the Washington highway department for this year, there will be available approximately $2,200,000 for permanent highway work, under the joint control of the state and the various counties, according to statistics prepared by Highway Commissioner Roy.

The 39 counties of Washington had $688,829 to their credit March 1 for permanent highway work, the Portland Oregonian reports. Mr. Roy's figures show that taxes now being collected include total levies of $1,525,752 for permanent highways.

ALBERTA GUARANTEES RAILROAD EXTENSION

EDMONTON, Alta.—The government resolution providing for a guarantee of the branch line of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia railway from a point on the main line south to Grande Prairie, a distance not exceeding 60 miles, at $20,000 per mile, passed in the Legislature recently by a vote of 30 to 16. A resolution by the provincial treasurer providing for borrowing $4,000,000, instead of $3,000,000, passed after the opposition leader had registered a protest, says the Toronto Globe.

MINNEAPOLIS STREET CLEANING COSTS GIVEN

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis is spending more than $500,000 a year to keep its streets sprinkled and clean. The annual sprinkling bill is nearly $250,000—the figure was $247,000 last year—and more than $220,000 is spent for street cleaning, besides $48,000 worth of water—about 600,000,000 gallons—donated by the city water works department for sprinkling and flushing, says the Minneapolis Journal.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANY TO CAMP AT WEST NEWBURY

Company A, signal corps, M. V. M., holds its annual encampment at West Newbury, beginning next week. Many new things will be introduced into the camp this year, the officers and noncommissioned officers having attended the United States army school for signal troops at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., this spring and having a fund of plans to be utilized in the instruction work.

A motorcycle radio equipment, in process of development by Lieut. Henry C. Gawler, will be given a try-out and interesting results are expected, as preliminary work has far exceeded expectations. The camp will be one for instruction and will involve the tactical uses of signal troops in the field to include many of the points developed by modern warfare.

The company will leave the Charlestown armory next Friday noon, marching to Middleton where camp will be pitched for the night. The party will arrive at West Newbury Saturday noon. Ladies' day has been set for Thursday, July 22. In command of the corps will be Capt. Harry G. Chase.

REVERE PLACES CLOSED

REVERE, Mass.—Metropolitan park police closed up five establishments along Revere beach last night in violation of the regulations. Sixteen places were closed recently and five of them reopened. The proprietors were arrested.

BOSTON DAY HELD AT FAIR

SAN FRANCISCO—"Boston day" was observed at the Panama-Pacific exposition Friday. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston made an address and he was presented with a commemorative medal by the exposition directorate.

FEDERAL TRADE BOARD RULES ARE PUBLISHED

Commission Gives Out the Regulations That Will Govern Its Actions in Matters Presented by Individuals and Corporations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The federal trade commission has issued the rules which are to govern persons and corporations having business before it. This announcement has been awaited with a great deal of interest by the country generally, but more especially by that part of it over which the commission has jurisdiction.

The rules determine when the commission is to hold its sittings, and where; who may make complaints, and how they must be made; and gives full details covering such matters as answers to complaints, service, intervention, continuances and extensions of time, witnesses and subpoenas, depositions in contested proceedings, documentary evidence, briefs, etc.

The interstate commerce commission from the beginning has had a set of rules of practise with which litigants and prospective litigants quickly made themselves familiar. The purpose is to make a set of rules for the federal trade commission serving the same general purpose for those who may have occasion to invoke the law under which the commission has been created.

Sessions

The principal office of the commission at Washington, D. C., is open each business day from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. The commission may meet and exercise all its powers at any other place, and may, by one or more of its members, or by such examiners as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States.

Sessions of the commission for hearing contested proceedings will be held as ordered by the commission.

Sessions of the commission for the purpose of making orders and for the transaction of other business, unless otherwise ordered, will be held at the office of the commission at Washington, D. C., on each business day at 10:30 a. m. Three members of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

All orders of the commission shall be signed by the secretary.

Complaints

Any person, partnership, corporation, or association may apply to the commission to institute a proceeding in respect to any violation of law over which the commission has jurisdiction.

Such application shall be in writing, signed by or in behalf of the applicant, and shall contain a short and simple statement of the facts constituting the alleged violation of law and the name and address of the applicant and of the party complained of.

The commission shall investigate the matters complained of in such application, and if upon investigation it shall appear to the commssion that there is a violation of law over which the commission has jurisdiction, the commission shall issue and serve upon the party complained of a complaint stating its charges and containing a notice of a hearing upon a day and at a place therein fixed at least 40 days after the service of said complaint.

Answers

Within 30 days from the service of the complaint, unless such time be extended by order of the commission, the defendant shall file with the commission an answer to the complaint. Such answer shall contain a short and simple statement of the facts which constitute the ground of defense. It shall specifically admit or deny, or explain each of the facts alleged in the complaint, unless the defendant is without knowledge, in which case he shall so state, such statement operating as a denial. Answers in typewriting must be on one side of the paper only, on paper not more than 8½ inches wide and not more than 11 inches long, and weighing not less than 16 pounds to the ream, folio base, 17 by 22 inches, with left-hand margin not less than 1½ inches wide, or they may be printed in 10 or 12 point type on good unglazed paper 8 inches wide by 10½ inches long, with inside margins not less than 1 inch wide.

Service

Complaints, orders and other processes of the commission may be served by any one duly authorized by the commission, either (a) by delivering a copy thereof to the person to be served, or to a member of the partnership to be served, or to the president, secretary or other executive officer, or a director, of the corporation or association to be served; or (b) by leaving a copy thereof at the principal office or place of business of such person, partnership, corporation, or association; or (c) by registering and mailing a copy thereof addressed to such person, partnership, corporation or association at his or its principal office or place of business. The verified return by the person so serving said complaint, order or other process, setting forth the manner of said service, shall be proof of the same, and the return postoffice receipt for said complaint, order or other process, registered and mailed as aforesaid, shall be proof of the service of the same.

Intervention

Any person, partnership, corporation or association desiring to intervene in a contested proceeding shall make application in writing, setting out the grounds on which he or it claims to be interested. The commission may, by order, permit intervention by counsel or in person to such extent and upon such terms as it shall deem best.

Applications to intervene must be on one side of the paper only, on paper not more than 8½ inches wide and not more than 11 inches long, and weighing not less than 16 pounds to the ream, folio base, 17 by 22 inches, with left-hand margin not less than 1½ inches wide, or they may be printed in 10 or 12 point type on good unglazed paper 8 inches wide by 10½ inches long, with inside margins not less than 1 inch wide.

Continuances and Extensions of Time

Continuances and extensions of time will be granted at the discretion of the commission.

Witnesses and Subpoenas

Witnesses shall be examined orally, except that for good and exceptional cause for departing from the general rule the commission may permit their testimony to be taken by deposition.

Subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing may be issued by any member of the commission.

Subpoenas for the production of documentary evidence (unless directed to issue by a commissioner upon his own motion) will issue only upon application in writing, which must be verified and must specify, as near as may be, the documents desired and the facts to be proved by them.

Witnesses summoned before the commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken, and the persons taking the same, shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States.

Contested Proceedings

The commission may order testimony to be taken by deposition in a contested proceeding.

Depositions may be taken before any person designated by the commission and having power to administer oaths.

Any party desiring to take the deposition of a witness shall make application in writing, setting out the reasons why such deposition should be taken, and stating the time when, the place where, and the name and postoffice address of the person before whom it is desired the deposition be taken, the name and postoffice address of the witness, and the subject matter or matters concerning which the witness is expected to testify. If good cause be shown, the commission will make and serve upon the parties, or their attorneys, an order wherein the commission shall name the witness whose deposition is to be taken and specify the time when, the place where, and the person before whom the witness is to testify, but such time and place, and the person before whom the deposition is to be taken, so specified in the commission's order, may or may not be the same as those named in said application to the commission.

The testimony of the witness shall be reduced to writing by the officer before whom the deposition is taken, or under his direction, after which the deposition shall be subscribed by the witness and certified in usual form by the officer. After the deposition has been so certified it shall, together with a copy thereof made by such officer or under his direction, be forwarded by such officer under seal in an envelope addressed to the commission at its office in Washington, D. C. Upon receipt of the deposition and copy the commission shall file in the record in said proceeding such deposition and forward the copy to the defendant or the defendant's attorney.

Such depositions shall be typewritten on one side only of the paper, which shall be not more than 8½ inches wide and not more than 11 inches long and weighing not less than 16 pounds to the ream, folio base, 17 by 22 inches, with left hand margin not less than 1½ inches wide.

No deposition shall be taken except after at least six days' notice to the parties, and where the deposition is taken in a foreign country such notice shall be at least 15 days.

No deposition shall be taken either before the proceeding is at issue, or unless under special circumstances and for good cause shown, within 10 days prior to the date of the hearing thereof assigned by the commission, and where the deposition is taken in a foreign country it shall not be taken after 30 days prior to such date of hearing.

Documentary Evidence

Where relevant and material matter offered in evidence is embraced in a document containing other matter not material or relevant and not intended to be put in evidence, such document will not be filed, but a copy only of such relevant and material matter shall be filed.

Briefs

Unless otherwise ordered, briefs may be filed at the close of the testimony in each contested proceeding. The presiding commissioner or examiner shall fix the time within which briefs shall be filed and service thereof shall be made upon the adverse parties.

All briefs must be filed with the secretary and be accompanied by proof of service upon the adverse parties. Fifteen copies of each brief shall be furnished for the use of the commission, unless otherwise ordered.

Application for extension of time in which to file any brief shall be by petition in writing, stating the facts upon which the application rests, which must be filed with the commission at least five days before the time for filing the brief.

Every brief shall contain, in the order here stated:

(1) A concise abstract, or statement of the case.

(2) A brief of the argument, exhibiting a clear statement of the points of fact or law to be discussed, with the reference to the pages of the record and the authorities relied upon in support of each point.

Every brief of more than 10 pages shall contain on its top fly leaves a subject index with page references, the subject index to be supplemented by a list of all cases referred to, alphabtically arranged, together with reference to pages where the cases are cited.

Briefs must be printed in 10 or 12 point type on good unglazed paper 8 inches by 10½ inches, with inside margins not less than 1 inch wide, and with double-leaded and single-leaded citations.

Oral arguments will be had only as ordered by the commission.

Address of the Commission

All communications to the commission must be addressed to Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C., unless otherwise specifically directed.

CAMPAIGN FOR PROHIBITION IS ON IN NEBRASKA

Business Advantages of Having a "Dry" State Are Urged Especially in Preparation for the Election in 1916

OMAHA, Neb.—The "Dry Nebraska in 1916" campaign having for its object the passage of a state-wide prohibition law by the next Legislature, has been launched. The campaign is under the direction of the anti-saloon league and the organization is preparing to go into every precinct before the election.

The campaign was opened in Omaha with a prohibition sermon in practically every Protestant church. Preachers and prohibition speakers from other states took part, among them being J. Scott McBride of Chicago State Antisaloon League of Illinois, Dr. A. H. Van Fossen, Springfield, Ill., superintendent of the Springfield district, Dr. G. B. Safford, state superintendent of Minnesota, and Dr. J. W. Graves.

A committee of 150 prominent business men was named to have charge of the campaign in Omaha. If they can carry Omaha and Douglas county, the anti-saloon league leaders know that the state will follow. In fact, more than one half of Nebraska is already in the "dry" column, through local option in some form, says a despatch to the Minneapolis Journal.

Some years ago an effort was made to make Nebraska a prohibition state. It was unsuccessful, although the vote was very close. Since then the anti-saloon league leaders say the sentiment for prohibition has grown very rapidly.

The campaign which has just been opened will be largely one of education. In addition to importing the best speakers obtainable, the managers expect to use motion pictures to a large extent. Prohibition films will be sent free to motion picture houses throughout the state. These will treat of the moral, economical, business and religious sides of prohibition.

The big corporations are expected to take a prominent part in the campaign, especially the railroads. The anti-saloon league committee will atttempt to show the railroad managers that by prohibiting the use of liquor among employees their trains will become safer. The railroad vote in Omaha is the largest single vote cast at the city elections and the prohibition managers feel confident, once they secure this vote, they will carry the entire state for prohibition. Heavy employers of labor in other lines will receive calls from the citizens committee.

Nebraska has a "daylight" saloon law. From 8 o'clock, every evening, every saloon is supposed to be closed until 7 o'clock the following morning. That this law is not enforced in Omaha to any great extent is shown by the report of a committee of ministers who recently made a personal investigation.

MISSISSIPPI IN LINE TO BECOME BIG CORN STATE

Increased Acreage Reported by Early Commercial Observer With Prospects for 1915 Crop to Break U. S. Estimate

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Mississippi this year will produce 100,000,000 bushels of corn, on an amount equal to the state's usual consumption, if normal season prevails, according to the estimate of G. B. Harper, assistant industrial and immigration commissioner of the Illinois Central railroad.

Mr. Harper has returned from a tour through Mississippi and reports there never has been a time when so much spring oats was being sown in the state.

"Mississippi is coming to the front as a corn state," Mr. Harper said, the Omaha World Herald quotes. "In 1911 the corn production in Mississippi was 28,000,000 bushels. In 1913 the corn production was 66,000,000. Last year the state produced 60,000,000 bushels in the face of a long drought and other unfavorable conditions.

"This year the acreage will be increased considerably and the farmers will gather more corn to the acre than ever before. Mississippi annually consumes 100,000,000 bushels of corn, and if conditions are anything near normal the state will supply its own demand.

"Farmers in Mississippi are producing 20.5 bushels of corn to the acre. This year I believe the yield will be fully up to the United States estimates of 25 bushels.

"Since 1911 the farmers in Mississippi each year are exercising more care in the selection of seed and paying more attention to technical methods of production. The negroes are watching the white farmers and show evidence of making good farmers in grains as well as cotton.

"Corn is being sold by the farmers right at their homes at 80 cents a bushel. On that basis each acre yields $16. If the production is increased to 25 bushels to the acre the farmers will realize $20 an acre."

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEES MEET

At a joint meeting of the Republican city committees of Chelsea and Revere and the town committee of Winthrop at the Chelsea city hall last night, four members of the state committee, former Mayor Charles Bruce of Everett, Herman Hormel, chairman of the Boston city committee; Adelbert Messer, chairman of the Concord committee, and Ernest Acker, chairman of the Revere committee, were present and made short speeches.

LEAVES ON TRICYCLE TOUR

Milton A. Hurd, who has sold newspapers about Boston streets for several years, left Boston today with Mrs. Hurd for a trip to the Pacific coast on a hand tricycle. They expect to arrive on the West coast in November, making the journey in easy stretches. They have made their home at 21 Shawmut street but now expect to live in the West. Mr. Hurd secured a letter from Acting Mayor Coleman and planned to get similar letters from mayors of cities through which he passed.

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"Make a Note of It"

LAND

FOR SUBDIVISION—10 acres with buildings, 8 miles out, 5 min. from center and elec.; estate to be settled. F. S. MacGREGORY, 195 Huntington ave. Tel. B.B. 3195-W.

FOR SALE—Beautiful 12-room house, 2 sleeping porches, 2 baths, only 3 years old, located in Fisher Hill, Brookline's most exclusive section; splendid opportunity; owner leaving town. A. J. CAULFIELD, Exclusive Broker, 103 Wash. St., Brookline. Tel. 5710 Brookline.

FOR SALE—House, ideally located on high ground, in finest part of Medford; 17 rooms and bath, hot water heat, hardwood finish; stable or garage; plenty of land as directed, thickly planted with fruit and shade trees. P.O. Box 2785, Boston, Mass.

We solicit the care and management of property in Greater Boston at a reasonable charge. (Roxbury and Dorchester properties a specialty.) 25 years' experience. S. W. KEENE & SON, 300 Warren st., Roxbury. Tel. Rox. 5500.

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If you want a 7-room house, land 100 ft. front, 162 ft. deep, fine shade, with houses all around in the $6000 class, five minutes from steam, for $4100, see A. W. WALKUP, 28 Chestnut st., Needham, Mass.

DO YOU WISH to dispose of your property? If so, list same with us to secure satisfactory results; list your property with an active broker. See S. W. KEENE & SON, 300 Warren st., Roxbury; tel. Rox. 6500

FOR SALE in the North End—A 4-story house with model apartments; 2 floors fitted for club purposes and slate tiled roof garden; cost $33,000; will sell for $16,000. Address P 54, Monitor office.

FRAMINGHAM SECTION
Photographs and descriptions of places for sale at branch office, 68 Devonshire st., Boston. FREDERICK A. KING, Framingham, Mass.

FOR SALE—A beautiful 40-acre farm and gent's home; 17 miles south of Boston. Address STONEYWOLD, Stoughton, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

WELLESLEY HILLS
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ON FALMOUTH ST., BACK BAY
Desirable parcel of investment property rented to good tenants, total income $2200, estimated expenses about $900, price $13,000, owner might consider exchange with single house free and clear, terms arranged for desirable party, property pays $1100 net after allowing a reasonable amount for vacancies and repairs. Further particulars of owner, room 411, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

DUXBURY
ON THE WATER—7½ acres land; cottage house, 7 rooms, plastered, painted and blinded, furnace, water from well by windmill; stable; pine woods; nice view of Duxbury bay; ¾ mile from station; fine place for summer home or permanent residence; price only $4500. Apply to WM. P. PARKER, 16 State st., Boston.

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Hints For Home Builders
"How to Buy Land," "Building a Home," "The Financing of a Home," "The Ready Built Home," a little book containing information and hints of great value to those contemplating buying or building; sent on receipt of 6c for postage. FIRST MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 26 East 42d Street, New York.

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FOR SALE—Truck-poultry farm, near Jacksonville; fenced and improved; well drained; 5 acres cultivated, 5 acres timber; 1 mile from town; new house and outbuildings; $500 cash, $500 notes. O. J. McINTOSH, Hilliard, Fla.

REAL ESTATE—COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS—Artistic bungalow; 2 stone fireplaces, large sleeping porch, h. w. heating, thoroughly modern; $3300. M. J. TROTT, 1017 N. Hancock st., Colorado Springs.

SUMMER PROPERTY—MICHIGAN

FOR SALE OR LEASE—450-acre summer place in northern Michigan, 10 hours' ride from Chicago or Detroit; stream and land-locked lake, entirely on place; mile of good sand beach on a larger lake; 20 acres farm (with buildings and house for farmer), furnishing fresh eggs, milk, vegetables, cherries, plums, apples, pears, grapes, etc. If taken by a group of six or eight families cost to each would be very low. This is a very unusual opportunity. Address 206 Park Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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WM. E. McCOY & CO.
451 Old South Bldg., Boston
Telephone: Fort Hill 5035

CAMDEN, ME.—Attractive, fully furn., beautifully located cottage for rent, directly on shore; 5 bedrooms, bath, running water, laundry, electric lights; moderate rent to small family; photos, plans. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

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TO LET—At Wells, Me., furnished bungalow, four rooms with bath; garage; near beach, electrics, telephone and postoffice. MRS. C. F. HURD, Wells, Moody P. O., Me.

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Summer Board in New Jersey—Arbor Vitae Farm, Hightstown, N. J. Three miles from station and 50 from New York or Philadelphia; high, cool and quiet; plenty of shade; good table, abundance of fruit and vegetables; $8 per week. E. R. VAN DER VEER.

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Delightfully located on Frenchman's Bay, offers many and varied attractions; booklet. Address MRS. S. SEABURY.

ROOMS to let in new cottage at Nantasket Beach. Address Box 252, Nantasket Beach, Mass.

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WANTED—To rent, house, 6 to 8 rooms, furnished, about Sept. 1st, convenient to Boston & Albany circuit and Beacon st. line. In answering, state price, location, and length of time. Address MARK W. SHAW, 276 Summer st., Boston.

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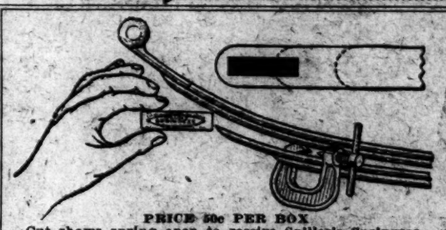

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BOARD if desired; large room and sleeping porch, overlooking Commonwealth golf course; ideal location; private family; new, modern house; home cooking; other desirable rooms; 3 min. car line. Telephone 1706-M Brighton, or address I 55, Monitor Office.

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Perfection for Lawn and Garden

Delivers 3½ gallons per minute in a fine, mist-like spray over a circle 30 feet in diameter.
Will not flatten down nor wash out tenderest seedlings.
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Puzzle Pictures of 50 pieces, 100, 200, 300 and 500 pieces sent postpaid for 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.00, $1.50 and $2.50. Sample 6 2-cent stamps. The Ingleside Co., Box H, Woodmont, Conn.

FOR SALE

SHORT genuine sealskin coat for sale; could be used for repairing purposes; is in excellent condition; price $50; reason for selling coat out of style. Write or apply to C. P. NUTTING, 21 Winthrop St., Winchester.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Three young men, high school graduates, to work in stock, wholesale rubber shoe house; good opportunity for advancement, if capable. Address in own handwriting P 61, Monitor office.

CARPENTER wanted who can take full charge of erecting bungalow houses, unwalling system, all material ready cut. Address B. & S., Box 3059, Boston.

POSITIONS WANTED

WANTED—An experienced and well known teacher of singing desires a position in summer college course. Address J 57, Monitor office.

MILLINERY

MAXWELL'S HAT $5 SHOP
LADIES' HATTER
59 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
Up One Flight

RAND—MILLINER
Buy Individual Hats, Toques and Bonnets.
173 WARREN ST., ROXBURY, MASS., and
CRANDON AND RAND,
446 Main Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

HATS RENEWED—Before taking your vacation will you not have your hats renewed at home or 6 Westland ave., Suite 2. Tel. B. B. 5666-W.

AGENTS WANTED

S. M. SARGEANT'S Pure Fruit Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Requisites. Established over 50 years. Agents wanted, men or women, in the following states: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware, Virginia, W. Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Permanent business, liberal commission, repeat orders. Pure Quality Products, Lock Box 51, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE NUBONE CORSET
Experienced Corsetieres wanted in Florida "The Land of Sunshine and Flowers" Just being opened up. Secure your territory NOW for the winter, as you may not be able to choose later. Address State Manager, MRS. T. A. QUINN, St. Petersburg, Fla.

AGENTS wanted for the Modern filter, one of the most reliable articles of its kind now on the market; retails $1.50, sample 75c.; the original and only true cotton disk filter. Write MODERN FILTER CO., K7, Boston, Mass.

AT ONCE EVERYWHERE—Agents and auto supply dealers to sell the Autospra Garage Brush, the newly patented wagon and auto washer. Sure quick cash sales. The Hunter Brush Co., New Britain, Ct.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

A GOOD country home, home privileges and $2 weekly for a cheerful, congenial Am. woman, with good disposition, to do housework for one lady; good cooking desired. Send references, full description and photo. Address P 67, Monitor office.

WANTED
COOK in family of four adults, near Boston. J 54, Monitor office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper and stenographer; can give young man (27) highest references as to honesty and ability. In my employ about 4 years, and is worth a good salary. Address DURRING BROS., C. Durring, Pres., 946 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant; able to take entire charge of office; will systematize books to show immediately every angle for the business man to know; a valuable man for one needing me; moderate salary. H. R. DENMEAD, 30 Church st., New York.

TWO YOUNG MEN of 20 years desire steady positions with reliable printing company as apprentice in composing room; 2 years' experience with good reference as to character and ability. Address P. O. Box 225, Okmulgee, Okla.

BROOKLYN man, married, with thorough knowledge of banking; would consider other clerical work; good references furnished. J 17, 211 Metropolitan bldg., New York.

EXPERIENCED man in china, glass and earthenware business open for engagement as traveling salesman or department manager. M. 63, Monitor Office.

SITUATION WTD.—Engraver, on fine work; first class; Swiss, married; will go anywhere. Address MR. ALF. PERRENOUD, 4609 Terrace, Kansas City, Mo.

SINGLE MAN of 36, with several years' experience, wants work on small farm by year; references. Address ETHAN A. REARICK, Pillager, Minn.

STUDENT desires position as chauffeur during summer; exp.; refs. A. M. Blood, Newton Centre, Mass. Tel. Newton So. 596-M.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

MODERN language teacher (lady) wants permanent position next fall; speaks fluently German, French, Spanish, Portuguese; graduate of University of Texas. B 35, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED by professional woman, position as attendant and companion to lady or children over 3 years. MISS L. HAKES, 1613 Highland ave., Troy, N. Y.

LADY desires position as attendant; 10 years' experience. Address MRS. HASELDEN, care Mrs. H. L. Dickie, 119 E. 28th st., New York.

MIDDLE aged woman with young girl, desires position as housekeeper; good home considered rather than high pay. Address J 67, Monitor Office.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in literary and business lines, also in dictating correspondence, desires position. C 68, Monitor Office.

EXPERIENCED corsetiere desires position with retail firm in Iowa or Minnesota preferred. Address M 17, 1313 Gas bldg., Chicago.

CAPABLE business woman wishes to take charge of branch office in Boston for any reliable firm. P 58, Monitor Office.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Style No. 5413
All delivery charges paid
$1.95 each.

De Welles Convertible Dress
The Belted Apron Dress is a complete and very pretty dress in itself. Wear it to breakfast, it looks like any dainty coat dress.
Two buttons changed and the apron appears, always ready to wear when wanted. A smart street or outing dress. No direct waist line. Fits any form.
Samples Now Ready
Sent to Dealers Express Paid
If your dealer cannot furnish order direct. Made of genuine Amoskeag fast color chambray in solid shades of pink, blue, lavender, tan and grey, all trimmed with white, pique vests and collars, and pique trimming on pocket. Sizes from 34 to 44 bust measure. Be sure to give size and color.
JEROME D. CORNELL
Eastern Representative
16-18 West 46th Street, NEW YORK
AGENTS WANTED

LADIES! The Unlined Vici Kid O'SULLIVANIZED Pillow Shoe
with Steel Arch Support and Flexible Sole, made in all styles, fits like a stocking and feels like a kid glove. Durable, easy, dressy.
O'SULLIVAN'S HEELS of New Live Rubber
Write for Free Catalog and self measure blank. Fit and satisfaction guaranteed. Trade Mark Registered.
$3 Post-paid in U.S.
PILLOW SHOE CO., Dept. M.
184 Summer Street, Opposite South Station, Boston, Mass.
Postpaid in U. S. A. and possessions.

KROSSKNIT-DIRECT MILLS
DIRECT
TRADE-MARK REG'D.
NEW YORK

Hosiery, Underwear and Sweaters
For Men, Women and Children
A Superior Grade of Knit Goods with twenty years of satisfactory service back of its reputation for durability and comfort.
Sold Direct from Mill to Wearer
Duly authorized Salespeople call at your home, by appointment, and render polite and efficient service showing the various styles and fabrics. If you have never worn our Knit Goods you will be doing well to try them.
This Arrow on Label
TRADE MARK DIRECT REGISTERED
Guarantees the Quality
(Salespeople with character and ability wanted.)
Krossknit-Direct Mills, New York City

Pleasant Journey Boxes

Charming Combinations of
Conserves and Jams
made from choice
CALIFORNIA FRUITS
$1.00 to $5.00
F. E. GARRITT
Avenue B-2 Corner 3rd Street
Food Products Building
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Western Agent for LADY BETTY MARMALADE, Brookline, Mass.

The Ever-Ease Unlined Shoe!
$3.00
Made Specially for Women's Comfort Without the loss of style. The unlined shoe PERFECTED. As easy on the foot as a slipper.
We make Custom Shoes for those who have difficulty in being fitted.
O'SULLIVAN'S HEELS
of new live rubber, used on all Ever-Ease Shoes. Send for free Catalog and measure blank. Postpaid in U. S. A.
EVER-EASE SHOE CO.
5 Beckford Street, Beverly, Mass.

The DOLLAR SILK STOCKING That Wears
"Radcliffe"
In black and all colors to match any shoe or gown. Cotton toe, sole and high spliced heel, reinforced garter top.
Postage prepaid anywhere.
ANGUS & CLARK
Dexter Bldg., 453 Washington St. Boston

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
FIGURE MOULDING
(CORSET COVERS—EXPERT FITTER)
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
1 West 34th Street, New York

RICHARD L. KANE
Cleansing, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments
1631 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.
Telephone Brookline 649

"La Camille"
MRS. NELLIE C. NAY, Corsetiere
Alterations Free.
427 Medford St., Somerville. Tel. 4756-W.

MISS LOGAN
Custom Corsets
Special attention paid to Stout Ladies.
462 Boylston St., Boston Room 210

Manicuring and Shampooing
MME. SOULAS, 87 Gainsborough Street, Boston. B. B. 5813-J.

DRESSMAKERS

DRESSMAKER desires employment; thoroughly competent for high grade work; remodelling, tailoring, etc., by the day; work done at customer's residence or at home; rates reasonable; will go anywhere. A. R. MacLACHLAN, 84 Brighton ave., Allston, Mass.

SELLING AGENCY WANTED

AGENCY for machinery in conjunction with line already handling; thoroughly established business. GEO. M. WHALEY CO., Contractors and Mill Equipment, Oliver bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lady Betty's Fruit Specialties
Have the Approval of Monitor Readers

Mail Order Price List

MARMALADES

	11 oz. per jar
Grapefruit	.30
Orange	.30
Pineapple	.30
Kumquat	.30

Individual Jars for Lunch, $1.75 per dozen

	11 oz.	pts.	qts.
Piccalilli	.30 per jar	.45	.80
Mustard Pickle	.30 "	.50	
Cherry Cranberry Sauce	"	.40	
Tomato Relish	.30 "		
Spiced Pineapple	.40 "		
Quince Honey	.30 "		
Pepper Relish	"	.40	
Mince Meat	"		1.10

Special prices by the dozen. Express or mail charges prepaid.
If your grocer will not supply ask
LADY BETTY, Brookline, Mass.

THIS EMBLEM
is heavily wrought in 14 Karat Gold
No. 71 Price $6.50
Our Catalog showing over eighty different styles of this design will be sent on request.
J. C. DERBY COMPANY
(Incorporated)
38 No. Main St., CONCORD, N. H.

Russian Importing Co.
Artistic Novelties
IN
Silver, Copper, Brass, Woodenware, Laces, Linens and Needlework, Toys
VERA
452 Boylston St.
BOSTON

Mrs. D. S. Stacey
CONSULTING CORSETIERE
Corsets and Brassieres
The best makes, fitted to your figure.
817 Blake Bldg. 59 Temple Pl., Boston

To Contribute to the Comfort of Women
3.50 $3.00 The Ideal Seamless
Unlined Comfort SHOES

Soft, flexible, cushion sole, patterned with natural shape lasts. Booklet.
IDEAL SHOE CO.
170 Summer Street
Boston, Mass.

THEO. JOUVAL
E. M. SULLIVAN
Wigs, Toupees, Transformations, Specialties, Toilet Articles and Accessories
Shampooing, Manicuring, Hairdressing, etc.
1117 Dexter Building
452 Washington St., Boston
Tel. Oxford 3250

HERBERT K. SCOTT
HATS, SUITS
GOWNS, EVENING
COATS, TUB DRESSES
At Very Much Reduced Prices
Rm. 513 Lawrence Bldg.
149 TREMONT ST. BOSTON

JOHN W. KOERNER
General Representative for
BELLER & GLASSNER
Manufacturer of high grade Ladies' and Misses' Suits at popular prices. Wholesale only.
153 West 27th Street, N. Y. City

ELIZABETH F. HASSENBERG
Shampooing and Manicuring
17 years' experience in Washington, D. C.
Complete line of Sacklette's toilet goods.
437 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

MRS. NELLIE G. NEAL
Manicuring, 25c; shampooing, hairdressing, marcel waving, 50c. 522 Lawrence Bldg., cor. West and Tremont. Tel. Ox. 4179.

Ladies' Hairdressing and Manicuring
MRS. JOHN TRIFIRO
823 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Burrill's Tooth Powder
For those who have gold fillings, crown and bridgework—"Burrill's" cleanses so thoroughly it does not allow the food to collect under and around the dental work, and gives to the mouth a clean, sweet refreshed feeling. Endorsed by dentists. 25 cents. Burrill's Tooth Preparations are marketed in two forms. Burrill's Tooth Powder in large glass bottles, with economic top, and Burrill's Tooth Paste in pure tin tubes.
NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO., LYNN, MASS.

BASS ISLANDS

GOLDEN CATAWBA
GRAPE JUICE
As fine as grape juice can be manufactured. None but the best, ripe Catawba Grapes are used.
Pure, Unadulterated and Unfermented
Ask your dealer for Bass Islands Golden Catawba Grape Juice—or if he does not carry it, send us his name.
On Sale at the Better Stores
MACKENZIE CO.
77 Summer St., Boston
New England Distributors

Important Notice
To Hotels and Private Residences!
One new Regina Electric Vacuum Cleaner, direct current, 220 volts, regular price $110, special price $69.
One new Regina Electric Vacuum Cleaner, direct current, 110 volts, regular price $110, special price $69.
We guarantee both of these machines to be absolutely new and in perfect condition.
Mail order at once.
Harrison Supply Company
5-7 Dorchester Avenue Extension
BOSTON, MASS.

Patented

Smalley's UTILITY JAR
(Aluminum Trimmings)
Pints, Quarts, ½ Gal. and Gal. Sizes
Smalley Fruit Jar Co., Inc.
26 DOCK SQUARE
Boston
Tel. Main 3950
Jars of all kinds for preserving

THE STEPHENSON
STANDARD UNDERGROUND GARBAGE RECEIVER
Heavily constructed. Durable. Booklet. It pays to look us up.
C. H. STEPHENSON, Mfr.
38 Farrar St., Lynn, Mass.

Burditt-Williams Co.
95 Summer Street, Boston
Direct Agent Tel. Ox. 6000
THE STEPHENSON
UNDERGROUND GARBAGE RECEIVER

"EVEREDY"
ROTARY KNIFE SHARPENER
Endorsed by Good Housekeeping Institute of New York
Simple, Efficient, Durable.
Pronounced by housekeepers as the most satisfactory. Sharpens both straight and corrugated knives quickly. No skill required. Satisfaction guaranteed.
POSTPAID 35c.
W. J. GIBSON & CO.,
Fisher Bldg., CHICAGO

Awnings, Tents, Flags
Couch Hammocks and Window Shades
W. H. McLellan, 15 Merrimac St., Boston
TEL. Cambridge 915 Haymarket 150
Estimates given

LAUNDRIES

HOME LAUNDRY—Work done entirely by hand; prices very reasonable. MRS. J. T. LEWIS, 47 Gregg st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

ORONA
The Way It Works on Aluminum Ware Is Really Wonderful
Orona keeps your beautiful aluminum ware fresh and spotless as new. Wipes off those obstinate stains and streaks. *No acid* or *free alkali*—nothing that can harm.
The manufacturers themselves, with the reputation of their wares at stake, advise you to use ORONA as the standard cleaner for aluminum.

O. M. C. Alumishine
a non-acid, non-inflammable cleaner-polish for outer surfaces of aluminum, gold, silver, brass and all other metals.
Alumishine will clean and polish without the slightest harm to the lacquer which protects most of your ornamental gold, silver and bronze.
Table silver cleaned and polished with Alumishine will not smut the most snowy linen, or lose its lustre by repeated washing.
Remember—Alumishine is both a polish and cleaner at the same operation.
At dealers everywhere or send 15c in stamps to cover postage, with dealer's name, for trial can or 25c for sample can of each.
ORONA MFG. CO., Boston, U.S.A.

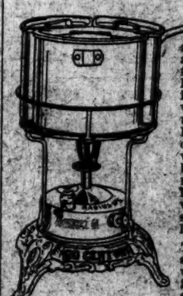
For Your Next Pair of Shoes Ask Your Dealer for
"Success" Brand Kangaroo Leather
Soft and Comfortable
Will Not Chip or Peel.
Retains a Brilliant Finish.
ZIEGEL, EISMAN & CO., 45 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

YOUR VACATION

depends for its success upon your comfort, and a valuable accessory to your comfort is the original, genuine "little candle"
Egyptian Deodorizer and Aerofume
It keeps away MOSQUITOES, MOTHS and other insects; it changes the air of unused, musty rooms; it dispels any objectionable odor caused by cooking, fresh paint, varnish, etc., and leaves instead its own exquisite fragrance.
Remember it will add to your summer comfort.
In the cottage, the camp or the hotel, it is indispensable.
Box of sixteen "candles" and metal holder 25c (stamps). Your dealer or sent direct upon receipt of price. Made only by
PAUL MFG. CO., 14 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.
Makers of the famous polishes in paste form—"CANDO" for silver and "ROYAL" for brass.

F. KNIGHT & SON Corporation
81 OLIVER ST., BOSTON
¶ Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. ¶ Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. ¶ Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. ¶ Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. ¶ We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. ¶ Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

The "RADIUS"



For Summer Cottage, Camp, Country Home or Boat assures to you the advantages of gas from the use of kerosene. This stove is made in Sweden, where it is largely used. It has recently come to this country, and its advantages are sure to be quickly recognized by the American public. No wick, no soot, no smell and absolutely safe.
Temporary demonstration in store window 180 Federal St. Permanent address, W. H. LEE, Manager, 178a Federal street, Boston. Tel. Fort Hill 4005. Send for literature.

UPHOLSTERY LEATHER
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER
16 leathers of different colors and grains to match furniture or color schemes. Samples of these sent on receipt of 15c to be deducted from price of first order.
W. A. HALL, 119 Beach Street
BOSTON, MASS.

PICTURE FRAMES—E. ORANGE, N. J.
FIGGINS ART STORE
Picture Frames, Regilding, Gifts
Kodak Films Developed, Cards and Booklets
512 Main St., East Orange.

CHURCH ORGANS

PIPE ORGANS and Reed Organs of high grade at factory prices. Write for catalogue. HINNERS ORGAN CO., Pekin, Ill.

THE SHOE SHINED WITH
Cleveland's Superb Oil Shoe Polish

looks better, feels better and wears better. The natural oils furnish the handsome "body" which takes a polish so well and provides long life for the shoe.
CLEVELAND'S SUPERB
enriches the leather; affords a lasting, soft lustre; "limbers" the tread—and fully as important, lasts twice as long as the ordinary polish.
Guaranteed Not to Crack the Leather.
If you are unable to secure our regular sized bottle at your dealer's for twenty-five cents, send us his name and twelve cents in stamps and we will mail you a generous sized trial bottle.
Alden T. Cleveland Mfg. Co.
125 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

The Modern Cleaner
EVAPERO
is a household necessity. Removes spots and cleans your jewels perfectly. Unequaled for the removal of auto-grease, paint, pitch and nearly all spots from reasonably fast color fabrics. Non explosive; non inflammable; leaves no odor; leaves no ring. Obtainable at all stores, if not, send 25c direct to
EVAPERO INCORPORATED
Ernest C. Davis, President, Rockland, Me.

The Ideal Underground Garbage Receiver
Vitrified clay exterior, galvanized iron receptacle. No iron to rust or be in contact with the earth. The Best is the Cheapest. Guaranteed.
HARVARD GARBAGE RECEPTACLE CO.
119 Harvard St., Dorchester
Tel. Dor. 787

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday service at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Sacrament." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

MISCELLANEOUS

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Quickly attached inside trousers at waist line. No straps. No buttons. Holds trousers and shirt in place. Light, cool, comfortable.

$1.00 at dealers or direct postpaid. Satisfaction or money back. Give waist measure. Manufactured by
Comfort-Belt Company
122 No. 14th St., Lincoln, Nebr.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

HOLTON
BAND INSTRUMENTS

are used by a large and growing percentage of the high grade professional musicians.
Write for catalog 19 and trial offer.
FRANK HOLTON & COMPANY
2630-50 Gladys Ave., CHICAGO, U.S.A.
Boston Representative
GUSTAV F. HEIM, 61 Court Street

TABLE SUPPLIES

Every Buyer Enthuses Over Our Famous
SALTO-NUTS
Wholesome, Delicious, Fresh Daily
Many Kinds Mixed to Suit All Tastes
Send 50c for generous trial box.
Just Address — Hatch — He Pays Parcel Post
1223 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

PENCIL SHARPENERS

Heavily nickeled.

Patented in all countries.

"Ideal" Swedish Pencil Sharpener
NO DIRT. NO BROKEN POINTS.
Interchangeable Blades
Suitable for the whole family
Introductory Price 25c
Send stamps or coin to
PHILIP MUNTER CO., 567 5th Ave., New York

BOOK MARKERS

Vera Markers
Transparency is their distinctive feature. Automatically adjusted, not made to injure, but to help.
You may prove their helpfulness by a trial. $1.25 per book postpaid to any part of the world. Money back on demand. Free sample for a stamp.
G. J. KORDULA
1411 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md. U. S. A.

TRADE SCHOOLS

LEARN THE AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS Construction, repairing, and driving. Six to eight weeks required. Special instruction in Acetylene Welding and Cutting, Knight Engines, Vulcanizing, Electric Starters. Greer graduates always in demand. Catalogue 18 FREE.
GREER COLLEGE OF MOTORING
1519-21 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

KODAK, stationery and gift shop for sale; located on principal thoroughfare; long established, well known; up-to-date business; new fixtures; long lease; owner retiring. For particulars address PICTURE & ART SHOP, 383 Springfield ave., Summit, N. J.

LEADING HOTELS

Sachem Hotel
OGUNQUIT, MAINE
Comfortable Quiet Homelike
Situated near ocean. Good bathing. Splendid views
W. B. LITTLEFIELD, Proprietor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

TO LET—Small room in private family; one short block from street car. 164 Redfield place. Phone Warren 2105-J.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Intended to appear in all editions of

SATURDAY'S MONITOR

Should reach the Monitor office

NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON

To insure proper Classification

EDUCATIONAL

PAINTING ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN
VESPER LINCOLN GEORGE
DOUGLAS JOHN CONNAH
HOWARD EVERETT SMITH
HELEN CHASE BUSH
JESSIE LANE BURBANK
JOHN WEEKS, Jr.
HAROLD MACMENNAMIN

Reasons Why You Should Select The NEW SCHOOL of BOSTON
THE INSTRUCTORS have had years of experience in teaching.
THEY ARE practical workers in the subjects they teach.
THEIR PUPILS are occupying lucrative positions in Boston and throughout the United States.
THE SCHOOL occupies the upper floor of a fine, new, fireproof building, with every modern convenience.
THE RATES are moderate. Call and investigate, or send for circulars.
THE NEW SCHOOL
GARDEN BUILDING
248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
DAY and EVENING CLASSES

RESORTS

Wonderfully Located, Renovated and Improved
The "Sea Girt" LINCOLN HOUSE
SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
NOW OPEN
For rates, etc., address
G. L. LILLY, Booking Clerk
Lincoln House, Swampscott, Mass.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
"Social Centre of the Jersey Coast"
COLEMAN HOUSE
Whole square on the ocean.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
Open All Year. ALSO Capacity 350.
THE MARLBOROUGH
Leading all-year hotel.
Capacity 150. Elevator. Booklets.
A. M. SEXTON, Proprietor.

CATARACT HOUSE
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

FREE BOOK OF
VERMONT RESORTS
Over 200 pages profusely illustrated with views of Vermont's wild and romantic scenery. Full information on mountain and lake resorts. Write GUY W. BAILEY, Sec. of State, Publicity Bureau, Essex Junction, Vt.

OTTAWA HOUSE
Cushing's Island
PORTLAND HARBOR, MAINE
NOW OPEN. Seashore and country combined. Capacity 250. Booklet.
E. W. BOYCE CO., Proprietors.

SAN FRANCISCO

HOTELS

HOTEL DOREL, 1507 California St. at Larkin—Elegant newly furnished outside rooms; modern conveniences; select, respectable location; walking distance Exposition. Rates $4 to $5.50 week.

ROOMS TO LET

5 NEWLY furnished, sunny flats; rooms single or en suite; by week or month; kitchens, bathrooms; direct car line to exposition. Apply or address MRS. W. K. FLETCHER, 898 Fulton st., cor. Fillmore; phone Park 7204.

BOARD AND ROOMS

ROOMS with breakfast in beautiful location, overlooking bay; short walk to exposition; reservations; references. MRS. MANNING, 2550 Jackson st.

EXPOSITION INFORMATION

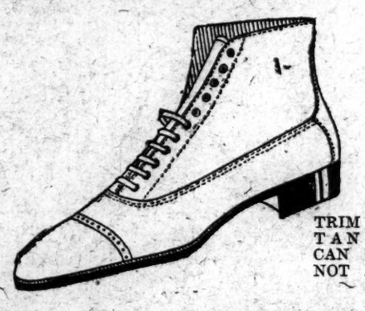
VISITORS to San Francisco Exposition: I can supply you with reliable inspected rooms and apts. at reasonable rates. MRS. S. R. DAVISON, 717 Phelan Bldg., 760 Market st. Tel. Garfield 2614.

CHICAGO — CHICAGO

SHOES

Men's Palm Beach Shoes
Light-Weight—For Summer Outing Wear
Easily a $5 Value for $4 Cash

$4

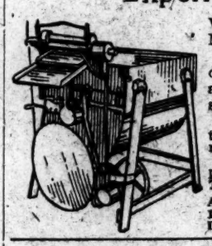


TRIM IS ALL EXTRA TAN LEATHER. CAN YOU BEAT IT? NOT AT THE PRICE WE ASK

O'Connor & Goldberg
120 WEST VAN BUREN ST. (Near LaSalle)
6 SOUTH CLARK STREET (Just South of Madison)
205 SOUTH STATE STREET (South of Adams)
1253 MILWAUKEE AVENUE (Close to Ashland)

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Experience the Best Teacher



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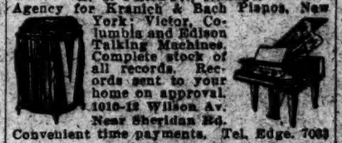

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We will appreciate your patronage on the merits of our service. Try us. PEERLESS CLEANING & DYEING CO., 614 Main St.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCKS MOVE UP BRISKLY AFTER SLUMP

Some Irregularity After Opening, but Closing Is Strong at Good Net Gains—German Note as a Market Factor

How the securities markets viewed the last note from Germany regarding submarine warfare was revealed in the price movements. For some time past an unfavorable reply to the United States note had been anticipated and stocks declined accordingly. The last German note does not meet the demands of the United States but it is less unfavorable than many had expected it would be and it is believed that it opens the way for further negotiations. Consequently on the ground that "the news is out" if for no other reason, stocks opened strong this morning in New York.

A rush of shorts to cover probably had most to do with the upswing, for it is thought that during the last week of almost uninterrupted declines a good sized short interest has been accumulated.

It was a very irregular and erratic market, however, indicating an uncertain attitude on part of traders. Union Pacific made the greatest showing of strength at the opening but soon yielded a good portion of its gain. Reading pursued a similar course. American Coal Products again made a big early advance. Local stocks generally showed good advances during the early sales.

After considerable irregularity throughout the short session a steadier tone developed and the closing showed some good net gains. Another 10-points advance for American Coal Products was a feature of the day.

Union Pacific opened up 1½ at 124½, declined to 123⅜ and then came back to the opening price. Steel opened up ¾ at 59, receded to 58½ and then sold well above 59. Substantial gains were made by New York Central, New Haven, Reading, Canadian Pacific and Southern Pacific.

Boston & Maine opened off ½ on the local exchange at 24½ and advanced a point. Butte & Superior and American Zinc made fractional advances.

DIVIDENDS

Atlas Powder Company declared regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend on preferred stock, payable Aug. 1.

The Peoples Natural Gas & Pipeage Company declared quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 24 stock of record July 19.

Willys-Overland Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21.

The Massachusetts Gas Companies declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15.

The Denver & Northwestern railway declared a quarterly dividend of ½ of 1 per cent. This compares with 1 per cent on the quarterly from October, 1913, to April, 1915.

FINANCIAL NOTES

First bale of new crop cotton was sold in Houston, Tex., Friday at $1.32 per pound, netting $667.92.

Cattle reached their highest price Friday, when McPherson & Co. of Jersey City stockyards received $10.40 per 100 pounds for 10 steers, average weight of which was 1404.

Three thousand Frenchmen appeared at Bank of France Thursday to exchange gold for paper. This is third day bank made appeal. Amounts from $4 to $17,000 have been offered in exchange.

Reports of western railroads to interstate commerce commission show that Illinois Central is only road to show a profit on dining car service with net earnings last year of $48 from that source.

TRUMBULL STEEL COMPANY

PITTSBURGH—Stockholders of Trumbull Steel Company will vote Aug. 6, on recommendation of directors to increase stock from $2,500,000 to $4,000,000. Proceeds will enable construction of additional sheet and tinplate mills.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Fair tonight, Sunday increasing cloudiness, moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON — The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight and probably Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate west winds.

There is much unsettled weather, generally without rain, over the country. Pressure is about the average in the Atlantic and gulf states, and low in nearly all other sections, lowest in the extreme northwest. Temperatures are slightly higher throughout the country.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. ....69 | 10 a. m. 74
12 noon 78

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)

Albany	70	New Orleans	82
Buffalo	64	New York	68
Chicago	66	Philadelphia	74
Denver	76	Pittsburgh	68
Des Moines	64	Portland, Me.	68
Jacksonville	80	San Francisco	54
Kansas City	70	St. Louis	68
Nantucket	70	Washington	68

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	4:15	High water,	
Sun sets	7:23	10 a.m., 10:15 p.m.	
Length of day	15:08	Moon rises	2:16 a.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:53 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	37	37	36½	36¾
Al-Chal Mf Co	16½	16½	16½	16½
Al-Chal Mf Copf	52⅞	53½	52½	53½
Am Ag Chem	49	49	48½	48½
Amalgamated	71½	71⅝	70	71⅝
Am Beet Sugar	45	46¼	45	46¼
Am B S & Fy Ct	103	103	103	103
AmB S & Fypf	155	155	155	155
Am Can	45½	45⅞	44	45⅞
Am Can pf	100	100	100	100
Am Car Fy	52½	52⅝	52¼	52½
Am Coal Prod	140	150	140	150
Am Cotton Oil	44	44	44	44
Am H & L	6½	6½	6½	6½
Am Ice Sec Co	26	26	25	25
Am Lin Oil pf	27	23	27	28
Am Loco	43¼	44½	43¼	44½
Am Smelting	75	75⅞	74⅞	75⅞
Am Smeltidg pf	106½	107	106½	107
Am Steel Fy	35⅜	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛
Am Sugar pf	114	114	113¼	113¼
Am Tel & Tel	119¾	119¾	119½	119½
Am Woolen	24½	24½	24½	24½
Anaconda	33⅞	33⅞	33¼	33⅞
Atchison	99	99¼	98¾	99¼
Atchinson pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Bald Loco	67¼	67½	66	67
Balt & Ohio	75	75⅜	75	75⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	70	70	69¾	69¾
Batopilas	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
Beth Steel	165⅞	167	165⅞	167
Beth Steel pf	117	117	117	117
B F Goodrich	52¾	53	51¾	52⅞
Brooklyn R T	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Butte & Superi'r	69½	70	69½	69½
Cal Petroleum	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Cal Petroleum pf	35¾	35¾	35	35
Can Pacific	141¾	143⅜	141½	143⅜
Cent Leather	41⅛	41⅛	40¼	41
Ches & Ohio	36	36	36	36
C M & St Paul	78¾	80¼	78¾	80¼
C M & St P pf	123	123	123	123
Chi & G West	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Chi & N West	119½	119½	118½	119
Chi R I & Pac	13	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜
Chino Copper	44¼	44½	44⅛	44⅜
Col Fuel	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝
Com Tunnel	11c	11c	11c	11c
Con Can	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
Corn Products	13¼	13¼	13	13¼
Corn Prod pf	77½	77½	77½	77½
Crucible Steel	30¼	30⅜	29¾	30⅜
Cub-Am Sug	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Del & Hudson	142	142	142	142
Dome Mines Ltd	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19¼
Erie	25⅜	25⅜	24⅝	25¼
Erie 1st pf	38⅜	39½	38⅜	39½
Gen Electric	163	163	161¼	162
Gen Motor	157	158	157	158
Gt Nor Ore	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¾
Gt Nor pf	114¼	115¾	114¼	115¾
Gug Ex Co	60½	60½	60	60
Illinois Cent	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½
Inspiration	29½	29¾	29¼	29¾
Inter Con Corp	19⅜	19⅝	18⅞	19½
Int Cons Corp pf	70	70⅛	70	70⅛
Inter-Met	19⅛	20¼	19⅛	20¼
Inter-Met pf	71	71	71	71
Inter Paper pf	35⅝	35⅝	34¾	34¾
Kan City So	23	23⅛	23	23⅛
Lack Steel	44	44½	44	44½
Lehigh Valley	139	139½	139	139½
Louis & Nash	106⅜	106½	106⅛	106½
Maxwell Motor	35	35	35	35
Max Motor 1stpf	83	83	83	83
Max Motor 2d pf	31½	31½	31¼	31½
Mex Petrol	70	70	68	68¾
Miami	27	27¼	27	27¼
MoKan & Tex	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
MoKan & Tex pf	19⅞	19⅞	19	19½
Mon Power Co	47	47¼	46½	46¾
Mon Power Copf	102	102	102	102
Mo Pacific	3⅛	3¼	3	3¼
M & St	12½	12½	12	12
M S P & S S M	108	108	107	107
Nat Biscuit pf	121½	121½	121½	121½
Nat Lead	59⅜	59⅜	58⅞	59
Nevada Con	14	14¼	14	14¼
N Y Air Brake	90	90	90	90
N Y C	83	84⅜	83	84⅜
N Y N H & H	55½	57¼	54⅞	56½
No Pac	102	102⅞	102	102⅞
O & W	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Pacific Mail	32¼	33	31¾	33
Penn	104⅞	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
Pittsburg Coal	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
Press Steel Car	43½	45	43½	45
Ray Con	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22½
Reading	145½	145½	144⅛	145⅛
Rep I & S	28	28¾	27⅝	28¾
Rep I & S pf	87	87⅛	37	87⅛
Rumely pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Sea Air Line	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
Sea Air Line pf	33	33	33	33
Sloss-Sheffield	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
So Pacific	84¼	85	84⅛	84¾
So Railway	13⅞	14⅛	13¾	14
So Ry pf	43¼	44	43¼	44
Standard Mill	53	53	53	53
Stand Mill pf	72	72	72	72
StL & SF 2d pf	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
Studebaker	78¼	78¾	77⅛	78½
Tenn Copper	34	34¾	34	34¾
Texas Co	125	126	125½	125½
Third Av	51½	51½	51½	51½
Union B & P	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Union Pac	124½	125⅛	123⅜	125⅛
Union Pac pf	79⅞	80⅜	79⅞	80⅜
U S R C & I	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
U S Rubber	46	47½	46	47½
U S Steel	59	59¾	58½	59½
U S Steel pf	*109½	109½	109⅜	109⅜
Utah Cop	65⅜	66¼	65	66¼
Va-Car Chem	28	28	28	28
Western Union	66	66	65⅞	65⅞
Westinghouse	97	97¼	96⅜	97
WillysOverland	123	124	123	124
Wis Cent	30	30	30	30

*Ex-dividend.

BUSINESS IN LONDON SLOW AT WEEK-END

Steady Tone Prevails in Stock Market—Heavy Final Rush to Subscribe to War Loan—Americans Continue to Droop

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Markets unchanged.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—A steady tone prevailed on the stock exchange today notwithstanding reported ministerial differences and possibility of conscription. Customary week-end conditions were in evidence.

There was a heavy final rush to subscribe to the war loan. Latest estimate of the aggregate of tenders are £800,000,000. A reaction occurred in the old loan because of temporary cessation in demand with the closing lists for the new flotation.

Americans were heavy on advices from New York. Low priced issues were especially affected. Canadian Pacific drooped but Grand Trunks were firm. There was moderate buying of home railways.

Sentiment in Kaffirs were cheerful on the triumph of General Botha. Foreigners were steady. Rubbers and oils firm.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Amalgamated	70⅛	⅛
Atchison	98½	½
Baltimore	74⅞	¼
Canadian Pacific	143	*1½
Chesapeake & Ohio	35¼	1¼
Chicago Great Western	11½	*⅞
St. Paul	79	½
Denver & Rio Grande	5¼	¼
Erie	24¾	..
do 1st pf	38	¾
Illinois Central	100¼	¾
Louisville & Nashville	105½	1
Kansas & Texas	6	¼
New York Central	83½	*1
Norfolk & Western	100¼	1⅝
Ontario & Western	25⅝	⅜
Pennsylvania	103½	1⅜
Reading	143½	1
Southern Railway	13¼	¾
Southern Pacific	84	..
United States Steel	58⅛	⅛

*Advance.

PROVISIONS

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Spring patents, old $6.90@7.40; new, $5.75@6.10; spring clears in sacks, $6.30@6.90; special short patents, $7.40 @7.85; winter patents, old, $6@$6.35; new $5.50@5.90; winter straights, old $5.85@6.10; new $5.40@5.75; winter clears, old, $5.65@5.90; new $5@5.35; Kansas patents in sacks, old $6.10@6.90; new $5.25@5.90.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $25@25.50; winter bran, $25.25@25.75; middlings, $29@32; mixed feed, $28.50@31; red dog, $37.50; cottonseed meal $31@31.50; linseed meal, $34.25; alfalfa meal, new choice $25.10; new No. 1, $24.75.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 89c; No. 3 yellow, 88½c; ship No. 2 yellow, 88½ @89c; No. 3 yellow 88@88½c.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 63c; No. 2 clipped white, 62½c; No. 3 clipped white 62c; for ship fancy 40 lbs 62½@63c; fancy, 38 lbs, 62@62½c; regular 38 lbs, 61@61½c; regular 36 lbs 60½ @61c; new oats, 36 lbs 48½c; 36 lbs 46c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal — Granulated cornmeal, $4.15 per bbl; bag meal, $1.64 @1.66; cracked corn, $1.66@1.68; bolted $4.10; rolled oatmeal, $5.85; cut and ground, $6.45.

Hay—Choice, $26.50@27; No. 1 grade, $25.50@26; No. 2 grade, $24@24.50; No. 3 grade, $20.50@22; stock $19@20.50.

Straw—Rye, $16@16.50; oat, $9.50@10.

Beans — Car lots, choice pea, $3.25@3.30; No. 2, $3@3.10; yellow eyes, $3.15 @3.25; red kidneys, $3.75@3.85; California small white, $3.25@3.35; Scotch green peas, $2.50@2.60; Canadian peas, $2.65@2.75; lima beans, 5½@5¾c lb.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 29 @29½c; western creamery extra, 28½ @29c; western first, 27@27½c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 29 @30c; eastern extra, 24@25c; western extra, 23@24c; western prime firsts, 19½@20c; western firsts, 18½@19c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $2@4.50 box; grapefruit, $1.75@3.50; strawberries, 8@20c box; cantaloupes, $1@2.50 crt; blueberries, southern, 10@12c; native, 15@18c box; blackberries, 7@15c box; watermelons, 25@35c each.

Onions—Texas, 50c@$1 per crt; Egyptian, $3.25 per bag.

Apples—Baldwin, fancy storage $5@7 bbl; western box apples, $1.25@2; new apples, 50c@$1.25 bskt.

Potatoes — Aroostook and Green moununtain 60@70c per 2-bushel bag; new, $1@1.50 bbl.; sweet, $3.75@4 bbl.

Sugar—The American and Arbuckle refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 6.10 cents a pound in 100-barrel lots and 6.15@6.25 cents in 20-barrel lots. Wholesale grocers quote granulated and fine at 6.40 cents per pound in 100-pound bags and barrels.

BIG INCREASE IN STEEL TONNAGE

NEW YORK—United States Steel Corporation reports unfilled orders June 30 of 4,678,196 tons, an increase of 413,598 tons over May 31 last, which was 4,264,598.

CROP CONDITIONS GOOD

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The crops throughout the province are in fine condition. Frequent rains have so stimulated the growth of grass that there will be an abundant hay crop all over the province. Root crops are also promising.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska	37	37¼	36½	37
Allouez	52¾	52¼	52	52
Am Ag Chem	49	50	49	49
Am Ag Ch pf	94½	94½	93½	93½
Am Sugar	106	106	105¾	105¾
Am Sugar pf	114	114	114	114
Am Tel	120	120¼	119½	120¼
Am Woolen pf	84¼	84¼	84	84
Am Zinc	55⅛	56	55⅛	56
Anaconda	33½	33½	33¼	33¼
Ariz Com	7¼	7¼	7	7
Atl Gulf & W I	10	10	10	10
Atl Gulf pf	26	26	26	26
Boston Elevated	73	73	73	73
Boston & Maine	24½	26¾	24½	26¾
Butte & Sup	69½	70	69½	70
Calumet & Ariz	63	63	63	63
Calu & Hecla	550	550	545	545
Centennial	18	18	18	18
Chino	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
Copper Range	52¾	53	52½	53
Daly West	3¼	3¼	2{15/16}	2{15/16}
East Boston	9	9	9	9
East Butte	12¼	12¼	12	12
Edison Elec	233	238	238	238
Fitchburg pf	66	66	66	66
Franklin	9	9	9	9
General Elec	163	163	162½	162½
Granby	85	85	84¾	85
Greene-Cananea	36½	37	36½	37
Kerr Lake	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Lake Copper	13¼	13¼	13	13
La Salle	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Mason Valley	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Mass	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Mass Gas	88	88	86¾	86¾
Mass Gas pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Michigan	1½	1½	1½	1½
Mohawk	71	71½	71	71½
New Arcadian	10½	10½	10½	10½
New Eng Tel	131	131	131	131
New Idria	4	4	4	4
Nipissing	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
North Butte	30	30⅛	30	30
Northern (N H)	95	95	95	95
N Y N H & H	55	57⅜	55	57⅜
Old Dominion	51	51	51	51
Osceola	84	84	83½	83½
Pond Creek Coal	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Pullman	155¾	155¾	155¾	155¾
Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2{9/16}
Shannon	8	8	8	8
South Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Sou Utah M & S	20c	20c	20c	20c
Sup & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Swift & Co	111½	112	111½	112
Tamarack	35	35	34½	34¾
Torrington	33½	33½	33½	33½
Trinity	4½	4½	4½	4½
Tuolumne	43c	43c	42c	42c
Un Cop Land	1	1	1	1
Union Pacific	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
Uni Shoe Mac	50	50½	49⅞	50
Uni Shoe M pf	28½	28½	28½	28½
United Fruit	133½	133½	133	133½
U S Smelting	40	40	39½	40
U S Smelting pf	45⅛	45⅛	44¼	44⅞
U S Steel	58⅞	59¾	58⅜	59¾
Utah-Apex	4	4	4	4
Utah Cons	13¼	14	13¼	13¼
Utah Copper	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
Victoria	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
West End	63	63	63	63
West End pf	81	81	81	81
W H McElwain	101	101	101	101
Winona	4	4	4	4
Wolverine	60	60	59½	60
Wyandot	60c	60c	55c	60c

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	69	69	69
Seattle Electric 5s 1930	99	99	99
Western Tel 5s	96	95¾	96

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Atlanta Goldfield	32c	32c	32c
Bay State Gas	13c	12c	13c
Bingham Mines	8½	8½	8½
Boston Corbin	48c	48c	48c
Boston Montana	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Bohemia	2½	2⅜	2⅜
Canada Copper	94c	90c	94c
Calaveras	2	1⅞	2
Calumet-Corbin	6c	5c	6c
Chief	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Cons Copper Mines	1{13/16}	1¾	1¾
Contact Copper	61c	61c	61c
Davis Daly	1¼	1¼	1¼
Eagle Bluebell	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
First National Copper	2½	2⅜	2½
Fortuna	50c	50c	50c
Hollinger	26¾	26¾	26¾
Houghton	4	4	4
Jumbo	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Logan	1{11/16}	1⅝	1{11/16}
Lion Hill	29c	27c	29c
Majestic	73c	72c	73c
Nevada Douglas	47c	47c	47c
New Baltic	3	2⅞	3
New Cornellia	7	7	7
Old Dominion tr rcts	7	7	7
Portland Gold	1¼	1¼	1¼
Raven	12c	10c	11c
Success	94c	94c	94c
Stewart	2⅛	2¼	2¼
United Verde Ex	4⅞	4¾	4¾
Utah Metals	4⅜	4¼	4¼
Ventura Oil	11¾	11½	11½
Wasatch	1{1/16}	1{1/16}	1{1/16}
West End Cons	82c	82c	82c

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK—The weekly statement of averages of the New York clearing house banks shows the following changes:

Loans, increase $31,891,000; reserve in own vaults, decrease $25,694,000; reserve in federal reserve banks, decline $1,961,000; reserve in other departments, increase $5,808,000; net demand deposits, increase $14,380,000; circulation, increase, $27,000.

Totals, loans $2,548,158,000; reserve in own vaults, $423,829,000; reserve in federal reserve banks, $125,850,000; reserve in other depositories $35,631,000; net demand deposits $2,495,960,000; net time deposits, $133,897,000; circulation, $37,904,000.

QUAKER OATS

CHICAGO—Quaker Oats earnings this year to date show some increase.

COTTON TRADE LABOR CRISIS NOW SETTLED

British Government Steps In — Dispute Is Referred for Arbitration to Committee of Production

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England, June 24—The crisis in the Lancashire cotton trade is over. The government stepped in and, as was generally anticipated, no party cared to take the responsibility of rejecting the government's proposals. The proposal took the form of referring the matters in dispute to the government committee of production. This body was set up some months ago, at the time of the labor trouble in the Clyde shipyards, and one of its functions is to arbitrate in industrial disputes.

It will be remembered that Lancashire was threatened with a general cotton lock-out as a result of the application of the Cardroom Operatives Amalgamation for a 10 per cent "war bonus." The demand for a bonus all round was refused by the Master Cotton Spinners Federation, and when the operatives applied to individual firms, and at several mills went on strike, the employers replied by posting lock-out notices. The prospect of being locked out as a result of the dispute between the employers and the cardroom workers, caused the Operative Spinners Amalgamation to make a claim for a 10 per cent advance of wages all round.

The weavers similarly threatened with unemployment as a result of the cardroom dispute, also hinted at making claims for increased wages, and the position developed so that the Master Cotton Spinners Federation, the Cotton Employers and Manufacturers Association and the Hardwaste Spinners and Manufacturers Association were ranged against the organized card-room workers, spinners and weavers, with lock-out notices running out in the mills.

The eleventh hour proposal of the Board of Trade was accepted, the employers being the first to fall in with it and the Cardroom Amalgamation and Spinners Amalgamation following suit. The claims of these bodies are now being arbitrated upon. Exactly what will be the course of events so far as the weavers are concerned, is uncertain. They already have a claim for a 10 per cent "war bonus" before the hardwaste manufacturers. But, prior to their making that claim their demand for a 10 per cent bonus all through the trade was rejected. It may be regarded as certain that, as a result of the government arbitration, something will be gained by the cardroom weavers and spinners, and if the concession is anything more than an advance for a very limited section of those operatives, the weavers are not likely to stand quietly by while they alone of the three great sections of the trade have received no increase in wages. Arbitration on the weavers' claim is a probable sequel to that on the claims of the other operatives.

Meanwhile, the trade returns for May show a great increase in the imports of raw cotton. The amount imported was 3,206,471 centals of 100 pounds, as against 1,407,049 last year and 1,460,027 in 1913. The value of cotton goods exported decreased to the value of £2,220,925, as compared with May, 1914. Of course it must be remembered in considering these figures that the prices are lower this year than last. At the beginning of May last year, American middling on the spot at Liverpool was 7.26d., and at the end of the month 7.70d.; whereas last month the prices were 5.65d. and 5.14d. for the beginning and end respectively. In spite of the loss of trade to enemy countries and less export to India, the decrease in the value of yarn exports was only £340,000. This is accounted for by the enormous increase in the exports to France, which were 4,440,000 pounds, as against 383,000 in May last year. Piece goods shipped amounted to 472,753,900 yards as against 572,913,100 yards in May last year. About 14,000,000 more yards went to Bengal, but set against this was the drop of over 6,000,000 and 12,000,000 yards to Bombay and Madras respectively. In the class of exports, France again accounted for a huge increase: no less than 27,766,100 yards, against 1,243,000 in the corresponding month last year. Less went to China, the Dutch East Indies and the Argentine Republic, but more to Denmark and Morocco.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co	170.00	172.00
American Glue Co pf	140.00	143.00
Amer Writing Paper Co 5s	51.50	53.50
Arlington Mills	78.00	
Bigelow Carpet Co pf	102.50	103.50
Douglas Shoe Co pf	100.00	102.00
Draper Co	225.00	235.00
Farr Alpaca Co	134.00	137.00
Mountain States Telephone	103.00	105.00
National Sugar Refining	92.50	94.50
Otis Elevator	70.00	73.00
Plymouth Cordage Co	185.00	190.00
Regal Shoe Co pf	82.00	87.00
Southern New Eng Tel	136.25	137.00
United States Envelope Co	128.00	131.00
do pf	106.00	110.00
Waltham Watch Co	14.00	16.00
do pf	80.00	83.00

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK	Open	High	Low	Last sale
July	8.66	8.71	8.43	8.43
Aug	8.74	8.74	8.52	8.52
Oct	9.75	9.83	9.73	9.74
Dec	9.33	9.37	9.03	9.05
Jan	9.44	9.45	9.06	9.16
March	9.80	9.70	9.39	9.41

Spots, 8.70, off .10.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am T&T col 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾
Armour 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾
Atch cv 4s '60	98⅝	98½	98⅝
Atch g 4s	90¾	90	90¾
At C Line 4s	89	89	89
B & O 3½s	89¼	89¼	89¼
B & O 4s	85¾	84¾	85
Beth Steel fd	93⅞	93¾	93⅞
Cent Pac 1st 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼
C & O cv	70½	0½	0½
Con Gas cv 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼
Du Powder 4½	94¾	94¾	94¾
Erie cv B	65	65	65
Erie gm lien	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
Indiana Steel 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
Inter-Met 4½s	75	74¾	74¾
Iowa Cen 4s	49	49	49
Lack Steel 5s 1950	71½	71½	71½
Minn & St L 4s	49	49	49
M K & T 4½s	57	57	57
N Y Cent 3½s	76¾	76¾	76¾
N Y Cent 4s	84½	84½	84½
NY Cen d 6s full pd	103	102⅞	103
NY NH & H 6s	110½	110½	110½
No Pac 4s	90½	90½	90½
Pac T & T 5s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
Pa cv 3½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Rock Island 5s	40½	40½	40½
Seaboard A L aj 5s	64	63½	64
So Pac cv 4s	80½	80½	80½
So Pac rf 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
So Ry gen 4s	61½	61½	61½
St Paul cv 4½s	94¼	93¾	94¼
St P cv 5s rcts f p l	102	101⅞	102
U P cv 4s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
U S Steel 5s	101⅜	101¼	101¼
Va-Caro C 1st 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
Wabash-P T 1st ctf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Westinghouse cv	105⅜	105¼	105¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid	Asked
Registered 2s	97	98
Coupon	97	
Registered 3s	100¼	
Coupon	100¼	
Registered 4s	109	110
Coupon	111	
Panama Canal 2s 1936	97	
Panama Canal 2s 1938	97	
Panama Canal 3s 1961	100¼	
Coupon	100¼	

BUSY SUMMER FOR STEEL INDUSTRY

PITTSBURGH—The steel mills entered July with a considerably larger tonnage of actual shipping orders on books than they have had at any previous time in this movement, June bookings having largely exceeded the shipments. The steel industry usually has a dull summer, but when a definite movement has already been started July and August can be as active as other months. Such was the case in 1906, 1909 and 1912, when there was no summer dullness.

Freight cars to the number of 28,000 were ordered in June, May orders having been 20,000 cars. The two months, with 48,000 cars, show nearly three times as much freight-car business as in the preceding nine months with 18,000 cars. The steel involved in the May and June orders represents between 5 per cent and six per cent of the steel industry's capacity for six months. Exports of steel and manufactures involving steel represented in April between 10 per cent and 12 per cent of the steel industry's capacity, but probably represented more than 15 per cent in June and may reach 25 per cent by August. War orders continue heavy.

Pig iron prices continue vry low and on the average are no higher than six months ago.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, $8.25, $8.75 and $9.50 bbl, $1.10@1.25 bag; pastry, $7.75 bbl, $1 bag.

Butter—Print, 38@42c lb; tub, 35@40c lb.

Eggs—Fancy brown, 37c doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 33c doz; fresh western first, 25@28c.

Sugar—Granulated, 7c per single lb, 6.40 per lb in 100-lb bags.

Beans—Medium pea, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; California, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; red kidney, 15c qt, $1.15 pk.

Potatoes—New, 5c qt, 25c pk; Maine 15c pk, 75c bu, $1.40 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30c pk, $1.10 bu.

Oranges—California navels, 30@50c doz; Florida, 30@50c.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today and week compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Saturday—	1915	1914
Exchanges	$27,061,301	$26,808,816
Balances	1,463,378	821,126
For the week (five days)		
Exchanges	131,065,313	159,778,963
Balances	5,562,736	7,171,245

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $203,336.

HARTFORD CITY GAS LIGHT CO.

Bodell & Co. state that all the 35,680 shares of common stock of Hartford City Gas Light Company purchased from United Gas & Electric Company and offered at $60 a share have been sold.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK REPORT

The statement of condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston at the close of business July 9, 1915, compares as follows:

RESOURCES	July 9	July 2
Gold coin and certfs—		
Settlem't fd crd bal	$6,474,400	$3,817,000
Held by banks	9,106,830	9,184,560
Total gold reserves	$15,580,830	$13,001,560
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.	430,227	194,030
Bills discounted and bought—		
Commercial paper	414,390	430,450
Bank acceptances	1,519,238	1,682,790
Total	$1,933,628	$2,113,241
Municipal warrants	2,292,398	2,233,638
Due from other federal reserve banks—net	1,735,698	2,516,479
Federal reserve notes—net	443,460	587,775
All other resources	175,090	617,623
Total	$22,591,323	$21,244,352
LIABILITIES		
Capital paid in	$4,777,750	$4,777,750
Reserve deposits—net	17,813,211	15,913,569
All other liabilities	361	553,033
Total	$22,591,323	$21,244,352
Fed resv notes issued	3,920,000	3,920,000
F. res notes on hand	443,460	587,775
Fed res notes outstdg	3,476,540	3,332,225
Gold with fed resv agt	3,920,000	3,920,000
Net assets acct of fed reserve notes	443,460	587,775

BANK CLEARINGS ARE INCREASED

Clearings through the banks this week at the leading cities in the United States make quite a satisfactory exhibit, in the total, according to Dun's Review, amounting to $2,957,158,965, as compared with $2,584,364,322 the corresponding week last year and $2,196,237 the corresponding week in 1913, thus showing gains respectively of 14.4 and 34.6 per cent.

New York city reports the notably satisfactory increase of 18 per cent over last year and of 46 per cent over two years ago. While this expansion can in no part be attributed to greater activity in the stock and other speculative markets than prevailed at the corresponding period in the two preceding years, a considerable portion is also undoubtedly due to the broadening volume of business in ordinary commercial and industrial lines.

The cities outside New York also make quite a favorable comparison with both 1914 and 1913, the total of all centers included in the statement showing gains of 6.8 and 16.2 per cent. Every city, except Minneapolis, shows some gains over one or both years and that conditions tend to improve is indicated by the notable expansion at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, and Louisville, over last year and two years ago.

CROP IMPROVEMENT

WASHINGTON—Department of agriculture says composite condition of all crops of United States on July 1 was 2 3-10 per cent above 10-year average condition on that date, compared with a condition 1 6-10 per cent above the average on June 1, indicating a slight improvement in crop prospects during the past month.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA—Number of employees on payrolls at Baldwin Locomotive Works, all plants, this week is 6822. In January, at about the low point of operations, the number was 3900. The maximum number employed in the past, when the works were at full capacity, was 19,500.

BANK OF DENMARK RATE

COPENHAGEN—The National Bank of Denmark has put into effect a 5 per cent discount rate, a reduction of ½ of 1 per cent.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 47⅛c, up ¼c.

LONDON—Bar silver 22⅝d., up ⅛d.

ST. JOHN MILL OPENED

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The St. John Milling Company has just opened the first mill to grind Manitoba wheat in the lower provinces.

WHEAT FOR NEW ZEALAND

ST. JOHN, N. B.—During the past winter 300,000 bushels of Canadian wheat were shipped to New Zealand through this port.

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CANADA'S EXPORTS NOW IN EXCESS OF HER IMPORTS

Balance of Trade Shifts to Dominion's Favor—Nearly All Exports Increase, Particularly Manufactures, Due to War Demands

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA—For the first time in many years customs returns show the balance of trade in Canada's favor. It is true that balance is not great, but it is in marked contrast to the usual preponderance of imports over exports.

Canada's fiscal year ends March 31, so that for purposes of comparison there are the two months of April and May—June trade figures not being available. For April and May 1914 Canadian imports were $82,885,920, and exports $52,981,324, while for the corresponding month in 1915 the imports were $64,010,700 and exports $81,233,652, a change from a balance of trade against Canada of $30,000,000, to one in her favor of $17,000,000, and at the same time, an increase in total trade of over $10,000,000.

Exports of the products of the mine, forest, fisheries and farm all show substantial increases, but it is in manufactures that the greatest increase has been made. In May, 1914, Canadian exports of manufacturers were only $6,500,000, but during the corresponding month this year they were $16,750,000. This great increase was due in a measure to orders from Britain for munitions of war, and from France and Russia for military equipment.

The period of Canada's greatest export trade for the year is yet to come. Last year a short crop in the prairie provinces prevented the exportation of agricultural products assuming large proportions. This year Canada will have for export in grain alone 350,000,000 bushels, of which half will be wheat and the remainder oats, flax and barley. Price is a great factor in the value of the trade volume, and the certain substantial prices indicate increased trade returns. There are also, for delivery between now and January, war orders placed in the Dominion for shells and equipment aggregating $200,000,000, so that it is confidently predicted that this fiscal year will see a balance of trade in her favor of $250,000,000.

Great anxiety prevails that Canada's trade may continue to be hampered by lack of ocean tonnage. Both her import and export trade have suffered from this cause, since the admiralty requisitioned so many freighters for service in the operations at the Dardanelles. Wholesalers say that the evident trade revival finds them without stock to meet the demand. Orders amounting to millions have been placed in Britain and France but owing to the scarcity of ocean transportation facilities remain unfilled. The Dominion's export trade, excepting munitions, is being similarly handicapped, and this is especially felt in British Columbia, where large orders for timber cannot be accepted, as delivery is impossible or uncertain. Representations have been made to the British admiralty, but the answer is that war is the first business of the empire, and trade must be subject to the demands of the more important business.

Two years ago, before the war was dreamed of, Canadian millers and grain growers, exasperated by exorbitant ocean freight rates, sought to induce the federal government to embark upon a scheme of government-owned and operated ocean freighters. The question was seriously discussed, but action delayed until the dominion's royal commission—an imperial and overseas dominions' investigating body—reported on ocean freight rates. War has increasased the scarcity of tonnage, and also the burden of rates. The opening of the Hudson Bay route, and the scarcity of Atlantic tonnage may force action on the part of the government, and that action will likely take the form advocated by the millers and grain growers—extending the government transportation system to freighters plying out of Halifax and Liverpool by a government line of freighters plying out of Halifax and St. John in connection with the government railway system which now taps the prairie country at Winnipeg.

It is only the scarcity of ocean tonnage that will prevent Canada from making a record in export trade this year. Demand, price and supply are all favorable; the only unfavorable aspect is the possibility of delay in placing her products where they are wanted.

SHOE BUYERS IN BOSTON

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, July 10)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—L. O. Hoffman of Cotrall & Leonard; Thorn.
Atlanta—R. W. Johnson of J. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Atlanta—W. F. Spaulding of Gramlin Spaulding & Co.; Lenox.
Atlanta, Ga.—A. P. Brown; U. S.
Baltimore—A. Breslan of Eisenberg's Underselling Store; U. S.
Baltimore—I. Eichengreen of Eichengreen & Co.; Adams.
Baltimore—M. Daniels and H. R. Jandorff of R. Jandorff & Co.; Adams.
Baltimore—M. and M. Halle of S. Halle & Sons; Adams.
Baltimore—R. E. Tubman of R. E. Tubman & Co.; U. S.
Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carroll Adams & Co.; Tour.
Braddock, Pa.—O. O. Hamilton; U. S.
Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. and A. King of King Bros. Shoe Store; Parker.
Buffalo—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; 151 Essex st.
Buffalo—Peter Fox of G. W. Farnham Co.; Adams.
Catlettsburg, Ky.—G. W. Gunnell and G. F. Gunnell; U. S.
Charleston, S. C.—E. K. Marshall of Brown Evans & Co.; Bruns.
Charleston, W. Va.—R. P. Alderson of Thomas & Co.; U. S.
Chattanooga—A. F. Smock; U. S.
Chicago—J. P. Bittner; Essex.
Chicago—C. J. Reidholm of N. B. Holden, Inc.; U. S.
Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Carpenter Guthman & Telling; 166 Essex st.
Chicago—W. J. Corbett and C. B. Corser of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorn.
Cincinnati—G. F. Schott of Schott Shoe Co.; Thorn.
Cincinnati—J. E. Durrell of Durrell Bros.; Cottage Park Hotel, Winthrop.
Cincinnati—I. Israel of K. & I. Shoe Co.; Brewster.
Cincinnati—M. and E. Marks; Essex.
Cincinnati—Thomas McHugh of Marks & Stix; Essex.
Cleveland—H. Weiss; U. S.
Denver—Geo. W. House; Essex.
Detroit—C. H. Booth of Michigan Shoe Co.; Thorndike.
Detroit—Mr. Burke and W. T. Livingstone of R. H. Fyfe & Co.; Adams.
Duluth—C. H. Dippe of Duluth Glass Block Store Co.; U. S.
Duluth—J. H. Murray of Northern Shoe Co.; U. S.
Fargo, N. D.—John Azine; Essex.
Ft. Dodge, Ia.—R. O. Greene; U. S.
Ft. Wayne, Ind.—A. P. Rothschilds of Specialty Shoe Co.; Essex.
Grand Rapids—A. E. Worms; Adams.
Grand Rapids—W. G. Logie and G. W. Kalmbach of Rindge Kalmbach & Logie; U. S.
Greensboro, S. C.—F. A. Johnson; Essex.
Hamilton, Ont.—R. B. Griffith; U. S.
Hartford, Conn.—T. J. Mildren; U. S.
Havana—J. M. Otero of Fernandez Valdes & Co.; U. S.
Houston, Tex.—John Buckley; Essex.
Hattiesburg, Miss.—H. A. Gillman; Essex.
Huntington, W. Va.—J. E. Norvell of Norvell Chambers Shoe Co.; Brunswick.
Huntington, W. Va.—Jeff Newberry of Newberry Shoe Co.; Parker.
Indianapolis—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper Shoe Co.
Kansas City—B. F. Smith of Jones Stores; Thorn.
Knoxville, Tenn.—L. E. Dooley of Henegar Dooley Shoe Co.; Bruns.
Keokuk, Ia.—A. C. Larson of Bode Larson Shoe Co.; U. S.
Keokuk, Ia.—J. P. Powell; U. S.
Knoxville—Frank Preston and R. B. McCallie of Haynes, Henson & Co.; Lenox.
Knoxville—R. H. Vaughn and R. H. Brown of Brown & Ross; U. S.
Los Angeles—Ed Phillips of Stewart Dawes Shoe Co.; Essex.
Louisville—A. J. Schulten & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Louisville—L. S. Byck of Byck Bros.; Lenox.
Louisville—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Lynchburg—G. C. Goode of Craddock Terry & Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg—R. A. and E. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg—R. P. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co., Inc.; Tour.
Lynchburg—Geo. H. Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Macon, Ga.—G. H. Waxelbaum of E. A. Waxelbaum & Bro.; Lenox.
Madison, Ind.—R. F. Stanton of C. A. Stanton & Son.; U. S.
Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Atlantic House, Nantasket.
Memphis—J. H. Lea of Caruthers Shoe Co.; U. S.
Milwaukee—J. G. Hafmeister of Beals Torrey & Co.; U. S.
Minneapolis—J. C. Colbert of M. W. Savage's Factory; U. S.
Montgomery—Chas. I. Levy of Levy Wolf Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Montgomery—W. E. Pitts of Pitts Shoe Co.; Tour.
Nashville—Byrd Murray of Murray Dibrell Shoe Co.; Bruns.
New Orleans—G. W. Hogan of Boston Stores; Adams.
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Sons.; Lenox.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of Martinez Bros.; Tour.
New Orleans—G. W. Karl of Maison Blanche; Adams.
New York—J. C. Cerf; U. S.
New York—T. W. Downing of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.
New York—W. E. Jewell of A. J. Bates & Co.; Parker.
New York—M. Van Balen of Rothenberg & Co.; U. S.
New York—Fred Koch of Standard Suit & Cloak House; Essex.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—D. J. Hostettler; Essex.
Omaha—A. A. McClure of American Hand Sewed Shoe Co.; Tour.
Omaha—W. J. Cully of F. P. Kirkendall & Co.; Tour.
Philadelphia—Henry Bell of Bell Walt Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Philadelphia—W. A. Ickler of N. Shellenberg & Co.; Adams.
Pittsburgh—H. J. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—J. L. Haines of T. K. Ray & Co., Inc.; Adams.
Pittsburgh—S. N. Wagner of Wagner Bros.; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Barker Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Portland, Ore.—M. Goodman of Goodman Shoe Co.; Parker.
Portsmouth, O.—E. T. Pursill of Tracy Shoe Co.; Essex.
Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson Jr. of S. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.
Richmond, Va.—L. S. Strauss of Fleischman & Morris; Lenox.
Roanoke, Va.—T. B. Griggs; U. S.
Roanoke, W. Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.
Roanoke, Va.—Wm. Paxton; U. S.
Rockford, Ill.—B. L. Smith; U. S.
Rockford, Ill.—Carl Bain; U. S.
Rockford, Ill.—C. M. Kendall; Essex.
Rome, Ga.—A. S. Burney of Powers Burney & Co.; U. S.
Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metze Alderson Shoe Co.; Brew.
Salt Lake City—Joseph Pingree Bros. Co.; Essex.
Salt Lake City—A. Young of Zions Co-operative Mer. Institute; Parker.
San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of Philadelphia Shoe Store; Essex.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Tour.
Santiago, Cuba—Sebastion Vidal; U. S.
Scranton—J. M. Levy of B. Levy; U. S.
Sioux City, Ia.—Joseph Limoges; U. S.
Sioux City, Ia.—Wm. Sorensen; U. S.
St. Joseph—C. A. Battreall of Battreall Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
St. Louis—J. J. Sensenbrenner of C. E. Litz; Essex.
St. Paul—C. J. Miss of C. Gotzian Co.; Adams.
Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg of Stetson Kellogg Shoe Co.; 767 Lincoln st.
Toledo—C. M. Diderich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln st.
Toledo—W. T. Bailey of Ainsworth Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Utica, N. Y.—H. D. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.
Washington, D. C.—L. L. Crandall; U. S.
Washington, D. C.—J. G. Kochlerschmidt; U. S.
Washington, D. C.—G. B. White of Woodward & Lothrop; Essex.
Wheeling, W. Va.—W. H. Pfarr of Locke Shoe Co.; Adams.
Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman; U. S.
Winston-Salem, N. C.—E. L. Hine; U. S.
York, Pa.—D. S. Peterman of D. S. Peterman & Son; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Allentown, Pa.—J. H. Burger; U. S.
Barcelona, Spain—Mr. Conill; 22 Arch st.
London, Eng.—W. R. Box of Samuel Barrows & Bro.; Essex.
Moscow, Russia—Jacques D. Sarlakoff; Park.
Petrograd, Russia—A. Sarhnovsky and Mr. Avinoff; Parker.
Reading, Pa.—Mr. Curtis of Curtis Jones & Co., 89 Bedford st.
Trenton, N. J.—W. S. Rendell of Rendell Shoe Co.; Atlantic House, Nantasket.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

LIQUIDATION BY EUROPEANS THE FEATURE

Absorptive Power of American Investors Scarcely Up to Selling Urgency—Financial Needs of Belligerent Countries

There was further heavy selling of American securities for foreign account this week. The absorptive power of American buyers was not great enough to meet the situation without permitting price declines to a very considerable extent at times. This liquidation was helped along by short selling and some new low records were established. Declining prices do not invite buyers except the most courageous ones and there was a disposition on part of those who have both the courage and the money to wait for still lower prices.

Uncertainty as to the outcome of the United States-Germany diplomatic negotiations also contributed no small part to the slump. Big interests were inclined to wait until things had cleared somewhat before making comments on the long side of the market and consequently there was little support when the selling was most urgent. Subsequent rallies were probably due to short covering as much as to any investment buying.

Financial needs of European countries are becoming so urgent that every portion of the world is more or less affected by the situation. Capitalists who invest their money in securities are just now prone to wait for bargains and although the demand for capital for business purposes in America is unimportant and there seems to be a great abundance of money in the banks, the tendency is to wait until still higher yields are obtainable on investments. The decline of 6½ points in the average price of 25 representative American railroad bonds within a year is strongly indicative of the popular feeling of investors.

Sterling exchange holds firm on account of the continued liquidation by Europe of American securities. If England places a loan in Wall street of $100,000,000 or more, as expected, it should take that much of sterling exchange off the market for the time being.

Ever since sterling exchange has been on the decline from the extreme high rate of $7, it has been predicted that the only logical solution for the foreign exchange problem of European nations was the establishment of credits or loans over here. Already about $275,000,000 of foreign borrowing has been done in this country since the war started. The details of these loans follow:

Canada	$87,250,000
France, one yr. 5 per cent notes	*35,000,000
France, credit	10,000,000
France, one yr. collateral loan	†40,000,000
Argentina, 6 per cent notes	15,000,000
Argentina, five-year, 6 per cent bonds	25,000,000
Swiss, 5 per cent notes	15,000,000
Germany, 5 per cent notes	10,000,000
Sweden, 6 per cent notes	5,000,000
Norway, notes	3,000,000
Republic of Panama	3,000,000
Bolivian loan	1,000,000
Costa Rica credit	500,000
Total	$274,750,000

*Total authorized amount of this loan was $50,000,000, of which it is estimated that $35,000,000 was sold.

†The total amount of this credit, which is secured by American railroad bonds, has not been made public, but it has been estimated variously up to $50,000,000.

The English syndicate which is supposed to have subscribed to the new war loan is said to be the strongest syndicate in the history of finance. It is not expected that this syndicate will ask American bankers for the establishment of any gigantic credit all at once, but will increase the credit as and when needed.

A banker recently commenting upon the prospects of the establishment of the British loan in this manner said: "We could not ask for any better security than the good faith of the British government. All we were concerned about was whether we would lose on the exchange operation. This plan protects us in this respect."

Except for concerns whose business has received an impetus on account of the war, demand from borrowers on commercial paper is considerably below normal, according to banking officials in touch with the situation. Some bankers estimate demand at 75 per cent of normal, others less.

Certain packing interests and sugar refiners have made quite heavy demands on banks recently. Manufacturers of ordnance continue large borowers. But in other lines there is a slack demand for funds, owing to the slow improvement in the general business situation.

Requirements of retail mercantile houses, for example, are far below normal, and similarly the wants of the wholesale dry goods concerns are notably small.

Commenting on the situation and outlook, an officer of one of the largest New York banks handling commercial accounts says: "While the borrowings of the wholesale goods houses are only about 50 per cent of normal and while the department stores, with one or two exceptions where special conditions exist, are putting out considerably less than usual of commercial paper, I look for a great deal of activity in business almost immediately upon the settlement of the German-American controversy.

"Merchants and manufacturers all over the country have become reconciled to a long-drawn-out struggle and have adjusted their business to the new conditions. Manufacturers have met the situation by substituting obtainable new materials that go into finished products for materials previously imported, or by devoting their plants, in whole or in part, to the production of such goods as the war has created a demand for. In brief, everything is shipshape and awaiting the signal to start on the rush once the German question is cleared up. If that is done by about Aug. 5, I look for decided activity and a big demand for money."

There is nothing in sight to indicate any growing firmness in money rates. When the crops begin to move the usual demand for funds may appear, and this should influence rates in a measure.

In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rules at 2 per cent. Trading in time money is somewhat more active, but there is no change in the tone, which remains easy. The greater activity represents replacement of old loans rather than fresh borrowing, July being a great maturity month. December industrial money and over-the-year mixed money have loaned in fair amounts at 3 per cent. Rates are 2¾@2½ per cent for 60 days, 2½@2¾ per cent for 90 days, 2¾@3 per cent for four and five months and 3@3¼ per cent for six months.

Commercial paper market remains practically unchanged and without feature. Rates for prime names of 90-day maturity are quoted at 3 per cent to 3¼ per cent; four to six-month maturities at 3¼ per cent to 3½ per cent.

The foregoing are the prevailing rates in practically all the leading borrowing centers, where the situation is about the same as in New York, the single exception being Boston, where rates are a trifle firmer.

Why the appeal for gold is made in France, the French bank's statement shows. Its circulation has increased $22,470,000 in the week, $48,00,000 in a month, $457,000,000 since December, and $1,257,000,000 as compared with a year ago. This can mean nothing except that the government is paying its war expenses very largely with the note issues of the Bank of France.

The Bank of England's weekly report was much more favorable than any recent showing; gold holdings rose $5,800,000 and loans were reduced $75,000,000. But the ratio of reserve to liability is still low. Even with the increase for this week, it stands at 17⅝ per cent, compared with 50⅝ a year ago.

WORLD'S CEREAL CROPS REPORTED

NEW YORK—Most recent information on cereal crops in the northern hemisphere, as promulgated by International Institute of Agriculture, credits Italy with 55,000,000 quintals of wheat this year, or 19.3 per cent above last year; Switzerland 1,029,000 quintals, or 15.4 per cent above 1915; United States with 258,552,000 quintals, or 6.6 per cent above last year's production, and Japan with 6,442,000 quintals, or 9.4 per cent increase. A quintal equals 3 2-3 bushels.

Barley production for 1915 gives Italy an increase of 32.8 per cent over 1914, the United States 1 per cent increase and Japan 6.7 per cent increase. The oats crop in Italy is 15.6 per cent larger, Switzerland 9.8 per cent and in the United States 12.9 per cent.

Conditions are generally favorable for the coming harvest in Bulgaria, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Rumania and Canada. The wheat acreage in Canada is given as 5,218,753 hectares, or 13,047,000 acres, equal to 25.3 per cent over that of 1914.

Argentine wheat yield is given as 45,850,000 quintals, or 47.9 per cent above that of 1913-14. The gain in oats is 12.3 per cent and in linseed 13.1 per cent.

HAY MARKET

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: Market for hay rules quite strong owing to the small arrivals, and all grades are selling readily and bringing full prices.

Good grades of hay are closely sold up, very little such hay being left in the shipping country, and hence it would, if here, command extreme prices, $26 having been bid to arrive, and refused here this week. The recent copious rains will help later pasturage, and may help slightly in developing late lots of the growing crop, but at same time hay already cut has been damaged by the rains.

Sales have been in large bales: Nice No. 1 timothy, $26.50@27; fair No. 1 timothy, $25@26; nice No. 2 timothy, $24@25; fair No. 2 timothy, $23@23.50; nice No. 3 timothy, $21.50@22; fair No. 3 timothy, $20@21; long rye straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $8@10.

J. E. Soper Company, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: The feature of the trade for the past week has been the big advance in old oats, which are now selling at about 15c. per bushel more than the first shipments of the new ones, which are contracted to be gotten out during the first half of August. This is an abnormal difference, and it surprises us that the early shipments of new oats are not selling considerably higher on account of the high price of the old ones. We anticipate, however, that the first of the new oats will sell much higher than they are being quoted at the present time.

Corn is also very strong, due to bad weather in the West; in fact the whole list shows a lot of strength. Millfeeds, especially the wheat mixed feeds are scarce and high and there is not much outlook for lower prices for some time to come.

BOLIVIAN MORATORIUM

WASHINGTON—Cable has been received here from American ambassador at Bolivia stating that moratorium law had been extended to Dec. 31.

ENGLISH WOOL PRICES ARE RAPIDLY MOVING UPWARD

Continued Heavy Demand for Fine Tops and No Expansion in Output Cause of Steady Advance—Buying of Domestic Clip Proceeds in Country

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BRADFORD, England, June 25—There is no slackening in the call for fine tops and no expansion of the output. The consequence is that prices are still rising, only instead of moving by pennies, they are now progressing by jumps of twopence, threepence, and fourpence. Since last week 64's have gone up from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d., ordinary 60's from 3s. 2d. to 3s. 5d. and long Capes from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 7d. In little more than a month these qualities have risen quite 10d. per pound. Business is restricted by the smallness of stocks and the reluctance of topmakers to go on adding month after month to the dates of forward contracts, but there is no restriction for want of opportunities of selling, which are plentiful to the point of embarrassment. Indeed, spinners are making desperate efforts to secure all the tops they can, both for early delivery and delivery far into next year. Moving in sympathy with merinos, fine crossbreds have, this week, advanced a penny, and medium and low crossbreds are firm to a halfpenny dearer.

The buying of the domestic clip is now proceeding in the country, and at sale after sale complete clearances have been effected at prices which, on the average, are 50 per cent higher than those of last year. The following will give an idea of the values of representative qualities: Lincolns 18½d. per pound, halfbreds 20-20½d., super and pick Irish 20-21d., Shropshires 20-21d., Southdowns 20-22d. These are fully up to the famine prices recently ruling in Bradford for the remnants of last year's clip, and rather higher in some cases. Naturally the farmers are delighted, and instead of holding back their wool, as they sometimes do, they are offering it freely. Owing to the embargo only Scotch blackfaced wool is available for continental buyers at present, and with regard to this the board of trade have just announced that they are willing to grant export licenses for 9,000,000 pounds weight of the new blackfaced clip, and for 1,800,000 pounds of the old.

In the United Kingdom sheep raising is merely a branch of mixed farming, but the country carries a surprisingly large number of sheep for its size. For many years the flocks have totaled about 30,000,000. In 1909 their numbers rose to 32,000,000, and at present, after a succession of unfavorable seasons, they stand at about 27,500,000. During the last 10 years, estimated production of wool has averaged 134,000,000 pounds a year. Prices fluctuate greatly, but the annual value of the clip will probably be somewhere between £4,000,000 and £7,000,000. Nearly 40 distinct varieties of British sheep can be enumerated, and there are numerous crosses. A convenient classification divides them into long wool and short wool varieties. The long wools, the staple of which may measure anything from 7 inches to 15 inches, are subdivided into lusters and demi-lusters—a distinction depending on the glossiness or brilliance of their fibers. The Lincoln is the largest of the English sheep. It is particularly noted for its long, strong lustrous wool, and for its heavy fleeces, which may weigh 14 pounds, or even more. The Leicester produces a fleece of rather finer wool, weighing about 10 pounds.

These, with the Romney Marsh and Shropshire Down, are the breeds which have been crossed most largely with the merino to produce the colonial and South American crossbreds. The short wool sheep comprise the various Down breeds. Their wool is fine, white and soft, and is specially esteemed for the manufacture of hosiery and flannels. It is the nearest of the English wools to the merino type, but will by no means answer as a substitute for that type. One great drawback is the frequent presence in the fleeces of gray hairs. The Down sheep have been freely crossed with the long wool breeds. The result is a larger bodied sheep than the Down, but with less fine wool. The crosses are known as halfbreds, in contradistinction to crossbreds, which term in the wool trade usually denotes a cross between an English breed and the merino. There are also various mountain breeds, the best known of which is the Scotch blackfaced. The wool of the mountain sheep grows coarse and strong, and frequently contains a large proportion of kemps or dead hairs, which are objectionable for most manufacturing purposes, because they do not dye properly.

It is customary in the British Isles to wash the sheep in a pond or running stream before shearing, and the yield of clean wool is therefore high—80 per cent and over, as against 50 per cent or less, in the case of most colonial wools. As a rule the wool is well got up for market, but, as flocks are usually small, "classing," or the sorting of fleeces into lots of uniform quality, is not often attempted. Two ways are open to the farmer of selling his wool. He may dispose of it by private treaty to one of the many buyers who travel about the country at clip time; or, if he lives within reach of a town where a wool fair is held, he may offer it for sale there, and so take advantage of the competition of assembled buyers. The English wool fairs extend over the greater part of June and July, starting in the Midlands and finishing in the south. In Scotland there are few wool fairs, and the bulk of the wool is consigned by the growers to brokers in Glasgow and Edinburgh, where periodical auctions are held. In Ireland the organization for the marketing of wool is very backward. Important auction sales are held in Dublin several times a year, but most of the smaller farmers—and in Ireland farms are often very small—sell their clips privately at the nearest market town.

After the wool has been examined by the buyer and the price agreed upon, it is weighed and the value immediately paid over in cash. Owing to the great number of small lots and to the fact that the Irish farmer has no use for cheques, a buyer may often have to draw £200 in gold and silver from the bank for one day's business. In Ireland, also, the primitive system of barter survives. Farmers exchange their wool with store-keepers for implements, seeds, and so forth, and the store-keeper, who accumulates a somewhat mixed stock, either sends it for sale to Dublin or classes it as well as he can and sells it locally.

There are a few spinners and manufacturers who buy English, Scotch and Irish wool direct from the farmer or at the country fairs, but most of it is bought by the wool merchants of Bradford, Halifax and Leicester, who sort and class it and are then able to supply their customers, who may be topmakers, spinners, woolen and tweed manufacturers, or exporters, with just the quantities and descriptions each wants for his particular purpose. In ordinary times anything from a fifth to a quarter of the clip is exported, and when trade is good in the United States American competition often has the effect of raising prices considerably.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Looking at the matter from a longer range, however, it is also a question whether at this level railroad stocks are not becoming very attractive. To base values on the earnings of any one year is dangerous; at least twice in the last decade we have seen railroad earnings fall off sharp, only to come back strongly in the next year. If the industrial companies are going to do the business which they must do to make the money which the tremendous rise in their shares during the last four months would indicate, then beginning with next fall at the latest, the railroads must enjoy a movement of traffic that will restore their earnings very quickly.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The bears have started in to prick all the little bubbles of hope, among others, stocks not paying dividends, but selling on future prospects. It is easy to convince holders in a period of hesitation that prospects are airy nothings. At any rate the market is out of the rut and declines are first necessary in order to make advances attractive.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: It would not be surprising if money could be made rather easily during this period by operators who sell before buying, yet the great majority of semi-speculative investors, whose support makes possible the development of corporate enterprise in this country, endeavor to keep in step with the major movements of market prices, regardless of temporary fluctuations. Thus it is, in most instances, that competencies are built up, rather than by attempting to catch the little surface movements which act indifferently either with or against the main drift of prices. To this important group, we believe, natural economic conditions must appear to be slowly massing in preparation for a general forward movement in securities, which will lose no power if wisely deferred until there is less danger of false starts.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: Advantage of weak days should be taken to pick up stocks, for it would seem that with the approach of the time when the country's big crops will be out of danger, optimism now latent and restrained will find visible expression in quickening trade and speculation.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: Railroad stocks of proved earning ability through these storms, these deluges of economic revision, are pretty safe to tie to on a 5 per cent or better basis of return.

FRENCH CREDIT

NEW YORK—Brown Bros. & Co. have issued the following statement regarding the reported $20,000,000 French credit with local bankers: "It is true that we have been requested by a number of French institutions of undoubted standing to arrange a commercial export credit. Negotiations are now in progress, but we are not in a position to make any announcement at present."

WAR PREVENTS MID-YEAR LULL SAYS REVIEWER

Trade reports continue to indicate improvement although the advance is somewhat irregular. Uniform progress is not to be expected at this period, when inventorying and the advance of the vacation season tend to produce quietness in various mercantile lines, according to Dun's weekly review.

It is significant of the economic changes resulting from the war, however, that industrial conditions do not reflect the usual mid-year lull, and all indications point to fully sustained activity through the summer months. Instead of showing the customary abatement, industrial operations steadily expand, and each week there is a further reduction in the percentage of idle machinery and in the number of unemployed. This is a most encouraging feature, inasmuch as the retail demand for all kinds of staple merchandise is stimulated as more wage earners find work and payrolls increase. Since the iron and steel trade is considered one of the best barometers of the general situation, it is gratifying that production at the mills and furnaces is rapidly rising close to the point of capacity, the output of pig iron last month being at the rate of 29,500,000 tons a year compared with only 18,000,000 tons on Jan. 1.

VARNISH FOR AEROPLANES

NEW YORK—The manner in which manufacture of aeroplanes in this country has been quickened by the European war is reflected in demand for varnish for machines turned out. A big varnish company had been selling one manufacturer of aeroplanes about $100 worth of its product a year. For the last six months the aeroplane man's purchases have averaged $1200 a month, and $1200 worth of varnish will go a long way in finishing up aeroplanes.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

CHICAGO—John V. Farwell Company says of the wholesale dry goods trade: Heavy purchases made by all distributors of wool dress goods are being drawn upon very heavily for July delivery. Distributers have sold many lines at a lower price than can be replaced today and merchants who bought early find themselves in a fortunate position. Every indication points to legitimate advance in wool dress goods beyond present prices.

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UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 94

A quarterly dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15th, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19th, 1915.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

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NICHOLLS MEETS M'DONALD TODAY TO PLAY OFF TIE

Wilmington and Buffalo Golf Stars Even With 292 for 72 Holes in the Metropolitan Championship at Fox Hills

NEW YORK—Gilbert Nicholls of Wilmington and Robert McDonald of Buffalo meet this afternoon in an 18-hole playoff for the metropolitan district golf championship as a result of their finishing the 72 holes of medal golf competition Friday on the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club, all even with cards of 292.

Nicholls finished the regular competition with a score of 74 for his last round and had defeated W. C. Hagen by two strokes. McDonald needed four on the par four home holes to tie.

His drive had been pulled into the rough, and his second was a trifle off the line and came to rest on the side of a steep bank to the right of the home green. To get his distance he had to stamp a place for his feet on the side of the trap, and he further had to be careful, for a sand pit was immediately underneath him.

Yet he chipped the shot out handsomely, caught the roll of the green and came within an ace of winning the title when the ball trickled past the lip of the cup, coming to rest within three feet of it. He then holed the putt for a tie.

Friday was a day of keen competition. Nicholls returned a 71 in the morning and started on the last round in the lead with 218, a stroke better than Hagen. While McDonald did not get going as he might have wished in the first round, he hung on well, getting 75 for a 54-hole total of 220.

In the afternoon Hagen went out in 37, but proceeded to drop two strokes at the tenth and eleventh holes. He pushed his approach close to the bunker at the tenth and took five for the hole, then sliced his drives to the rough from the eleventh tee, so that the best he could get there was another five.

At the short sixteenth Hagen's mashie, a trifle sliced, found an almost unplayable lie in the trap to the right of the green. He took four there and ended with a poor five. His approach to the home hole, far too strong, brought up in the rough close to a tree and in pitching back he drew it too fine, the ball hitting the trunk and glancing off sharply to the right. That left him a putt of some 20 feet, which he failed to hole. Even so, Hagen had come in in 38, giving him a 75 for the round, and at that time it was figured that the only man likely to beat him was Nicholls, as the report had gone around that McDonald was not doing well.

Nicholls was the next to come in sight. He had taken 38 for the outward journey, but played perfectly coming back, except for a 6 at the thirteenth where he got a poor approach. He then made the last five holes in 18 strokes, so that he finished with a 74.

As it turned out, McDonald was going well. He did have a five at the second and another at the sixth, but 3s at the seventh and eighth were helpful, and he went out in 37. A string of four consecutive 4s were gathered in by McDonald to start the homeward journey and he got a stroke under par with a 3 at the fourteenth. Going to the home hole, McDonald did well to get a 4 there after pulling his drive and over approaching, the ball coming to rest close to the trunk of a tree. He had an awkward moment, but proved equal to the occasion, laying a clever mashie shot practically dead to the hole and getting down to the putt without difficulty. That gave him a 72 for the round.

J. J. McDermott fell off in his play as the day advanced, taking 78 in the morning and finishing with an 81 for a total of 301, not good enough to get him in the prize list. J. M. Barnes also threw away his chance to get close to the top by taking 79 for his last round. The best score of the day went to McDonald Smith, 76, who got a 70 in the afternoon, going out in 33. This earned a special prize for Smith, who up to that time had not been able to show anything like his true form. Nicholls, with his 71 in the morning won $10, and he also won another for getting the best 36-hole score of 145.

As the situation now stands, either McDonald or Nicholls will win first money, amounting to $150, while the loser will get $100. The third award of $75 goes to Hagen. T. L. McNamara, William MacFarlane and I. S. Mackie split fourth, fifth and sixth moneys, each man getting $40. Seventh and eighth moneys, amounting to $30, will be divided by Barnes and Martin O'Loughlin. The scores of 310 or better follow:

	1st day	3d rd	4th rd	T'tl
G. Nicholls, Wilmington	147	71	74	292
Robert McDonald, Buffalo	145	75	72	292
W. C. Hagen, Rochester	145	74	75	294
W. MacFarlane, Suburban	146	79	74	299
T. L. McNamara, Boston	148	76	76	299
I. S. Mackie, Ookwood	148	77	74	299
M. O'Loughlin, Plainfield	149	72	79	300
J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh	149	72	79	300
MacD. Smith, unattached	155	76	70	301
Louis Tellier, Canoe Brook	153	76	73	302
J. Mitchell, Ridgewood	150	80	73	303
George McLean, Dunwoodie	155	75	73	303
G. Sargent, Chevy Chase	148	77	79	304
Jacob Hobens, Englewood	156	72	77	305
Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills	147	79	79	305
J. J. McDermott, Phila.	146	78	81	305
Alexander Smith, Wykagyl	150	81	75	306
S. H. Hoffner, Woodbury	152	77	77	306
W. E. Reid, Seaview	150	79	77	306
Fred McLeod, Columbia	151	79	77	307
John Dowling, Scarsdale	160	73	75	308
T. Anderson, Montclair	153	77	78	308
W. J. Brady, Wollaston	153	78	78	310

RESOLUTE WINS THIRD RACE FROM YACHT VANITIE

Losing Cup Sloop Forced to Withdraw Before Course Is Completed

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—The New York Yacht Club's syndicate sloop Resolute won her third race of the series Friday when she crossed the finish line off Lloyd's Neck at 4:17:53. It was a hollow victory, really, for the Vanitie had withdrawn from the race after about 26 miles of the 30½-mile course had been covered.

The race was sailed in a strong northwest breeze that tested the spars and gear to the limit. In one of the hard squalls that hit the Vanitie her aluminum gaff buckled to an angle about 10 feet out from the jaws.

The yacht was towed to City Island, where a new gaff will be fitted in time, it is hoped, for the yacht to start today in the New York Yacht Club's race.

The Resolute steered by C. F. Adams, 2d, led at the start by 23s., and upon only one leg of the course did the Vanitie gain. The race was close, however, for at the end of the first round of 15¼ miles the Resolute's lead was only 4s. Cornelius Vanderbilt steered the Vanitie. The summary:

	Start	Finish	El. time	Cor. t.
Resolute	1 10 38	4 17 53	3 07 15	3 06 02
Vanitie	1 11 01	Withdrew		

PICKUPS

Detroit stole seven bases yesterday, Cobb getting two of them.

Detroit certainly defeated the Red Sox yesterday by a good margin.

Only nine games now separate first and last places in the National league.

It was a very successful day for the eastern clubs in the National league yesterday as all four won, New York taking two.

That was a great battle Brooklyn put up against Chicago yesterday overcoming a five-run lead and then winning out in the tenth.

It took Boston 10 innings to defeat St. Louis yesterday, but the Braves showed some of the finishing power that made them famous in 1914.

Another great game for Pitcher Alexander of the Philadelphia Nationals. He held Pittsburgh to two hits, one of which was a home run by Wagner.

Baker, catcher, and Cavet, pitcher, were the only Detroit players who did not get at least one safe hit yesterday. Veach led with three in five times up.

Charles Deal, the former third baseman of the Boston champions, is playing a great game for the St. Louis Federals this summer. He is their chief run-getter.

According to Manager Jennings of the Detroit Americans, Foster of the Washington Americans is the only reliable hit-and-run batter in the American league.

Philadelphia was the only eastern team to win in the American league yesterday. Bush pitched remarkably fine ball, holding St. Louis to three scattered singles.

There were three home runs in the National league yesterday and none in the American. Wagner of Pittsburgh made one, while Williams of Chicago made two.

Manager Mack expects to make a fine third baseman out of Catcher Schang. Although new to the position, he put up a good game when in Boston and is hitting the ball hard and often.

FINAL FOR TITLE OF CONNECTICUT THIS AFTERNOON

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Two Greenwich golfers, H. J. Topping and H. K. Kerr, will oppose each other this afternoon on the links of the Brooklawn Country Club for the championship of Connecticut. These players furnished surprises Friday in a day of upsets, by defeating their opponents in the semi-final round.

Topping beat R. M. Lewis, a New Canaan schoolboy, in a well-played match, by 3 and 2. Robert Abbott of Brooklawn, because he defeated the present champion, W. P. Seeley, in the morning play, was a warm favorite in his match with Kerr, but the Greenwich man was in fine form and won, by 3 and 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C. 1915	P.C. 1914
Chicago	48	26	.649	.554
Boston	43	25	.632	.506
Detroit	45	28	.616	.557
New York	36	37	.493	.371
Washington	32	37	.464	.533
Philadelphia	28	44	.389	.587
Cleveland	26	43	.377	.342
St. Louis	26	44	.371	.532

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Detroit 15, Boston 4.
Chicago 5, Washington 1.
Cleveland 4, New York 3.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

DETROIT WINS EASILY

DETROIT—The Detroit Americans easily defeated the Boston Red Sox in the first of their series here Friday by a score of 15 to 4. Coveleskie started to pitch for the winners, but after they had secured a lead of 15 runs was succeeded by Cavet, who was found for four runs. Ruth, Mays and Gregg pitched for Boston, Mays being the only one to show much effectiveness. The score:

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.H.E.
Detroit	4 3 0 0 0 7 0 1 .	—15 15 1
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2	— 4 8 3

Batteries, Coveleskie, Cavet, and Baker; Ruth, Mays, Gregg, and Cady and Carrigan. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time, 2h.

CHICAGO 5, WASHINGTON 1

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.H.E.
Chicago	0 2 0 1 0 0 0 2 .	—5 7 1
Washington	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—1 8 3

Batteries, Scott and Schalk; Shaw, Ayres and Henry. Umpires, Wallace and Connolly. Time, 1h. 50m.

CLEVELAND 4, NEW YORK 3

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.H.E.
Cleveland	2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 .	—4 10 0
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0	—3 9 1

Batteries, Mitchell, Jones and O'Neill; Fisher, Cottrell and Nunamaker. Umpires, Nallin and Dinneen. Time, 1h. 45m.

PHILADELPHIA 3, ST. LOUIS 1

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.H.E.
Philadelphia	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1	—3 8 0
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	—1 3 0

Batteries, Bush and Lapp; James and Agnew and Severeid. Umpires, Evans and Chill. Time, 1h. 37m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Providence 6, Buffalo 4.
Toronto 14, Richmond 4.
Montreal 6, Harrisburg 4.
Jersey City 4, Rochester 2.
Jersey City 3, Rochester 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
St. Paul 10, Louisville 9.
Cleveland 8, Milwaukee 5.
Minneapolis 8, Indianapolis 2.
Kansas City 4, Columbus 3.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Atlanta 4, Chattanooga 3.
Memphis 9, Birmingham 0.
Nashville 3, New Orleans 0.
Mobile 10, Little Rock 3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
San Francisco 6, Oakland 2.
Venice 3, Salt Lake 1.
Portland 3, Los Angeles 2.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE
Worcester 2, Manchester 1.
Fitchburg 5, Portland 1.
Lowell 4, Lawrence 3.
Lynn 4, Lewiston 4.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE
Raleigh 5, Greensboro 2.
Charlotte 6, Asheville 4.
Charlotte 3, Asheville 2.
Durham 5, Winston-Salem 4.
Durham 17, Winston-Salem 3.

TEXAS LEAGUE
Dallas 8, Shreveport 1.
Waco 5, F t.Worth 3.
Houston 7, San Antonio 1.
Beaumont 6, Galveston 4.

WESTERN LEAGUE
St. Joseph 3, Wichita 2.
Sioux City 8, Lincoln 2.
Des Moines 3, Topeka 2.
Denver 5, Omaha 1.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Scranton 4, Syracuse 3.
Wilkesbarre 4, Utica 3.
Binghamton 4, Troy 0.
Albany 3, Elmira 2.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB CRUISE IS ENDED WITH RUN

Boats Have Heavy Trip Into Bar Harbor From Outside Mount Desert—Racing Event Scheduled Is Not Held

BAR HARBOR, Me.—The cruise of the Eastern Yacht Club for 1915 came to a close Friday with an "at will" run outside Mount Desert to this port. There was a 30-knot northwester prevailing with the breeze off the Mount Desert hills and none of the yachts cared to take part in the racing event. So the squadron ran over under lower sails, the breeze canting well to the westward.

Most of the fleet were at anchor by dark and a number of the yachtsmen enjoyed the first "wind-up" dinner in three years.

Commodore Sears called the captains' meeting during the forenoon Friday, at which it was decided to continue the cruise to its scheduled finish, but without a race, and after lunch the yachts headed out of the harbor and around Long island for this port.

The cruise extended over 283 miles, of which the yachts raced 190 miles. Three harbors, at which it had been planned to stop, Boothbay, Tenant's Harbor and Northeast Harbor, were passed by. Thirty-two boats took part in the cruise, having a total gross tonnage of 2871. The average number of yachts in six ports visited was 22. Despite conditions the cruise was regarded as a success.

Silver pieces were awarded for yachts winning a majority of the runs as follows:

First division sloops, Avenger; second division sloops, Vega.

Special division schooner, Enchantress.

The fleet disbanded at 7 o'clock and 10 yachts were represented at the wind-up.

Guests at the "wind-up" dinner at the reading room were Commodore H. M. Sears, Fleet Captain Oliver Ames, Secretary Henry Taggard, P. S. Sears, W. A. Gardner, R. F. Sturgis, H. D. Scott, Arthur Potter, H. S. Vanderbilt, D. L. Pickman, G. G. Amory, Harold Blanchard, Chairman H. A. Morss, E. W. Clark, F. D. Lewis, R. T. Paine, 2d., Arhtur Lyman, F. B. Crowninshield, Alfred Douglas, M. M. Johnson, C. W. Cole, A. H. Vanpelt, W. E. Iselin, Theodore Zerega, Louis Bouey, Joseph Lee, James Meeker, W. U. Swan.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	42	30	.583
Kansas City	43	31	.581
Chicago	41	31	.569
Pittsburgh	40	32	.556
Newark	39	35	.527
Brooklyn	31	44	.413
Buffalo	31	46	.403
Baltimore	27	45	.375

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 0.
Buffalo 8, Brooklyn 2.
Buffalo 9, Brooklyn 1.

GAMES TODAY
Kansas City at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Newark.
Brooklyn at Buffalo.

PITTSBURGH FEDERALS DIVIDE

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh and St. Louis broke even in a double-header here Friday, the former winning the first game, 4 to 2, and the latter the final game, 5 to 0. Crandall, pitching for the visitors in the first game, was hit hard, while Allen, for the locals, was very effective. In the final game Groom allowed only three hits and was never in trouble. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.H.E.
Pittsburgh	2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 .	—4 13 1
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	—2 9 1

Batteries, Allen and O'Connor; Crandall and Hartley. Time, 2h. 3m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.H.E.
St. Louis	0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 1	—5 12 0
Pittsburgh	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—0 3 0

Batteries, Groom and Hartley; Bogge and Berry. Umpires, Howell and Finneran. Time, 1h. 39m.

BUFFALO WINS TWO GAMES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Buffalo won both ends of a double-header from the Brooklyn Federals Friday, 8 to 2 and 9 to 1. In the first contest, Brooklyn led up to the eighth, when Buffalo drove Seaton from the box. The second game was easy for Lafitte, the recent Brooklyn pitcher. After the first inning he held the locals safe at all stages. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.H.E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 6 1	—8 15 3
Brooklyn	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	—2 8 4

Batteries, Schulz, Bedient and Blair, Allen; Seaton, Frank Smith and Simon. Time, 2h. 15m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.H.E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 1 4 3 1 0	—9 14 2
Brooklyn	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—1 6 2

Batteries, Lafitte and Blair; Finneran, Frank Smith and Land, Wright. Umpires, McCormick and Shannon. Time, 1h. 57m.

JACKSON BEATS SOLOMON

DETROIT—Clarence Jackson, three cushion billiard champion of Michigan, defeated H. Solomon, Pacific coast champion, 200 to 179, in a match, the final block of which was played Friday evening. The score of the final game, which went 76 innings, was Jackson 50, Solomon 55. Jackson had a high run of nine.

Champion Braves
FENWAY PARK
Two Games Today at 1:45 p. m.
ST. LOUIS

ISLIP POLO FOUR DEFEAT FORAGERS AT CEDARHURST

CEDARHURST, Long Island—The Islip Freebooters defeated the Squadron Foragers, who had a handicap of three goals, in the final match for the Independence cups, by a score of 11¾ goals to 4¼ here Friday.

Schwartz and Pinkerton were factors for their team throughout, the former scoring four goals and the latter five. The line-up follows:

FREEBOOTERS		FORAGERS	
No. 1 A. Pinkerton	1	T. R. Strong	1
No. 2 H. T. Peters	2	A. G. Smidt	0
No. 3 A.C. Schwartz	2	H. E. Holt	1
Back A. D. B. Pratt	1	W. B. Boulton, Jr.	1
Total	6	Total	3

Islip Freebooters—Goals earned 12, lost by penalty ¼, total 11¾. Squadron Foragers—Goals earned 2, allowed by handicap 3, lost by penalty ¾, total 4¼. Individual goals scored: Freebooters, Pinkerton 5, Peters 3, Schwartz 4. Foragers, Boulton 1, Smidt 1. Time, eight 7½m. periods. Referee, Seward Carey. Timer and scorer, A. Hunter.

CENTRAL STATES FINAL ON TODAY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Edward Zimmer of the Riverside Club, Indianapolis, and William Diddel of Crawfordsville, Ind., will meet for the Central States Golf Association championship in the finals at the Highland Club today. In the semi-finals Friday, Zimmer defeated Robert Resener of Indianapolis, Indiana champion, 2 and 1, and Diddel triumphed over Carl Gibbs, Indianapolis, 9 and 7.

The defeat of Resener was a surprise. Several times Zimmer appeared to be slipping, but he always managed to rally and hold the state champion safe. In his match with Gibbs, Diddel was three up at the end of the morning round. Gibbs, in the afternoon, was unable to hold his own and lost several holes which would have been his had he possessed more tournament experience.

GIANTS GET NEW INFIELDER

SEATTLE, Wash.—Richard Kinsella closed a deal Friday which gives the New York Giants first baseman George Kelly of the Victoria Club of the Northwestern league. Kelly is a nephew of William Lange, the famous centerfielder. He is 6ft. 3in. tall, weighs 190 pounds and is only 19 years old.

KANSAS CITY POLO TEAM WINS

CHICAGO—The Kansas City polo team defeated the Onwentsia Jitneys 12 goals to 7 Friday and won its way into the finals for the mid-West polo championship. The Missouri four outplayed Onwentsia in all styles of play.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C. 1915	P.C. 1914
Chicago	40	30	.571	.541
Philadelphia	37	31	.544	.485
St. Louis	38	36	.514	.520
Pittsburgh	35	35	.500	.464
Brooklyn	35	35	.500	.471
New York	31	35	.470	.594
Cincinnati	30	36	.455	.493
Boston	31	39	.443	.429

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 4, St. Louis 3.
Brooklyn 8, Chicago 7.
Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 5, Cincinnati 3.
New York 4, Cincinnati 3.

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston (two games).
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

BOSTON NATIONALS WIN

The Boston Nationals celebrated their return to Fenway park Friday by defeating St. Louis in a hard-fought 10-inning game by a score of 4 to 3. Ragan pitched for the winners, and showed good form. Doak was in the box for St. Louis, and, while he held Boston to six hits, he forced in two runs in the second inning by giving bases on balls. Magee of Boston and Huggins of St. Louis furnished the fielding features. The score:

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	R.H.E.
Boston	0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1	—4 6 1
St. Louis	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0	—3 9 2

Batteries, Ragan and Gowdy; Doak, Griner, and Snyder and Gonzales. Umpires, Byron and Eason. Time, 2h. 28m.

BROOKLYN WINS LONG GAME

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	R.H.E.
Brooklyn	1 0 0 1 0 4 1 0 0 1	—8 12 3
Chicago	2 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0	—7 15 1

Batteries, Pierce, Standridge and Archer; Pfeffer, Rucker, and McCarty. Umpires, Klem and Emslie. Time, 2h. 20m.

PHILADELPHIA 2, PITTSBURGH 1

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.H.E.
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 .	—2 6 1
Pittsburgh	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	—1 2 1

Batteries, Alexander and Killifer; Harmon, Conzelman and Gibson. Umpires, Orth and Quigley. Time, 1h. 18m.

GIANTS WIN DOUBLE HEADER

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.H.E.
New York	2 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 .	—5 12 2
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0	—3 6 2

Batteries, Stroud and Meyers; Dale, Lear and Wingo. Umpires, Rigler and Hart. Time, 1h. 53m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.H.E.
New York	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	—4 10 3
Cincinnati	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	3 8 3

Batteries, Perritt and Dooin; Schneider and Wingo. Time, 1h. 50m.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Augusta 5, Savannah 4.
Charleston 10, Columbia 2.
Columbus 7, Jacksonville 0.
Jacksonville 2, Columbus 1.
Albany 7, Macon 0.

COLONIAL LEAGUE
Springfield 13, Pawtucket 2.
New Bedford 14, Taunton 0.
New Haven 5, Hartford 2.
Hartford 7, New Haven 0.
Fall River 4, Brockton 0.
Fall River 1, Brockton 0.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE
Suffolk 5, Rocky Mount 4.
Norfolk 8, Petersburg 2.
Portsmouth 4, Newport News 1.

MILLROSE GAMES AT CELTIC PARK SHOULD BE FAST

Special 600-Yard Run With Meredith, Campbell and Higgins Competing Is Star Event

NEW YORK—Some fast competition is expected to take place at Celtic park this afternoon in the track and field meet of the Millrose Athletic Association as many of the leading athletes of the East are scheduled to take part. Those in closest touch with the work of the entrants during the past two months are predicting that some new track records will be made.

The feature event of the games will be the Millrose 600-yard run. This is an invitation event and will bring together the fastest middle-distance men now in training. J. E. Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania and the Meadow Brook Athletic Association, who holds the intercollegiate 400 and 880-yard championships as well as the world's record for the half-mile, will take part in this event. He will have as competitors LeRoy Campbell, the star middle distance runner of the University of Chicago, champion and record holder of the Western Conference intercollegiate half-mile event, and J. T. Higgins of the Irish-American Athletic Club of Boston, who recently defeated D. S. Caldwell of the Boston Athletic Association in the eastern tryouts at the Harvard Stadium. These three athletes should make a great battle for this trophy and the winner should make a new track record for the distance.

N. S. Taber of the Boston Athletic Association and Oxford University is to compete in the one-mile run and prospects of his breaking the track record for this event are very bright as he showed by his running in the Harvard Stadium when he ran the second fastest mile ever run in this country. He will again be opposed by A. R. Kiviat of the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York, who expects to make a better showing today than he did in the tryouts.

All of the other events will have the leading athletes in those specialties in the competition.

WALKER GOES TO ROCHESTER

ST. LOUIS—Ernest Walker, outfielder, was released Friday by the St. Louis Americans to the Rochester, N. Y., club and has been ordered to report at once.

"You Can't Be Too Careful, Sir—Here's The B. V. D. Label"

"YOU see, some folks imagine that B.V.D. is just the name of a *certain-style* underwear, called 'Athletic Underwear.' They're 'way off. The only underwear that is B.V.D. has the *Red Woven Label* I'm pointing at sewed on it. That means true-value, full-cut, comfort-giving underwear.

"I know how good B.V.D. is from what my customers say and from actual wear myself. I am in business to make friends of my customers; that's why it is a pleasure for me to sell you B.V.D. Yes, sir! Will you take it right along or shall I send it?"

On every B.V.D. *Undergarment is sewed the* B.V.D. *Red Woven Label*

MADE FOR THE
B.V.D.
BEST RETAIL TRADE

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)

B.V.D. Closed Crotch Union Suits (Pat. U.S.A. 4-30-07—9-15-14) $1.00 and upwards the Suit.

B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c. and upwards the Garment.

Firmly insist upon seeing this label and *firmly refuse* to take any Athletic Underwear without it.

The B.V.D. *Company, New York.*

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Leonard, p.	7	10	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.500	.	9	1	.900
Gainer, 1b, c.f.	32	69	11	22	1	3	.	6	1	.318	107	11	3	.975
Janvrin, 2b., 3b., ss.	52	176	18	56	8	4	5	1	.	.318	69	104	18	.905
Mays, p.	20	22	2	7	2	.	1	.	.	.318	5	23	2	.933
Cady, c.	29	82	13	26	3	.	5	1	.	.317	127	32	1	.993
Speaker, c.f.	67	241	43	76	10	20	11	5	.	.315	150	7	4	.975
Ruth, p.	19	42	9	13	.	.	4	2	3	.309	9	30	2	.951
Foster, p.	20	37	6	11	4	.	4	.	.	.297	9	40	.	1.000
Wood, p.	15	27	4	8	5	.	.	1	1	.296	6	27	1	.970
Lewis, l.f.	69	256	33	75	14	10	13	6	2	.292	124	8	6	.956
Gardner, 3b.	41	134	10	27	8	4	2	2	1	.276	33	83	5	.958
Hoblitzel, 1b.	63	214	28	59	11	7	8	4	1	.275	608	33	13	.980
Barry, 2b.	7	20	4	5	2	.	1	.	.	.250	13	13	1	.961
Wagner, 2b.	63	220	34	50	11	4	9	2	.	.227	136	163	25	.922
Hooper, r.f.	61	237	36	52	8	11	8	4	1	.219	118	9	2	.984
Scott, ss.	40	149	9	32	5	2	4	.	.	.214	87	146	6	.974
Collins, p.	14	14	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.214	1	7	2	.800
Carrigan, c.	15	29	2	5	1	.	1	.	.	.172	37	17	3	.947
Pennock, p.	4	6	6	1	.	.	1	.	.	.166	1	.	1	.500
Henriksen, r.f.	39	52	3	8	4	.	.	1	.	.153	20	2	1	.956
Thomas, c.	48	176	14	28	4	1	2	2	.	.159	176	48	9	.961
Shore, p.	17	30	1	3	2	.	2	.	.	.100	5	39	2	.956
Rodgers, 2b.	11	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.000	2	7	1	.900
Gregg, p.	5	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.000	1	6	.	1.000
Totals	69	2251	301	582	106	67	81	37	10	.258	1844	864	109	.961

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Tyler, p.	17	42	4	14	2	.	5	.	.	.333	2	25	.	1.000
Smith, 3b.	70	247	27	75	13	4	17	2	2	.303	81	137	13	.943
Davis, p.	4	7	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.285	.	7	.	1.000
Connolly, l.f.	54	169	25	48	4	7	10	2	.	.284	74	6	5	.941
Evers, 2b.	11	39	3	11	3	2	1	.	1	.282	23	32	3	.948
Maranville, ss.	71	236	27	64	15	5	17	2	.	.271	184	250	32	.952
Magee, c.f.	70	249	31	66	14	8	16	5	2	.265	174	9	6	.968
Schmidt, 1b.	68	242	29	61	14	2	19	7	1	.252	739	35	10	.987
Rudolph, p.	20	53	3	13	3	1	1	1	.	.245	3	42	1	.977
Gowdy, c.	49	143	16	33	1	5	6	2	2	.230	214	64	7	.975
Fitzpatrick, 2b, r.f.	58	184	32	40	9	7	10	1	.	.217	114	80	10	.950
Whaling, c.	33	95	5	20	1	.	5	1	.	.210	127	35	2	.987
Egan, 2b., 3b., ss., 1b.	36	98	9	20	3	2	2	.	.	.204	78	52	8	.942
Cather, l.f.	38	94	9	19	7	2	2	1	2	.202	22	22	2	.956
Moran, r.f.	57	163	24	32	6	7	3	1	.	.196	64	8	4	.947
Ragan, p.	11	34	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.176	3	17	1	.952
Shannon, l.f.	2	6	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.166	3	.	1	.750
Gilbert, r.f.	46	104	11	16	2	4	4	.	.	.153	29	12	3	.931
Strand, p.	15	15	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.133	1	2	1	.750
Hughes, p.	16	28	2	2	1	.	.	.	1	.071	1	23	2	.923
James, p.	14	19	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.052	2	24	.	1.000
Totals	71	2267	270	546	100	56	118	25	11	.240	1958	882	111	.962

THE HOME FORUM

JESUS OF NAZARETH

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE words of Isaiah, the prophet, spoken to Ahaz, the king, "at the end of the conduit of the upper pool in the highway of the fuller's field," had sunk deeply into the consciousness of the people. Told to demand a sign of divine protection, Ahaz had hesitated. It was not that he doubted the power of the prophet, but that he feared his requirements. A change of policy was one thing, but that he knew would not prove radical enough. What was called for was a change of life, and so Ahaz faltered. His silence was filled by Isaiah with astonishing completeness, "Hear ye now, O house of David; Is it a small thing for you to weary men, but will ye weary my God also? Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel." The saying of the prophet must have been treasured by every Hebrew maiden. To become the mother of the Messiah must necessarily have been the secret hope of all. It was only a question of time when a woman would arise pure enough to realize the full significance of the promise. At last, in the caravanserai at Bethlehem, that promise was fulfilled. In the words of Mrs. Eddy, on page 29 of Science and Health, "The illumination of Mary's spiritual sense put to silence material law and its order of generation, and brought forth her child by the revelation of Truth, demonstrating God as the Father of men."

It was this miracle of the virgin-birth, for a miracle is only some spiritual manifestation which seems wonderful, even incredible, to the human senses, that constituted the difference between Jesus of Nazareth and the other children who played round the carpenter's shop, in the little hill side town of Nazareth. The writers of numerous uncanonical gospels, have expended all their ingenuity in drawing a picture of the Messiah in these days. There were no Dantes amongst them. They drew clumsily, with a material brush on the vellum of their own superstition; and they depicted, not the Jesus of the evangelists, but a Jesus born of a human sense of supernatural wonder-working. The genuineness of the gospel records shows itself in nothing so completely as in their quiet reticence. Directly or indirectly the writers knew Jesus as he had walked and taught, during his ministry. They were far too clear, too scientific, to dwell on that which was hidden from them in a glass all too darkly. The manuscript makers of later days, foundering in their own ignorance, went out to paint the Christ, and succeeded only in preserving the likeness of a magician.

The one authentic episode of his childhood is essentially characteristic, and contains no hint of any such wonder-story as those in the uncanonical gospels. It is the account of the journey to Jerusalem undertaken in order to keep the passover. When the difference in the development of an eastern and western boy of the same age is allowed for, there is less, perhaps, that is strange in the boy sitting amidst the doctors, hearing them, and asking them questions. The really momentous incident is his reply to his mother, when reproached for the anxiety she and Joseph had been caused, "How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" Here, in his very first recorded words, is struck that note of comprehension of man's spiritual sonship which made him, every day, less and less Jesus of Nazareth, and more and more Jesus the Christ.

It was Jesus' insistence on this fact that more than anything else roused the fury of those who were contending for the reality of matter. The reason for this is not far to seek. Not only did such teaching do away with any necessity for a special priestly caste, but it made demands on that caste, naturally more than on any other, for a gospel of works rather than of words. If it was true that religion consisted not of ceremonial observances or acceptance of dogma, but of the effort to know the absolute truth about divine Principle, and to demonstrate your knowledge of that truth, then the High Priests, the Scribes, and the Pharisees, more than any others, were called upon to speak with authority to sin, disease, and death, and to prove their nothingness. Worse, perhaps, even than this was the revelation that the Messiah was the spiritual idea, the Christ, Truth, and not a warrior monarch. The redemption of the race was to be achieved, accordingly, not by driving the Romans in rout to their ships, and installing the High Priest in the palace of Pilate, but by that surrender of self which was to substitute the Mind of Christ for the carnal mind, in a way which was to make the crown of thorns more glorious than the fillet of the Caesars, and the seamless robe more royal than the imperial purple.

Step by step, by a deliberate process of scientific deduction, Jesus of Nazareth proved, for himself and others, the truth of the gospel he had discovered through his own innate purity. This, as Mrs. Eddy has pointed out, on page 30 of Science and Health, was largely owing to his virgin birth. "Had" she says, "his origin and birth been wholly apart from mortal usage, Jesus would not have been appreciable to mortal mind as 'the way.'" As it was, the mortal struggled with the divine in the temptations, in Gethsemane, and on Calvary. On all these occasions he was proving the nothingness of matter, and the omnipotence of a true understanding of Principle, and what he learned himself he imparted to the world, with that glorious reliance on the invincibility of Truth which enabled him to say, "Heaven and earth shall pass away: but my words shall not pass away."

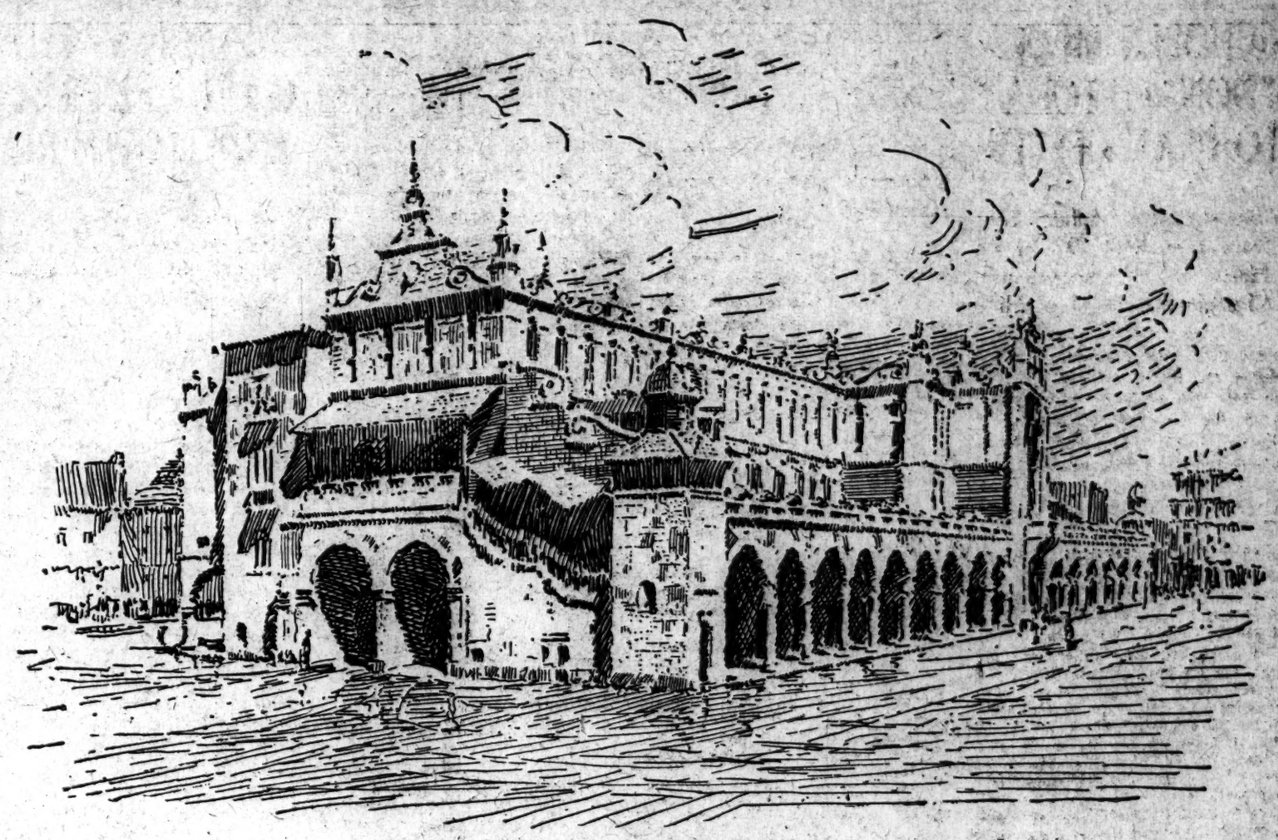
What then was it that enabled Jesus of Nazareth to become Jesus the Christ? It was the steadfast adherence of the man to the first recorded saying of the boy. The last words, on the cross, "It is finished," were the necessary and inevitable corollary to the first recorded words, in the temple, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" That Father was divine Principle, and the brief earthly career of Jesus of Nazareth shows the tremendous power which comes to the man who in thought, and word, and deed is obedient, day by day and hour by hour, to divine law.

Has anybody ever attempted to realize what Jesus' obedience to divine law meant to the human senses? It meant the subjugation of the human to the divine at every point. It meant the realization of the true brotherhood of man which enabled him to say that it was not flesh and blood, that constituted brotherhood, but a common understanding of divine Principle. When man realizes that this is the case then healing, as Jesus taught healing, will become a possibility, and war, as nations preach war, will be found an impossibility. It meant that absolute divorcement from material desires which reduced all material things to their true perspective in his thought, so that though his knowledge of the unreality of matter would have made it apparently possible for him to have gratified every sensuous whim, his appreciation of their nothingness made such gratification a total impossibility to him. This made him the richest as it made him the simplest of mankind. He did not acquire more material possessions through his demonstration of the unreality of matter, but less and less. He did not desire more of the lusts of the flesh, even in their apparently most harmless form, but reduced these so completely in his own consciousness, to their true value, that he was able to look with the utmost pity on the pathetic effort of mankind to assure itself of the reality of matter by endowing itself with matter.

It was thus he became in the words of the book of Isaiah, "the servant of Jehovah." A man so obedient to divine Principle that he reflected nothing but divine Principle. It was the achievement of this, and nothing else, that made Jesus of Nazareth, Jesus the Christ.

Stand and Work

The honest, earnest Man must stand and work—
The Woman also. —E. B. Browning.



(Drawn specially for The Christian Science Monitor)

The Sikiennicel, or Cloth Hall, of Cracow

There are 150,000 people in Cracow, and 110,000 of them are Poles. It was only quite recently that the ancient city fell into the power of a Teutonic dynasty and became part of the empire of Austria. In 1846 Cracow was still her own mistress, the last relic of the great Polish kingdom. After 60 years of Austrian rule, there are only 8000 Teutons, we read in the Egyptian Gazette, in Cracow. The town is, indeed, the very metropolis of Poland, the enduring home of the Polish national spirit. We think of Warsaw as Poland's capital, but Warsaw is, compared with Cracow, a town of no traditions. At Cracow the kings of Poland were crowned. In that cathedral on the rocky hill above the Vistula are memorials to St. Stanislaus, the patron saint of the Poles, and John Sobieski, who hurled back the Turks from the walls of Vienna, and Thaddeus Kosciusko, the last champion of Polish freedom, and many another national hero. The arcaded court of the royal castle has memories of Casimir the Great and the line of the Jagiellos, who were kings of fame and great achievement before the world had ever heard the name of Hapsburg or Hohenzollern. The university which Casimir founded is, they say, the oldest but one in eastern Europe. To this day it is the heart of the intellectual life of the Polish people.

The traveler, as he comes within sight of Cracow, a city rising in the middle of a rich plain, thinks of the lines about Cortona lifting to heaven "her diadem of towers." For a thousand Gothic turrets and towers soar above Cracow. Yet it is not by an opulence of splendor, still less by sheer grandeur, that Cracow dominates the imagination. No one, you may suppose, was ever awed there as many have been at Amiens, or Chartres or Rheims. What gives it a special place in the memory is the rich, homely humanity of it all. The men who worked there may have lacked the loftiest impulses, the most tremendous aspirations, but they had a very sure hold on the common joys of life. It is a hearty vitality, a quaint humor, a simple realism, a delight in the perfection of craftsmanship which you enjoy at Cracow. Its art belongs, of course, to that school which had made some of the cities of Bavaria, Nuremberg, Rothenburg, and the rest among the treasures of civilization. No city in Europe, nor Nuremberg itself, is richer in the carvings and castings of the South German masters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. South German, we say, but perhaps Veit Stoss, one of the most famous of them, was himself a native of Cracow. In the richly elaborate altar of its basilica of St. Mary's he left his masterpiece. A freer, simpler, a more appealing master than Veit Stoss also did much for the city. Among the thousands of visitors to Nuremberg who rejoice over the shrine of St. Sebaldus and the joyous humanity of Peter Vischer's work, there are few who make pilgrimage to Cracow, but Nuremberg itself might covet his brasses in St. Mary's of Cracow or the church of the Dominicans.

KARLSRUHE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

Karlsruhe, besides being the capital of the grand duchy of Baden, is remarkable for the wonderful regularity of its streets and roads. Those which run through the park, radiate from the palace in the center like the spokes of a wheel, while the intersecting streets form parallel circles round it at regular intervals. A town somewhat similar in plan is to be seen in Scotland, for in the old university town of St. Andrews, one can see from the top of the ancient square tower of St. Regulus, said to date from the tenth century, the streets all spreading out from the cathedral in the center, though there they form but a mere section of a fan, and not a perfect circle as in Karlsruhe.

Though itself situated on the plain of the Hardwald, Karlsruhe is probably associated in the memory of most people with that beautiful tract of mountain and forest which stretches away to the south and west. The Black Forest has many attractions, for not only do legend and history lend it interest, but its natural charms have long been famous, its mountains and open moorland stretches, its swift streams and pleasant valleys. In the Swiss pine forests the trees are draped to their bases with drooping branches of green, but in the Black Forest one looks through vista upon vista of tree trunks, of an extraordinary erectness and straightness, the pinkish color of the resinous boles forming a pleasant contrast to the blue-green canopy overhead.

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DISCOVERER OF THE POINSETTIA

In her book about Charleston, S. C., Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel tells something about Joel R. Poinsett, who introduced into the United States the Mexican plant with its scarlet involucre which is called for him—poinsettia—and which is the popular Christmas flower in the United States. She writes:

"Mr. Poinsett and his breakfasts were at that time (about 1860) as marked a feature of society as the St. Cecilia itself. He was of Huguenot descent . . . He traveled over all Europe, was received at many courts, gained the friendship of the Tsar Alexander, and slept in the huts of the wild khans of the Caucasus and the Caspian sea. The Tsar, recognizing his gifts, wished him to remain in Russia, but the new continent was too interesting to be abandoned. He returned home and was sent on missions to South America and to Mexico." "On returning he was elected member of Congress, and, established himself during the intervals of the sessions in a small cottage with a large garden, surrounded by a grove of stately live oaks."

"Next to adventure he loved conversation and flowers, and now that his days of adventure were done he resolved to enjoy other tastes. He had brought plants from Mexico and cultivated them here. The splendid poinsettia, the red and yellow mimosa, called 'goat's-beard' and the so-called 'Mexican rose,' a species of hibiscus which changes from white to pink and red in a single day, were all introduced and propagated by him."

"A small, plain man, with every disadvantage of face and figure, he, like Wilkes, 'could soon talk himself above the handsomest man in England.' His voice was husky always, but cultivation and refinement made it attractive, and he was the most delightful of hosts and best of raconteurs. A conversation led by him never flagged; he could always induce each guest to speak of that which he knew best, never allowed any one to prose, and when he took the parole himself, avoided with wonderful tact the part of hero in his own stories." Mrs. Ravenel says that his weekly "breakfasts went on for years, and were, in all pleasantness, lessons in the art of conversation."

Let Us Be What We Are

Let us then be what we are, and speak what we think, and in all things
Keep ourselves loyal to Truth!
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Centenary of the First Sea-Going Steamship

"In the course of ages there have been innumerable great revolutions—political, military, peaceful—but few," the Morning Post (London) says, "honestly can be held to transcend in importance, in its influence upon all the nations of the earth, that which, without fuss or ceremony of any description, was inaugurated 100 years ago, in the middle of the month of June, 1815. At the opening of the eighteenth century very little was known about steam as a motive power, but by 1815, people began to talk about utilizing it for traction purposes, and early in June of that year the Morning Post made the pregnant announcement: 'A steam boat from the River (Clyde) has arrived at Plymouth (June 6) by order of the Admiralty, and has been tried in the Sound and in the Harbour against wind and the strongest tide in any English port.'

"A few days later, as the Ramsgate packet, crowding on all canvas, was sailing gaily up the Thames for London, the passengers sighted," the Post says, "what they supposed to be a ship on fire. It was the steamship Margery, afterwards renamed the Thames. In an account of the event, Martin, the commander of the packet, stated that the Margery 'nearly put to shame the old proverb, for although she did not set the Thames on fire, she certainly made a great smoke upon its surface. We sailed round her easily, as she had not sufficient power of machinery, and was, moreover, a very clumsy model; her engine was equal to the strength of fourteen horses. Nothing could exceed the ridicule which my passengers bestowed upon this unseemly vessel.'

"It was this unseemly looking vessel of fourteen horse-power," the Post continues, "that was the immediate cause of bringing about a complete revolution in international communication and trade. True, it was not the first steamship. Long before the Margery was built men had exercised their efforts over the problem of navigation without being dependent upon the vagaries of the wind, and this was so centuries before the discovery of the steam engine. But there is no need to dwell upon the efforts of the early pioneers, of Savery, Papin, Hulls, Allen, and others. It was in January, 1801," the Post tells us, "that Symington commenced the construction of the steamship Charlotte Dundas, on the Clyde. In 1803 Fulton tried his hand on a similar boat at Paris, and in 1807 on the Clermont, at New York. Then Bell built the Comet, on the Clyde, in 1811, a steamer of twenty-five tons and four horse-power. These and other examples were the experimental toys which were seen on inland waters only, principally as tugs on canals.

"It was the determination of Cook, a Glasgow shipbuilder, to attempt a sea voyage in the little Margery that brought her to the Thames. She made for Dublin first, then Plymouth, and finally reached London. In spite of the ridicule excited by her first appearance she, as the Thames, had established her reputation by the middle of July, 1815, having made her runs to and fro between London and Margate without a hitch. 'Emulation filled her with passengers, for our London friends swaggered as much at having made a passage by steam as if they had returned unsinged from old Pluto's dominions.' That settled the matter. The marine engineer came to the front, frankly recognized, though, no doubt, very dimly, the immense possibilities of the future, and forthwith set about the construction of ocean liners. Early next year there was launched at Ramsgate the steamer Majestic, described as 'a gigantic concern,' of twenty-five horse-power! Now we think nothing of steamers unless their machinery can develop tens of thousands of horse-power."

Taught by the Heart

Delicacy and dignity are taught by the heart and not by the dancing master.—Dostoevsky.

THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE

In a sketch named "The English Countryside" Richard Le Gallienne says:

"Well, I am glad to have to own that my revisiting my native land resulted in an agreeable disappointment. With a critical American eye I surveyed the English landscape and examined its various vaunted beauties and fascinations, as though making their acquaintance for the first time. No, my youthful raptures had not been at fault, and the poets were once more justified. The poets are seldom far wrong. If they see anything it is generally there. If we cannot see it too, it is the fault of our eyes.

"Take the English hawthorn, for instance. As its fragrance is wafted to you from the bushes where it hangs like the fairest of white linen, you will hardly, I think, quarrel with its praises. Yet, though it is, if I am not mistaken, of rare occurrence in America, it is not absolutely necessary to go to England for the hawthorn.

"Any one who cares to go a-Maying along the banks of the Hudson, in the neighborhood of Peekskill will find it there. But for the primrose, and the cowslip you must cross the sea, and if you come upon such a wood as I strayed into, on my last visit, you will count it worth the trip. It was literally carpeted with clumps of primroses, and violets (violets that smell, too) so thickly massed together on the mossy turf that there was scarcely room to tread." There are no words rich enough or abundant enough, Mr. Le Gallienne thinks, to hint "the sense of innocent luxury brought one by such a natural Persian carpet of soft gold and dewy purple, at once so gorgeous and yet so gentle. In all this lavish loveliness of English wild flowers there is, indeed, a peculiar tenderness. The innocence of children seems to be in them."

"Yet again as we pass into another stretch of woodland, another profusion and another fragrance await us, the winey perfume, the spectral blue sheen of the wild hyacinth. As one comes upon stretches of these wild hyacinths in the woods, they seem at the first glance like pools of blue water, or fallen pieces of the sky. Here, for once, poets are left behind, and of them all Shakespeare and Milton alone," so Mr. Le Gallienne says, have come near hinting the loveliness that belongs to the English wild flowers.

In God Alone

Man's wisdom is to seek
His strength in God alone;
And even an angel would be weak
Who trusted in his own.
—Cowper.

Citizens of the World

"Among all the famous sayings of antiquity, there is none that does greater honor to the author, or affords greater pleasure to the reader (at least if he be a person of a generous and benevolent heart), than that of the philosopher who, being asked what countryman he was, replied, that he was 'a citizen of the world.' How few are there to be found in modern times who can say the same, or whose conduct is consistent with such a profession! We are now become so much Englishmen, Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Spaniards, or Germans, that we are no longer citizens of the world; so much the natives of one particular spot, or members of one petty society, that we no longer consider ourselves as the general inhabitants of the globe, or members of that grand society which comprehends the whole human kind.

"Did these prejudices prevail only among the meanest and lowest of the people, perhaps they might be excused, as they have few, if any, opportunities of correcting them by reading, traveling, or conversing with foreigners: but the misfortune is, that they infect the minds, and influence the conduct, even of our gentlemen; of those, I mean, who have every title to this appellation but an exemption from prejudice, which, however, in my opinion, ought to be regarded as the characteristical mark of a gentleman; for let a man's birth be ever so high, his station ever so exalted, or his fortune ever so large, yet if he is not free from national and other prejudices, I should make bold to tell him, that he had a low and vulgar mind, and had no just claim to the character of a gentleman. And, in fact, you will always find that those are most apt to boast of national merit, who have little or no merit of their own to depend on; than which, to be sure, nothing is more natural; the slender vine twists around the sturdy oak, for no other reason in the world but because it has not strength sufficient to support itself."

"Is it not very possible that I may love my own country, without hating the natives of other countries? that I may exert the most heroic bravery, the most undaunted resolution, in defending its laws and liberty, without despising all the rest of the world as cowards and poltroons? Most certainly it is; and if it were not—but why need I suppose what is absolutely impossible?—But if it were not, I must own I should prefer the title of the ancient philosopher, viz., a citizen of the world, to that of an Englishman, a Frenchman, an European, or to any other appellation whatever."—Oliver Goldsmith.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915

EDITORIALS

China and the Future

IN NOTHING does the statesman differ from the politician more than in the largeness of his vision and in the depth of his foresight. The politician thinks only of the moment and the locality. If he can only succeed in attaining his local and temporary aim, he is willing to consign the future to the grand average of chances. The statesman watches the intricate winding of the skein of diplomacy round the world and calculates, as nicely as possible, the strain upon it at every point of vision. To-day the world is engaged in the most tremendous war known to history. The temptation to the statesman would be to forget everything else in its prosecution. The politician most assuredly thinks only of how he can turn this incident or that incident to advantage. The statesman looks beyond the war into the future, as he calculates what the war may leave him, and is beginning to think out those new combinations which are already forming within the present struggle.

To the most farsighted, it is beginning to become apparent that the next shake of the political kaleidoscope will be to throw the Great Powers of the world into a fresh combination in the far east. The interests of the present Allies are not identical when Europe is exchanged for Asia, the Atlantic for the Pacific, and Flanders for Manchuria. For a generation or so past the Chinese empire has been the sport of the European powers. They have seized its ports, forced their opium upon its markets, and insisted on commercial concessions which were little better than territorial surrenders. The Five Power Loan of the year 1913 was the most amazing climax of this policy of refusing China control of its own house. Behind all this diplomatic maneuvering there was, however, no community of interests. Each country would have willingly expelled the others if it had only known how. Russia did expel Japan after the brief war which placed China at the mercy of the Island Empire of the East. The place of Japan was, however, promptly taken by Germany. The Mikado's government did not forget. One night when Russia was in the throes of a social revolution the Japanese torpedo boats shot into Port Arthur, and the war began which did not end until the Russian flag had been hauled down from the Gibraltar of the Yellow Sea, and the Mikado's ensign hoisted in its stead. One of Japan's scores against Europe had been paid off. The second was paid off when the Japanese infantry rushed the trenches of Kiaochau, and the German eagle gave place to the dragon of Japan. In the first of these wars Japan had the moral support of the United Kingdom, in the second she had the United Kingdom for her ally. In the interim the treaty had been signed which bound the two countries to defend their common interests in the far east. But herein lies one of the most serious limitations of diplomacy. The unity of the United Kingdom and Japan was based, not on a community of interests, but on a common antagonism to another power, namely Russia. Today England and Russia have become allies. An understanding has been reached by which the claims of Russia on Outer Mongolia have been balanced against the British first mortgage on Thibet. For the time being Russia is probably willing to wait quietly a more propitious moment for an advance beyond the Great Wall. Poland and Asia Minor, to say nothing of Constantinople, are appropriating her energies for the time being. To Japan time seems more pressing. She requires an immediate vent for her millions of population and for the development of her schemes of empire. That vent is not in the Philippines or the Malay Archipelago, but in China. The attempt to make good her lodgment in China on terms satisfactory to herself would, however, entail a slamming of the "Open Door." This, she is perfectly well aware, neither London nor Washington is prepared to permit. She is turning round, therefore, for a new ally, and she sees one ally, and one only possible to her, and that is Germany.

The statesmen of the world have taken the trend of all of this into their calculations. It is as certain as it can be that the very necessity of things is going to drive London and Washington into an understanding with respect to the far east. Some such understanding already exists. When the war is over it will almost inevitably become more definite, for the policy of the two countries is practically identical with respect to China. That policy may be described as the integrity of the country plus the "Open Door," and presumably an adherence to that policy would suit France as well. Japan's great hope, therefore, is necessarily Berlin. She has already gone out of her way to express her admiration for the foe she vanquished at Kiaochau. She has done more than this. Though an ally of one of the powers of the Triple Entente, she has stopped the supply of arms which was so useful to Russia, at a critical moment in the struggle in Galicia, on the ground that her own unsatisfactory relations with China made it necessary for her to husband all her resources. Russia, of course, has a reply to the Japanese argument in the shape of her own hold upon Outer Mongolia. If the Triple Entente proves victorious that sudden stoppage of munitions of war may not be accounted for righteousness unto Tokio in Petrograd, and unpleasant things might occur in the neighborhood of Inner Mongolia. It is possibly for this reason that Japan is engaged in negotiating with Russia. The foreign office in Tokio has never been accused of a lack of astuteness.

Still, in the long run, it is to Germany, especially to Germany if defeated in Europe, that Japan looks. If the peaceable penetration of Manchuria is to be brought about it will not be with the assistance of London or Washington, yet an ally is a necessity. The most likely ally, either in victory or defeat, would be the country from whom the Japanese troops snatched Kiaochau. With every other great European power intrenched territorially in the far east, Berlin will feel a demand in victory for something more than the return of Kiaochau; or in defeat for the preservation of her place in the sun on the Chinese coast. Probably Germany does not particularly wish to recover Kiaochau itself. Equally probably, Japan does not wish to part with Kiaochau. The very cause, however, of Germany's loss of the port is the cause of Japan's necessity to surrender it to Pekin. In one of the abortive peace treaties which were flung after the manner of a ballon d'essai into the political sky, the proposal was put forth that all captured colonies should be returned to their original owners, with the one exception of Kiaochau. Atalanta herself could have read that writing as she ran. So the statesmen of the world watch the strain on the diplomatic skein in every quarter of the globe; and they watch it peculiarly intently where the Yellow Sea meets the Sea of Japan.

The Business Situation Reviewed

INCESSANT and increasing demand for money for war purposes is becoming a most important influence throughout the financial world. It is difficult to guess how far it will go. Already about $15,000,000,000 has been expended on account of the war. The strain is considerable in France, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary. England is most strongly fortified financially and the authorized $5,000,000,000 loan places that country in position to look a long distance ahead in the matter of expenditures, possibly to the end of the war. The fact that the Bank of France is enabled to show reserves of only 35 per cent against its circulation, compared with 70 per cent a year ago, is indicative of the financial situation in that country. Russia's circulation is secured by only 47 per cent of gold, compared with 100 per cent a year ago. Little information as to the financial conditions of Germany and Austria-Hungary is obtainable, but it is known that they are very abnormal. Germany's note circulation has increased almost 200 per cent since a year ago. Italy also is severely feeling the effects of the heavy war expenditures, the ratio of gold to note circulation of the Bank of Italy having declined to 54 per cent, although Italy has been actively engaged in hostilities only a short time.

In countries that are neutral, better reports of business and financial conditions are obtainable. Holland, Sweden, Norway and Spain have recovered somewhat from the depression and although conditions are very much unsettled, certain lines of trade, particularly those manufacturing war equipment, are comparatively busy. In some of the South American countries business is distinctly better. However, financial need is great everywhere. The entire world, practically, had been accustomed to going to London for money, and the shutting off of this source of supply has made it necessary for the United States to meet urgent requirements. Never before has this country been so favorably situated to render assistance to its neighbors. But interest rates are high and they tend to check expansion. War expenditures and big bond flotations by European nations have been the means of lifting the rates for long-term issues to a high level. Competition for capital is becoming keen. This is why there has been a steady and rather sharp decline in American bond values. The average price of twenty-five representative American railroad bonds is now six and a half points below that obtaining a year ago, before the effects of the European war began to manifest themselves. Much of the selling has been for European account. Europeans sold their American securities in order to participate in the war loans which they were induced to invest in both for patriotic reasons and the good financial returns on the investment. United States currency is strongly fortified with gold reserve and the yellow metal continues to flow to this country from all parts of the globe. General business is improving, the crop promise is bright, and were it not for the uncertainties of the international situation it would be impossible to prevent a veritable industrial boom. The crop report issued this week by the department of agriculture bears out the prediction made earlier in the season of record-breaking harvests.

Canada of the Future

OBSERVANCE of Dominion day in Canada this year led thoughtful people in that country naturally to contemplation of its past, present and future, especially its future. In all the printed comments on the subject we have seen there is agreement upon one point, namely, that Canada has found a new outlook, that it is certain to occupy a new place in the empire and in the world. The year beginning with August, 1914, it is realized, has brushed aside traditions that have clung to British America for a century. The part that Canada is playing, and must yet play, in the greatest tragedy of modern times, at once entitles and compels it to assume a different relationship toward the mother country.

Recent occurrences have wonderfully served to strengthen the prophecy of Sir A. T. Galt, made seven years before the Dominion was established, that "the time would never come when Canada will withhold her support, however feeble it may be, from Great Britain in any contest for the maintenance of her own position as the foremost champion of civil and religious liberty." The support that Canada has given Great Britain in the last eleven months has not been feeble, but, from an imperial point of view, the main thing is that it has been promptly and willingly extended. All that has happened gives emphasis to the truth in an editorial remark of the Mail and Empire of Toronto that "The leading fathers of the confederation . . . all believed in the permanence of British connection because they were strongly inspired and knew the mass of our people to be strongly inspired, by the currents of freedom that flowed from the mother country."

Whatever may be the viewpoint of the observer, the fact cannot be overlooked that "the whole Dominion of today abounds with sympathies and ideas that are distinctively British." Perhaps the case can be stated with even greater clearness by saying that Canada, to all intents and purposes, is another Britain beyond the seas, a Britain that would keep the flag flying no matter what might occur on the European side of the ocean. In this conception of Canadian destiny, the Toronto Globe remarks that the empire in the future will be to every Canadian something very different from what it would have become had the relations between mother and daughter country been permitted to continue in the normal peaceful way. "It will mean more after this war to be a Canadian," says the Globe, "than it would otherwise have meant. This country will take on a new and different aspect in the thoughts of its citizens."

That Canada is changing in its concepts is already noticeable; that it is growing out of its colonial environment and taking on national characteristics are things that cannot escape observation. That it will never again in its relationship to the empire be a mere child to be sent out of doors while the family council is going on seems equally evident.

New Source of News

THE federal bank reserve board now sends forth regularly to the public a synthetic statement of business conditions throughout the United States as reported to that board by its agents. Evidence upon which it bases its decisions in dealing with banks is to be shared with the people. Its correspondents or reporters, whom it trusts, no doubt are more inclined to be conservative than radical; but, on the other hand, their competency to get at the facts of trade and industry within the districts for which they are responsible, there is no reason to doubt. The point we wish to stress now, however, is not the quality of that service, present or future, so much as the fact of its existence. It comes as another aid to the public in forming opinion on which action will be taken by voters, by traders, by manufacturers, by bankers and by investors. It falls into its place along with multiplied other agencies of information that are accessible to this generation of citizens and creators of wealth and that were not available formerly. The net effect of this increase of illumination is to diminish much the speculative element of business. The truth, however costly it may be to obtain, is coming to have a higher rating as a fundamental investment prior to the placing of capital in new ventures. The public demand for publicity is forcing first grade business to change its attitude from aloofness to that of disclosure. Men of higher grade, intellectually and morally, are serving the daily press in those special departments that deal with business in its national and international aspects. Ties between commerce, manufacture and transportation and the universities are being created, as both parties to the compact realize the mutual gains that may result; and from the university schools of business administration and schools of finance are now coming monographs and books stamped with the authority of inclusive information and impartial judgment of the facts.

If now through the department of commerce, the department of labor, the federal bank reserve board, and any other agencies available, the national government decides to do for the business man of the country what it has long been doing for the farmer, namely, freely to provide him with all data necessary for conduct of his business, for venturing on investments or for assuming contracts that involve international as well as national law, the business man is likely to feel a benefit.

A Sense of Humor

HE who is lacking in a sense of humor, and consequently unable to make allowances for human foibles and weaknesses, on the ground that exactness and rigidity should, at all cost, be extorted from that which is naturally neither exact nor rigid, is apt himself to move but stiffly through life. He may devote his entire time and effort to the attempted reduction of the human to the mechanical, and yet be continually confronted with these same shortcomings bobbing out in the most unexpected and inconvenient way. Lacking in a sense of humor, he is lacking in love, without which there can be no real lasting success.

Thackeray in describing the admirable touches of tender humor to be found in Dickens' work, defines humor as a mixture of love and wit. In other words wit, which is intellectual and often tinged with acerbity, becomes humor when softened by love. And a sense of humor is just that kindly feeling which sees and enjoys the droll in human affairs, without ridiculing it, as wit would do, and without condemning it utterly, as one who lacks this sense would do.

There is nothing like a sense of humor to help us in taking the larger view of life, because it helps to keep things in their proper perspective and never lets us get discouraged. It will often restore the balance, where everything else fails, and it affords the finest kind of healing balm to the wounds made by ridicule. For ridicule presumably has its place among the weapons of controversy, and indeed we must admit that some of the hypocrisies and inconsistencies to which we are all, in some degree, accessory, can hardly be swept away by any other method than that of ridicule. You cannot take that seriously which has, in fact, no relation to common sense, however much custom and usage have invested it with a halo. And yet many of the things that have been attacked and destroyed by ridicule most of us took seriously enough at one time or another.

What saves us from being utterly disheartened and discouraged when we have ourselves become objects of ridicule is our sense of humor. It helps us to see that no one is any the worse because our pride has suffered, and it teaches us to tread more circumspectly and perhaps a little less egotistically in future.

Lincoln's sense of humor, like everything else to do with him, seems to have been cast in heroic mold. "I have endured a great deal of ridicule," he wrote in a letter, "without much malice; and have received a great deal of kindness, not quite free from ridicule. I am used to it." It seems, therefore, that a sense of humor provides that much-needed lubricant without which the mechanism of all human effort sooner or later gets out of order.

It will not, however, be found in any abundance in those narrow places where self-seeking, rivalry and ambition predominate, for it thrives best where quietness and good will towards men enrich the thought and enlarge the outlook. There is nothing artificial about it.

Notes and Comments

GOVERNOR DUNNE of Illinois has reduced, by employment of his veto power, certain appropriations made by the last Legislature. Governor Dunne is a lawyer and occupied a position on the bench before entering politics. He insists upon his right to veto one or more items in an appropriation bill without vetoing the entire measure. The attorney-general of the state denies him this right. Some fine constitutional points are involved and a final decision favorable to the Governor would be welcomed by the large and growing element in Congress that believes the President should be permitted to exercise similar discretion in passing upon federal appropriations.

EVERY man graduating from Yale University this year got a parting word of advice, by letter, from a select group of prominent alumni. More than that, the message was one of welcome to the non-academic world, and also was a pledge of aid should need for it arise. Fine scheme that! The plunge into the world of trade, industry, toil and buffetings which many a young graduate makes, is often far from thrilling or dramatic. Fraternal words of counsel and cheer at such a time go a long way toward bracing youth to meet their enemies and to compete with their rivals.

THE impossible is only impossible until it comes to pass. That is a truism, but one from which mankind never stoops to learn. The impossible after a bad break rights itself and assumes its accustomed poise. The little eohippus was informed by his compatriots before time was, that a thing that never had been done, never could be done, and yet the little eohippus became a horse as he had planned. Then the "neolithic mind" reached out for a new impossible. Professor Archenhold told his compatriots that he would build the longest telescope in the world, and build it in the open air. Those who were learned enough about telescopes knew he could not do it. He declared his plan to be perfectly simple. The greatest impossibilities are often the simplest. Just now the Berliner who would add his coppers to the national war chest is invited to come to Treptow and make a study of the heavens through the big "impossible" telescope. Still the learned are not convinced that the impossible is without limits.

OF many documents falling under the President's eye nowadays there are some which will stand out as exceptionally significant, and among these we reckon will be a formal expression of gratitude for the toleration shown by the republic to men of all creeds, an expression just voiced by Russians not of the orthodox faith who have lived long enough in the United States to be able to make penetrating comparisons between their former and their present home. They say that, as dissenters, they find it a relief not to be considered as "suspects" but instead given liberty of conscience in a free state and peace instead of strife. It is in documents of this kind that some of the best contemporary comment on the nation's real virtues is to be found. The preciousness of the heritage of the past so often is best understood by the adopted child!

How times have changed since the Populists of the middle West hurled imprecatory epithets at State street in Boston, Wall street in New York and La Salle street in Chicago! Farmers and bankers are sitting in session together in Chicago this week conspiring how to further mutual interests in legitimate ways. Formerly the antipathies went along with isolation and ignorance. Contacts and knowledge have wrought the change, and today the heartiest champion of the best educational and living ideals of the agriculturist is the banker who sees the fundamental part in wealth creation played by the soil tiller. Per contra, the farmer appreciates as never before the function of the banker in facilitating production, distribution and sale of farm products, and the uses of credit. Hence the team work of today.

ANALYZE the Anti-Saloon League's record and it will not be found so different in ideal from prior temperance organizations known to the United States. But on the practical, administrative side, which has to do with monetary support, definition of platform, and plotting of legislative and speaking campaigns, it has had the aid of business men like no other agency hostile to intemperance; and the results speak for themselves. If, with the past enlistment of these doers, such a record has been made, what will it be when the new committee of 100 is organized and busy? The brewers, distillers and saloonkeepers do not contemplate with delight the coming artillery attack on their trenches in non-prohibitory states.

PRESIDENT WILSON at his mountain retreat, off duty and busy recreating, is reported as gathering the family about him when night comes down, and reading to them as was his wont when a Wesleyan professor or a Princeton president. It is a pleasant picture which the report calls up, one his countrymen will like to contemplate. In the first place it gives high sanction to a most commendable custom for any family, one that conserves many domestic ideals as well as raises the tone of living for all who share in it, passively or actively. Moreover, in this particular case, it confirms beliefs as to the sources whence have come high character and vigorous intellectual power. It is what might be expected from a man who has said that "there is more of a nation's politics to be got out of its poetry than out of all its systematic writers upon public affairs and constitutions. Epics are better mirrors of manners than chronicles; dramas oftentimes let you into the secrets of statutes. . . . The jurist who does not love the classics of the ages is . . . a student of masks setting up for a connoisseur in smiles and kisses."